

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA

Thursday April 3 1979, Chaitra 13,
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Setting up of a Power House at Baggi
in Himachal Pradesh*

*595 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased
to state

(a) whether the first tunnel of the
Beas Project opens at Baggi in
Himachal Pradesh,

(b) whether there is any proposal
to set up a power house at Baggi
and

(c) whether Himachal Government
have sent any scheme to Central
Government for the purpose, if so
the details thereof and action taken
thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a)
Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The proposal to set
up a power house at Baggi prepared
by the Beas Project authorities is
being technically examined in the
Central Electricity Authority. The
project envisages installation of a
capacity of 40 MW utilizing supplies
available through the tunnel

219 L.S.—1

SHRI DURGA CHAND

According to the reply of the hon
Minister the proposal to set up a
power house at Baggi is being exam-
ined by the Beas Project authorities.
But that report was prepared in
1974. Five years have passed but
the Report has not been technically
examined. What are the reasons
for such an inordinate delay?

SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN

It has been examined and sent for
the comments of the participating
States viz Haryana Punjab and
Rajasthan. After we receive com-
ments we will go into the whole
question of taking up the project

SHRI DURGA CHAND

I want to know whether Himachal
Pradesh Government has sent any
representation or Centre had any
correspondence with the Himachal
Pradesh Government—that Himachal
Pradesh Government will take con-
struction work of Baggi Power
House?

SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN

It was some time in June, the Chief
Parliamentary Secretary, Himachal
Pradesh Government forwarded only
a representation given to him by the
Bharatia Mazdoor Sangh that thous-
ands of employees are retrenched
ones and if this project is taken up
they will be absorbed. That is all.
Beyond that nothing has been receiv-
ed from the Himachal Pradesh
Government

श्रीधरी बलबोर निद्र क्या घरी बलीय घन बलाये
कि क्या पंजाब सरकार ने भी इन बिस्म का कोई
रिजर्वेशन किया है कि वह बिस्म का प्रोजेक्ट को सरकार
के साथ मिलकर बना के दरियाई पानी में बिजली
पैदा करने के लिये बड़ा घाटा प्रोजेक्ट लगाने को तैयार
है ? क्या सेन्ट्रील सरकार उसमें उपाय बना करके
तबिल पंजाब सरकार बड़ा घाटा बिजली का प्रोजेक्ट
समाप्त, तबिल दरिया में जो बिजली की बपी है
उसको दुरु कर लें ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN

The hon. Member has not given any location in his question.

CHOWDHARY BALBIR SINGH

In Himachal Pradesh

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN

In Himachal Pradesh, there are projects which have been identified and recently, in a meeting that was held, all the Chief Ministers were present and the discussions took place about various schemes in Himachal Pradesh. One of the schemes is Naphth Jhakri. Before taking up the scheme, modalities and principles have to be evolved for the future on which these projects can be taken up. These are under considerations.

SHRI GANGA SINGH The construction of Beas-Sutlej link project has been completed. This project is an off shoot of the Beas-Sutlej link project. It requires a small sum of money i.e. the construction of this 40 mgw unit will cost only Rs 820 crores and the cost of generation from this project will be 77 paise per kilowatt. So, it will be a cheaper project. The report has been submitted in 1974. The Government has not been able to examine it technically for five years. What is the reason? Moreover, I understand that it has been decided by the Government of Himachal Pradesh that if the Himachal Pradesh Government is given this project for construction, they will complete it and whole of the electricity will be enjoyed by them. I would like to know two things from the hon. Minister. Why is this inordinate delay? When will it be started? The hon. Minister has also stated that about 30,000 workers of Beas-Sutlej link project have been retrenched. In order to absorb them in the project, it should be started immediately. If the Government of India is not going to start it, will it be given to the Government of Himachal Pradesh?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:

It is a project arising out of the Beas-Sutlej link project which is being constructed with the help of the three partner States, viz. Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. That is why when the report came to our notice, it was circulated for their comments. In addition to that I would like to inform the hon. Member that this is a small project. It will not be able to absorb all the retrenched workers from the Beas-Sutlej link project. On the other hand, already as a result of the efforts made by the Beas-Sutlej Link Project, nearly 13,000 to 14,000 workers have been absorbed in various projects. There is a placement cell which is looking into it. Also the names of the retrenched workers are circulated to various public sector undertakings. Government are also taking steps to absorb them.

Inflated Figures of Coal production

*596. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state,

(a) whether coal companies have in the Past supplied bogus and inflated figures of Production,

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to obtain accurate figures of production of coal in the country?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) (क) और (ख) कोल इंडिया लि० के प्राचीन एक कम्पनी के बारे में पता चला था कि वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उसने 3 57 लाख टन उत्पादन के आँकड़े बताकर सूचित किये थे। कुछ महीने मामलों में छातों में बड़े हटाव वाल्विफ सोल के आधार पर निर्धारित मात्रा के आँकड़े में अंतर रहा।

(क) उत्पादन की मात्रा बढ़ाकर बताने के बारे में दायित्व निश्चित करने के लिये आज की मई है और जानबूझकर उत्पादन बढ़ाकर बताने वाले व्यक्तियों के विनाश का कार्य की जायेगी। इसके प्रतिनिध

रदाक की अधिक मही घोर । रमित नर हंस रुति
चित्त करने के लिय भी अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं ।
यह धातु घोर हमारे माय कोयले के वास्तविक प्रेक्षण
न कोयले कोयले के उत्पादन का मही अनुमान प्रस्तुत
करत है ।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO

Sir let him answer in Hindi But the thing is that it is not a question of answering in Hindi I am constrained to say, in view of the reply, that there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to mislead this House, to evade questions on this very serious issue I am sorry to say this and I must accuse the hon. Cabinet Minister I am constrained to do this in view of the earlier replies

MR SPEAKER Now, let us come to the question

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO

Sir, on 6th December 1978 while replying to a question here the hon. Cabinet Minister, Mr Ramchandran had said that in only one case in only one company they have found some discrepancies Sir, in reply to Half-an-Hour discussion a few days ago in the month of March, the hon. Cabinet Minister said that there were some discrepancies only in respect of one or two companies Now Sir he says in this reply that over-reporting of production in one company was detected In certain other cases that is more than one and therefore in several cases there have been discrepancies between figures of book stocks and quantities determined on the basis of physical measurement Every time I am seeing a different reply Now the question I am asking is this Whether the Cabinet Minister Mr Ramchandran, before giving all these replies to this House was not in possession of the Report of the Task Force Committee which had been created by Gen. Grewal, who was then the Chairman of Coal India Ltd to investigate into this over-reporting and inflated figures And this Report was submitted to the Minister in the month

of September 1978 where it was mentioned that over-reporting was there in the case of CCL and in the case of ECL--these are big companies not only coal fields, but in the entire business--stocks in BCCL to the extent of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and this much When this Report was in the hands of the Minister in September 1978 why he gave evasive and incorrect replies in December March and Now? Secondly, till now he clarified what he means by in certain other cases? It is a vague reply Will he clarify and make it precise? There have been discrepancies What discrepancies? Let him make it precise And will he lay on the Table of this House the Report of the Task Force Committee which was submitted to him in September 1978? At least now I expect a full reply (Interruptions) I am sorry he just wants to evade this He is just putting the blame on this poor gentleman, the State Minister

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं माननीय सदस्य के मुँह में बोलत व रंग पर बोझ हसना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जब मैं इधर बैठता था तो इसी तरह गुम्मा करता था और व या उनसे लोग इधर बैठत थे तो मुश्किल रहत व । ईस्टन कोल फील्ड में यह जो बड़ा-बड़ाकर उत्पादन बताया जाता है यह धातु स नहीं है बल्कि 1974-75 1975-76 और 1976-77 से है (स्ववचान) मैं हमला इसलिए चालता हूँ उनसे मुझे के बारे में कि पहली मलबा 1978 में यह डिटेक्ट किया गया कि प्रोडक्शन के बारे में बड़ा-बड़ा कर रिपोर्ट दी जाती है । इस प्रकार ने इसको डिटेक्ट किया है । हम जब गुम्मा करते थे तो ये लोग केवल मुश्किल से और अब फिर वही रण प्रतिकार कर रहे हैं ।

मैं इस बात को माफ करना चाहता हूँ कि जो तरह के हावात होत है—एब तो यह होता है कि कोई अधिकारी जानबूझकर घोर प्रोडक्शन दिखाए और इसकी सामान्य हालत यह होती है कि जैसे ही खान के भीतर से कोयला निकलता है उसमें कई फेकर्स होत हैं जैसे उसमें मायस्कर होता है उसमें पावर होता है जिसकी वजह से साहजिकाना उसका वजन बढा हुआ रहता है । मैं समझता हूँ माननीय मुख्य खादान में जाए तो मायस्कर के कारण उनका वजन बढ जायेगा लेकिन तीन घंटे के बाद वह वजन घट जायगा । इसलिए 5-7 सक्डा की बढोतरी तो हम अनुमान माफ कर दें हैं । माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर नाराज

हैं और उन्होंने पूछा कि टास्क फोर्स की रिपोर्ट मंत्री जी के पास आई या नहीं तो सरकार की तरफ से उसको बिताया नहीं गया था, कोल इंडिया, उसके बोर्ड की तरफ से उसको बिताया गया था और यह उनके अध्यक्षनी इन्टरव्यू का मसाला है, सरकार के पास उसके जाने का सबार ही नहीं उठता है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Before I proceed to my second supplementary, I seek your protection and I request you to kindly look at the question and the answer. I had asked:

"(a) Whether any coal companies have in the past supplied bogus and inflated figures of production:

(b) If so, the details thereof."

I had asked for details specifically. The reply given is:

"In certain other cases, there have been discrepancies"

I have asked him, which are the other cases, what is the nature of the discrepancies and whether he will lay the Report of the Task Force on the table of the House. Nothing has been said about these things in the Minister's reply. Which are the other cases, what is the nature of the discrepancies? Will you lay the report of the Task Force on the Table of the House? This was my first supplementary. Kindly answer these questions.

श्री अनेवरम मिश्र : टास्क-फोर्स की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास नहीं आई है। मैंने अभी बताया था कि यह कोल-इंडिया का माना मामला है, इसलिये सरकार की तरफ से उन को टेबिल पर रखने का सबार नहीं उठता है। कोल-इंडिया ने उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बताया है कि वजन ईस्टर्न-कोल-फील्ड में गिछते कई सालों से उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ा कर बताया जाता रहा है। इसी लिये हम ने कहा है कि हम लोगों के समय में पत्रों की बाद यह रिपोर्ट आई है, पहले रिपोर्ट नहीं हुआ था। जहाँ कोयला निकलता है, वहाँ कोयले के साथ साथ गटर भी निकल जाता है, इसलिये कोल की जगह पर उस को छटा नहीं जा सकता है। जब कोयला निकलता है तो वहाँ वही कोयला मायूसर के कारण भारी बन जाता है और बाहर आने के कुछ दिनों के बाद उस का वजन घट जाता है। इसलिये ये ऐसी विवरण हैं—जिन को माननीय सदस्य को गटर-प्रवाह नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
I am sorry. I know you will not permit me to pursue it. But I leave it to you to consider. My second supplementary is, I had asked (c) "What steps have Government taken to obtain accurate figures of production of coal in the country?" and the reply is "In cases of over reporting of production, inquiries to fix responsibility have been carried out and action will be taken against those found to have deliberately over-reported production". This is what he says now. On 6th December 1978, the reply given was "we have already taken action against that company and also against the people who were responsible for them" I want to know, why he is misleading the House. What did he mean on 6th December 1978, and what does he mean now? What action has been taken actually and what enquiry has been conducted and against which persons? What is the nature of the enquiry? In the Eastern Coal Fields Limited, on the basis of the inflated figures and bogus figures, incentives of about Rs 6 crores were disbursed to the workers. What steps have been taken to recover the money so disbursed? I would also like to know whether the Government will agree to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to go into the bungling.

श्री अनेवरम मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की फिर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जितना माराला से हो कर कोल रहे हैं, उतना माराला होने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिस समय ओवर-प्रोडक्शन की रिपोर्ट रिपोर्ट हुई, उसी समय कोल-इंडिया और ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड्स की दिवालय में भी गई कि जो भी इस से सम्बन्धित अधिकारी हैं उस को खिलाफ कार्रवाई होने की चाहिये। इस तरह के धांधले पहली मंदेशा सार्व-सार्व धिये गये हैं कि पूरी कोयला दुर्गन्धी में, उत्पादन कम हो, लेकिन ओवर-प्रोडक्शन न दिखाया जाए। मैं यह भी ज़िन्दन कर दूँ—कि एनेशरी नॉ 23 की ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड के सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को नयाया गया है, यह जानने के लिये कि उन्होंने क्या कार्रवाई की है तथा उस धांधले पर उसे से इन बारे में क्या भी जाननी। इसलिये इन सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही हो रही है, बहुत ज्यादा जानकारी या चीजों दिखाने की इसमें जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
What action is being taken? I had asked about the recovery of the incentives also

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : निश्चिन कार्यवाही क्या की जायगी—यह सरकार तय नहीं करेगी, इस के बारे में ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड और कोल इन्डिया के अधिकारी तय करंगे। हम ने उस से यह दिया है कि उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय।

श्री रातानन्द तिवारी : जेमा मानचौन गम्य मंत्री श्री ने कहा है कि 1977-78 में इस के बारे में मानचौन हुआ, मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या घाज भी कोल-फील्ड के द्वारा उसी तरह से गनन घांटे दिये जाते हैं तथा यह प्रथा सभी भी बंद नहीं हुई है? सरकार ऐसी कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है जिस से भविष्य में इस की पुनरावृत्ति न हो तथा सरकार की टीक टीक मानचौन की जानकारी प्राप्त हो?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस मामले में सरकार की तरफ से सख्त धादेम दे दिये गये हैं कि अब इस तरह की रिपोर्ट न माने पावे। इस पर हम लोग निगाह रख रहे हैं ताकि चाहन्दा इस तरह की गलती न हो पावे।

SHRI D N TIWARY. I would advise the Ministers to do their home-work more cautiously. Just now Mr. Feleiro has read from the past answers and the present answer there are differences. The reply given is very unsatisfactory. He says

मायस्कर से कोन का बेट बड़ जाना है। 10 टन, 20 टन या 100, 200 टन बड़ सकता है, 3 लाख और कई हजार टन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। जो रिपोर्ट भाली है, उस के बारे में इन्होंने कहा कि टास्क फोर्स ने कहा इस को डिटेक्ट किया। तो टास्क फोर्स की इन्फार्मेशन इन से पास है, क्या क्या खामिया है, क्या क्या खमिया है और क्या क्या मोवर-प्रोडक्शन का पीयर है, ये सब इन के पास है। इन्होंने यह भी बताया कि सरकार के पास रिपोर्ट नहीं है और उसे टेक्निक पर से नहीं कर सकते हैं और मेम्बरों को उस की जानकारी नहीं हो सकती। यह गपन बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सच क्या है जो रिपोर्ट है, उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है और टास्क फोर्स की क्या रिपोर्ट है कहां कहा मोवर प्रोडक्शन दिखाया गया है और उस पर जो इनसिडेंट दिया गया, उस को कैसे लोटाया गया? इस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई, इस का जवाब देना चाहिये।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : माननीय तिवारी जी को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ तीन कम्पनियों के बारे में। एक है ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड लि०, जिस का 1977-78 में कोल का उत्पादन 252 लाख 6 हजार टन हुआ, सेन्ट्रल कोल लि० का प्रोडक्शन 212 लाख टन और

प्रायम कोलिंग कोल लि० का प्रोडक्शन 202 लाख 1 हजार टन हुआ। ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड लि० में जो मोवर-प्रोडक्शन दिखाया गया था, वह 252 लाख 6 हजार टन में 3 लाख 57 हजार टन मोवर-प्रोडक्शन था, यानी ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड में इतना मोवर-प्रोडक्शन था, सेन्ट्रल कोल-फील्ड में 212 लाख टन में 1 लाख 44 हजार टन था और प्रायम कोलिंग कोल लि० में 202 लाख टन में 1 लाख 41 हजार टन। यह होता है ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड का 1 4 परसेंट, सेन्ट्रल कोल-फील्ड का 0 68 परसेंट और प्रायम कोलिंग कोल लि० का 0 89 परसेंट। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 2 परसेंट पड़ता है। माननीय तिवारी जी ने कहा कि किना मायस्कर या दूसरे कारणों से बंद जाता है। यह करीब 2 परसेंट पड़ता है।

दूसरी बात इन्होंने इन सेंटिव पीमेंट के बारे में पूछी। 1974-75 में ले कर 1977 तक हम लोग ने बना किया है कि जब कभी मोवर प्रोडक्शन दिखाया गया तो इनसिडेंट पीमेंट नहीं दिया गया। 1977-78 के बारे में हम लागू न रिपोर्ट मगाई है। उस का क्या जाने के बाद हम उस को बता देंगे। हम उस रिपोर्ट का इन्जार् कर रहे हैं।

MR SPEAKER. Mr Minister, you have to place a statement on the Table of the House mentioning the discrepancies in the various companies, and what action you have taken in the matter. After the statement is laid, if necessary we can have a discussion on the subject.

छठी योजना में प्रस्तावित धातुद कारखाने

* 597 श्री गणामस्त सिंह : क्या उष प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में छठी योजना में किन-किन स्थानों पर धातुद कारखाने स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि कारखानों की वर्तमान संख्या देश की आवश्यकता और प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा के लिए बिल्कुल पर्याप्त है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस पर किसकी राय खर्च होने का अनुमान है और उक्त राय कब तक शारम्भ होगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में परमाणु ऊर्जा, ईलेक्ट्रो-निक्स, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० होर सिंह) : (क) छठी योजना अवधि में दोई धातुद कारखाने स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। देश की आवश्यकता तथा प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा करने के लिए शस्त्र, मोना-बाकद और उपकरणों का निर्माण करने में वर्तमान धातुद कारखाने पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने घाटे उत्तर में बताया है कि देश को भव्यता तथा भुसता की रक्षा करने के लिए वर्तमान धायुध कार्रवाई पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि या हमारे धायुध कारखाने हमारे देश की रक्षा के लिए बाहु विरुद्ध शस्त्र बनाने में पूरी तरह से सक्षम हैं ? यदि नहीं, तो उस का क्या कारण है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैं ने जो यह कहा कि नये कारखाने नहीं बना रहे हैं, इस बातमें यह नहीं है कि उन का प्राथमिकीकरण नहीं करने या जहा जरूरी है, बहुत विस्तार नहीं कर रहे हैं। जहा जरूरी है, वहा उन की सामना में बढ़ि भी कर रहे हैं और जहा जरूरी समझा जाएगा, वहा हम उन का विस्तार भी करेंगे। माइनिंग जेशन का प्रोमिस लगातार चलता रहता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि आज प्राथमिकीकरण किया और कल उसे छोड दिया। प्राथमिकीकरण चलता रहता है और उस के लिए नये प्रोजेक्ट भी बनाने रहते हैं।

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि धायुध कारखानों पर व्यय की जाने वाली राशि क्या अन्य देशों, खास कर पड़ोसी देशों की तुलना में कम नहीं है ? यदि हा, तो क्या इस को सरकार बढ़ावेगी ? साथ ही पड़ोसी देशों की धायुधक दौवारी की देखने हुए क्या नये धायुध कारखाने बनाने की योजना सरकार बनावेगी ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए जो करना आवश्यक है वह सब किया जाता है। उस में कोई लापरवाही नहीं है।

गोलाणी गांव में मारे गये व्यक्ति

* 598 श्री सहानु सिद्धा कोम : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की क्षम करके कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 जनवरी, 1979 को नासिक जिले के गोलाणी गांव में दोष का गोला गिरने से पांच व्यक्ति मारे गए,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस घटना की कोई जांच की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मृत व्यक्तियों के संबंधियों को मुआवजा दिया है और यदि हा, तो कितना और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(घ) क्या सरकार मृत व्यक्तियों के संबंधियों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा दे रही है तथा उनकी राशि क्या है, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार मृत व्यक्तियों के धारिता की वसूल देगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राव) : (क) और (घ) - नासिक जिले के गोलाणी गांव में देवताजी रेंज से बाहर 19 जनवरी 1979 को एक दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें चार व्यक्तिमों के मारे जाने की सूचना मिली है। शरमिक जांच पडताल से पता चला है कि इस दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि जब दो मोटर बस कंके गये थे निर्धारित रेंज से घाटे और बाहर चले गये और वे गोलाणी गांव में गिरे। इस दुर्घटना को जांच के लिए निर्धारित जांच घटनाएं घभी भी हमी जांच कर रही है।

(ग) में (ङ) - मृत व्यक्तिमों के परिवारों को समुचित मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने समय सरकार इन दुखी परिवारों की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखेगी। मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर सत्रिय रूप में विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री सहानु सिद्धा कोम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस घटना को घाटे दो माह घभी तक हो चुके हैं लेकिन घभी जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय, यह बताने की क्षम करके कि जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ? क्या मंत्री महोदय किसी पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी द्वारा इस घटना की जांच कराने के लिए तैयार है ? क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ जिनहोने लापरवाही से कार्रवाई की कोई कार्यवाही की है ? यदि नहीं तो है तो क्या नहीं की है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने बताया है कि मोटर बस की निर्धारित रेंज है। वे कुछ राकेंटों की मदद से भी कंके जाते हैं और वे बहुत दूर जा कर गिरते हैं। वैसे इस कार्रवाई में राकेंट की सहायता नहीं ली गयी लेकिन उसकी निर्धारित रेंज ज्यादा हो गयी जिसकी कि नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। उमों की वजह से यह दुर्घटना हुई। हम उस की जांच कर रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी विधान की जरूरत नहीं है। जांच का तरीका जल्दी ही सा जाएगा। लेकिन हम मुआवजा देने के लिए इस मान की इनकार नहीं करेंगे कि जब रिपोर्ट घाटे तभी मुआवजा दें। उस के बारे में भलग से विचार हो रहा है।

श्री सहानु सिद्धा कोम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो घंटों हो गये हैं जब कि वे लोग कार्रवाई में मरे। उन के बाल-बच्चे भूख से मर रहे हैं। उनको रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, काम-गधा नहीं मिल रहा है। वे लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। उनको घभी तरह कम्पेन्सेशन कदा नहीं दिया गया है ? इस की ड्राई महीने हो गये हैं। वे लोग कैसे बिदा रह सकते हैं ? इस के बारे में मेरा सवाल है कि कब तक इनको कम्पेन्सेशन दे देंगे और कितना दे देंगे ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पहले आप से निवेदन किया है और फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में ज्यादा देर नहीं लयेगी, चंद दिनों में ही मुआवजा मिल जाएगा।

SHRI V. G. HANDE: Sir, about this incident, a detailed report has been submitted by me to the Minister concerned. Uptil now, I have

not received even a reply from him. For that I would like to register my protest. That is one thing. Secondly, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about the fact of the matter that not only four persons were killed but several persons were also injured and dozens of animals were also killed. Whether the hon. Minister is willing to give compensation to the persons who are also injured and also to the owners of the animals which have been killed? May I also know from the Minister concerned when he is going to give the compensation?

PROF SHER SINGH In this incident four men were killed and nine were injured. One buffalo, one calf and one goat were also killed and two buffaloes were injured. We are looking into this matter and are giving assistance very shortly.

श्री मुकुंददेव प्रसाद वर्मा बम्पमेसन देन क सम्बन्ध म आपने कहा है कि आप जाच कर रह ह और चन्द दिनों में दे देंगे । मैं जानना चाहता ह कि अंतरिम सहायता देन क सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या बरिदाई है ? जिस परिवार के लोग मारे गए हैं उनको तत्काल कुछ सहायता दे कर आप उनका कुछ मासवना तो दे ही सकती हैं । यह बात आपने क्यों नहीं किया है ?

श्री 0 श्री सिंह हमन हिदायतें भज दो हैं । भगत में बात यह चल रही थी कि जब तक रिपोर्ट न आ जाए तब तक बम्पमेसन न दें । हमने इसको गलत समझा और अब हिदायतें भज दो हैं कि और कह दिया है कि रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार किए बगैर जल्दी में जल्दी मुआवजा देना है ।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT This is not the first time that the incident of this type has taken place. In the past also few times it had happened. Whether the department is aware that firing has gone beyond the range. What specific measures or precautions they would take so that such incidents will not occur in future?

PROF SHER SINGH Steps are being taken. People living in the area near by are informed before hand and red flags and warning

boards are placed on all sides. Other relevant steps and precautions are also taken. All precautions are taken. But in spite of that, some incidents do occur, and generally when the incident takes place within the range, we gave sometimes Rs 2000 and sometimes Rs 5000. The ex-gratia payments have been made. But, in this case, because the bomb went outside the range, it is a different case. Therefore, we have to give much more than that. We will examine it.

Exploitation of areas bearing Lime Stone, Bauxite, Rock Phosphate in Public Sector

*599 **SHRI RAGHAVJI** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether large lime stone, bauxite and rock phosphate bearing areas in the country have been reserved for exploitation in the public sector,

(b) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to undertake exploitation thereof in the near future if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, whether the private sector will be allowed to undertake the exploitation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK)

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The limestone bearing areas have been reserved to provide adequate quantity of requisite quality limestone for the existing and proposed steel plants and to set up cement plants. The reserved limestone areas in Andhra Pradesh would provide this input for the proposed Vizag Steel Plant.

Proposals are under consideration to set up alumina plants based on the east coast bauxite. A feasibility report is also being prepared for exploiting the bauxite deposits of Gujarat.

The rock phosphate deposits of Rajasthan at Jhamarkotra are already being exploited by the State Government.

(c) The reservations made are periodically reviewed by the Central Government and whatever is dereserved becomes available for grant on lease to the private sector.

श्री रायबरो : देश में सिमेंट, एल्युमीनियम और स्टील भादि की बहुत कमी है और देश में इन चीजों में जो कच्चा माल सप्लाई है उसे साइमस्टोन, ब्रॉन्जाइट भादि वह प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। गुना पर्यर के लिए एक बहुत थल बिनासपुर, रायपुर, दुणे, सतना एवं जबलपुर जिलों में तथा उसी प्रकार से बानसगढ़ के लिए महाराष्ट्र, छत्तुषा, मडला, बिनासपुर, रायगढ़, दुर्ग, राजनांदगाव तथा बालाघाट जिलों के बंदर मंडलीय में सांख्यिक क्षेत्रों में विज्ञान के लिए सुरक्षित रखा गया है। इन सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में बड़ी मात्रा में बिरोहन नदी हो रहा है और देश में इसके मूल की कमी है। प्राय की स्थिति में जिलों में सुरक्षित क्षेत्र हैं उन में कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्रों में बिरोहन हो रहा है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये क्षेत्र कब से सुरक्षित किए गए हैं और इनका रियू कब कब किया गया है ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member has asked a question which needs an exhaustive reply. I have to prepare a whole list. According to his present question, I can send a statement to him if he likes. When leases were given, how long it has been kept under reservation, this does not arise out of this question; it does arise in this manner: I can answer him immediately if he is interested or the House is interested in the bauxite, limestone iron ore in Madhya Pradesh. I can also certainly prepare a statement and lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री रायबरो : मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था वह मंडी मंडीय के उत्तर से ही उत्पन्न होता है।

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is that you have asked a number of questions. You have also asked for a list.

श्री रायबरो : एक ही सवाल मैंने किया था। मंडी मंडीय ने कहा है कि समय समय पर रियू कार्ड है। मैंने यह पूछा था कि कब प्रायने रियू किया है ? 1964 में ये क्षेत्र सुरक्षित किए गए हैं। तब से उनका बहुत ही कम विज्ञान हो रहा है। प्रायेंट मैक्टर को प्राय एलाउ करते हैं। देश में थर्मल की भारी कमी है। कम से कम मध्य प्रदेश में प्राय बनाए गिमेंट के कितने कारखाने प्राय खानों में जा रहे हैं और मध्य प्रायेंट मैक्टर को भी प्राय एलाउ करने में बहुत बिनास क्षेत्र में प्रायके प्राय में भंडार पड़े हुए हैं ? क्या प्राय प्रायेंट मैक्टर को भी एलाउ करने में ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As a matter of policy small areas are generally left open for private sector. That is generally the policy of the Government. But if the State Governments wish to reserve certain areas for their planning to put up a Plant or the Central Government wishes to reserve an area for their future planning to set up factories consuming these raw materials, that kind of reservation will continue. But every year we review this as to whether it is forming part of the industrial planning or not. If not and if there is a demand and there are lease applications for small areas, it is the Governments policy to grant the small areas under these circumstances to private sector.

श्री होरा भाई : मंडी मंडीय ने कहा है कि सिमेंट और एल्युमिनियम के बड़े कारखाने लगाने के बजाये इन उद्योगों को छोटे कारखानों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की यह नीति केवल कागजों पर ही रहती है या उसे कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। दो साल तो निकल गये हैं। क्या सरकार पांच साल में पहले पहले इस नीति का कार्यान्वयन कर सकेगी ? जब यह नीति निर्धारित की है, तो योजनायें बना कर कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए, वरन् वही स्थिति होनी कि धोबी का कुत्ता न घर का, न बाट का—न तो बंद कारखाने लगाने की अनुमति दी जायेगी और न छोटे कारखाने बन पायेंगे। छोटे कारखाने लगाने के लिए बिना स्तर पर कई बहिर्गामी का खानना करना पड़ता है। इस लिए कोई सरल व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि छोटे कारखाने जल्दी लगाये जा सकें। प्राय इस नीति का कार्यान्वयन न होने के कारण मजदूर बेरोजगार हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जनता

सरकार जल्दी यह व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं। अगर हमें कोई कठिनाई है तो वह कठिनाई क्या है और उस को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK As the hon. member knows very well, the Government are taking necessary steps to put up new cement factories including mini cement plants and licensing various parties. That of course, Industries Minister will be able to say more adequately. I believe more than two dozen licences have been issued. I believe that is what he had said here, and for them the necessary lime stone lease or supply of lime stone from the existing leases will naturally be arranged. I have no doubt on that. I can understand the impatience of the hon. member that we should speed up these things. But cement factories do take two three years to build and the steel plants and other major factories of that order have to have the supplies for at least 100 years. So, there can be no question of handing over reserved areas meant for major plants whether it is aluminium, whether it is steel or other major factories. Those cannot be given away to private sector at all. But where it is not required under the State Planning either in the Public Sector major Plan or Private Sector major plans they can be left open for small mine owners to exploit those mines.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH It is good that Government protects the interests of the public sector in reserving the minerals that are intended for them. But now the Government has come out with the proposal of encouraging mini cement plants under the private sector. Andhra Pradesh has got the largest deposit of limestone and as the hon. Minister has said in his statement that certain areas have been reserved for the Steel Plants at Vishakhapatnam and also for certain cement factories. Except one or two, the

others are the private sector industries that are coming up in Andhra Pradesh. You want to give encouragement to mini cement plants. Will Government evolve a policy of facilitating them to provide captive mining area so mini cement plants may come into being as immediately as possible because they are finding it extremely difficult to get that mining area for their mini cement plants? Will this Government correspond with the Government of Andhra Pradesh to facilitate these mini cement plants to get these captive mines for early production under mini cement plants?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK It has been brought to my notice that the State Governments are over zealous sometimes in reserving too much areas even small areas of 2 acres 5 acres 10 acres like that.

There have been cases in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu where hundreds of applications for small mines are being held up by the State Governments. Under the law, the property belongs to the State. The Government of India can only plead with them and we have been pleading with them not to keep small areas for public sector exploitation and leave them for hundreds of small people who can not only exploit the mines but also provide large scale employment.

विश्वामित्रों का उत्पादन

* 500 डॉ० सम्मोहन रायण पंडित क्या पैदो विषय रक्षायन और उबरक मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करते कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वामित्र कारखानों में विश्वामित्रों का उत्पादन विभिन्न कामकाजों के प्रयोग और उनके अलग से प्रयोग को प्राथमिकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है,

(ख) क्या उनमें से विश्वामित्र सों का उत्पादन सबसे कम होता है,

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इनके उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(घ) इस समय दिन बारघातो में विटामिन "सी" का उत्पादन हो रहा है तथा प्रत्येक बारघातो में इसका जितनी मात्रा का उत्पादन हो रहा है।

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचरी मन्त्रन बहुगुणा) : (ग) के (घ) . एक विवरण पत्र तथा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(क) इस समय घनेक प्रकार के विटामिनों का उत्पादन देश में हो रहा है। जिसमें विटामिन "ए", विटामिन बी 1, विटामिन बी 2, विटामिन बी-12, विटामिन "सी", विटामिन डी-3, कोविट एमिड आदि मई शामिल हैं। विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 को छोड़ कर विभिन्न विटामिनो का स्वदेशी उत्पादन देश की प्राथमिकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 का उत्पादन केवल इंडियन फुड एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जाता है जिनकी वार्षिक क्षमता इन उत्पादों के लिए क्रमशः 30 बी टन और 9 बी टन है। इन दोनों विटामिनों का आयात स्टेट बैंकिंग एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स कारपोरेशन आक इंडिया लिमिटेड के माध्यम से किया जाता है। आयातित सामग्री इंडियन फुड एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड को सौंप दी जाती है, जो उसे तय करने स्वदेशी उत्पादन के कुछ धन को निर्माताओं में बांटते हैं। इस समय आईपीएस विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 की क्षमता में प्रति वर्ष क्रमशः 120 टन और 29 बी टन तक विस्तार करने में सक्षम हैं।

(घ) विटामिन "सी" के निर्माताओं के नाम और वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान उनका उत्पादन नीचे दर्शाया गया है —

(पाकड़े टनों में)

क्रम निर्माता	शुद्धा का नाम क्षमता	उत्पादन	
		1977-78	1978-79
1. मैंगस साराभाई एम	बैंगिकल्स	240	363.47
2. मैंगस जेयल	विटामिन	500	279.01
निओ			337.20

1 2 3 4

3. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायो-टिक्म लि	125	—	6.50
	865	642.48	783.70

डा० सधो मारायण वांछेय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा बताया विटामिन बी1 और बी2 को छोड़ कर शेष सभी विटामिन्स देश की प्राथमिकता के अनुषंग पर ही उत्पादन किये जाते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है विटामिन सी के बारे में यह स्थिति नहीं है। और मात्र की उमरों बाहर से आयात करना पड़ रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह तथ्य उन्होंने क्यों छुपाया है? और यदि आयात करना पड़ रहा है तो कितना?

हमारे यह कि साराभाई फार्मलस, जिसकी साइसेस कपेसिटी 250 टन है, उनसे बड़ाकर 440 टन का उत्पादन किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षमता की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई निर्देश किया गया या और उमरों अनुसन्धि पर उमी प्रकार से सुनरीक्षण किया गया और उसकी स्वीडन की गई? यदि नहीं तो मनमाने तौर पर जो इस क्षमता ने अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ा दी उमरों क्या कारण है?

श्री हेमचरी मन्त्रन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, 1978-79 में विटामिन सी हिन्दुस्तान में 783.70 टन पैदा हुई। जहाँ तक प्लाजिन बीमोजन के विचार का सवाल था उसमें अनुसार 770 टन की कैपेसिटी जबरन थी। इसलिए विटामिन सी की जो एक खबर प्रचार में निकाली है वह उन्होंने नहीं खबर नहीं निरावी है कि उसकी कमी है। यह बात माननीय सदस्य की ठीक है कि इस ज्यादा होने के बावजूद जून 1978 में 10 टन विटामिन सी बाहर से आयात हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायोडिक्म लिमिटेड ने और सिधम इंस्टीट्यूट ने। क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायोडिक्म लिमिटेड, सिधमो का जो प्रोडक्शन था उसकी क्षमता नहीं थी। उन्होंने नेशनल कमिशन सेवरेटरी, गुना के बाने हुए पार्ले में विटामिन सी बनाने की जेष्ठा की 1961-62 से और बहुत बराबर फेल करने रहे। फिर उन्होंने गौन से भया तरीका दिया। और उस तरीके से वह विटामिन भी बना रहे हैं। और भ्रान्ता नहीं था कि कितना बना पायेंगे कितना नहीं बना पायेंगे। और हम भय से कि नहीं मारकेट में हमकी कमी न हो इस आधार पर सीओपीओ के जरिये, जो कि एम०टी०सी० की मॉनिटरिंग है, 10 टन मगायी गयी। लेकिन वह पार्ज गवर्नमेंट पर पार लगता है कि ज्यादा पैदा हुआ, और ज्यादा सामान रहा फिर भी मगाया गया तो मैं उन मूल को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। वह मूल

ऐरिंग घान दी मेफ माइड है। यह हमने इगलिये किया कि बीमारों को कोई कमी न पड़े। लेकिन इस कमी का कारण यह नहीं है कि उत्पादन की कमी है। शेष लोगों में ज्यादा पैदा किया।

दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने यह किया कि साराभाई कैमिकल्स की क्षमता कितनी है, और पैदा कितना किया? इसमें के उपयोग में यह बात केवल साराभाई की ही नहीं, मस्टी नेशनल्स की भी है कि कैमिस्ट्री कितनी थी और उत्पादन कितना हुआ। 1970 से लेकर 29 अप्रैल, 1978 तक नीति इस देश में जगज की नीति रही है दवाओं के मामले में। और उस नीति का हमने निर्धारण प्रब किया है, और सब को देख रहे हैं कि कितना साइंस था, कितनी कैमिस्ट्री थी। किसी किसी के साइंस में दवाई का नाम दिया हुआ है, तादाद नहीं लिखी है कि कितनी बनानी है। हम तरह के साइंस दिने हुए हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जनता में क्या वेयर करनेसी होता है?

श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा मैंने प्रापको श्रुत कर दिया नहीं तो प्राप गडबड में पड़ जाते। मुझ से और न कहनवाइये, मेरे पास इतना रहने को है कि पाप मुश्किल में कम जायेंगे।

साराभाई कैमिकल्स का साइसेन्स 240 मीट्रिक टन का है और उनमें 440 टन बनाया है। साराभाई धनेला नहीं है कई और भी हैं। हम सब भागलों को देख रहे हैं कि घोवर प्रोडक्शन कैसे हुआ। ऐसा नहीं कि श्वनिगण देख रहे हैं। हमारे नीति निर्धारण वेयर में भव दिया हुआ है। अगर डा० पाठेय जैसे सदस्य उसे पढ़ेंगे तो उन्हें पता लग जायेगा, यह सदन के पटल पर रखा जा चुका है। जो कहा गया कि किस प्राधार पर एपेतिव प्रोडक्शन का सैटलमेंट होना तो वह सब उसी प्राधार पर सैटलमेंट कर दिया जायेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाठेय . हिन्दुस्तान एटी बायोटेक्निकल जा विटामिन सी बना रहे हैं, उनके पास मो-हाऊ ठीक प्रकार का मशीन है। जो मो-हाऊ साराभाई कमिकल्स और जवन्त विटामिन के पास है वह इस प्रकार के भागने प्रोडक्शन को दिन प्रति-दिन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। जैसा आपने कहा है कि रोशे से प्राप्त किया है, वह भी उपयोगी नहीं है, उसमें भी कई प्रकार की कठिनाई हैं। यही कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान एटीबायो-टेक्निकल की कैपेसिटी 125 है लेकिन उत्पादन केवल साइं 6 है। इस प्रकार से मो-हाऊ को उपलब्धता उसमें प्राप्त नहीं है। उसको ठीक मो-हाऊ मिले और उसको ठीक कर के हम अपने स्वदेशी उत्पादन से सभी उपभोग में उत्पादन ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें, इसके बारे में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है? दूसरी कपनियां ने अनुसंधान पत्र की प्रवृत्तता कर के जो ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़ाया है, उस दिशा में आपने उनके खिलाफ क्या कदम उठाया है और उन्हें रगुलराइड कर रहे है या नहीं?

श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा। नीति निर्धारण में हमने यही किया है कि जिस तरह से, जिस हद तक किम तरह की दवाइया की उत्पादन-क्षमता में ज्यादा पैदा करने वाला के उत्पादन को हम रगुलराइड किम हद तक करेंगे। पूरा का पूरा नहीं देंगे, किनी में दे देंगे 70-77 की पैदावार के आधार पर देंगे। प्रलग-अलग किस्म की दवाइया है। हमने जो नीति दी है, माननीय सदस्य का उसे पूरा पड़ लेना चाहिये।

यहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान एटी-बायोटेक्निकल के पास जो टैक्नीकल मो-हाऊ थी, वह कहा की थी, मैंने कहा कि वह रीफ्लिक्शन के आधार पर हमारे देश में चेपटा की थी, उसे नेशनल कैमिकल्स लैबोरेटरी, पूना में बनाया या कि इस तरह से विटामिन सी बनाना है। मन् 1960 से उसकी चेप्टा हो रही थी, हमने कहा कि नहीं कभी भी पूना रास्ता निवासी। अब जो रोशे ने मो-हाऊ दिया है, हमने उम्मीद है कि भाग में अब वह 100 टन बनायेंगे। उनको जो इक्विपमेंट है, सामान है, उसको देख रहे हैं, हमें प्राण है कि वह ठीक होगा।

श्री हरम चन्द कछवाय मैं जानना चाहता हू कि विटामिन सी जा हमारे देश में बन रहा है और इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में बनने के बाद भी मात्र विदेशों से मगाना पड़ता है, यह कब तक बाहर से मगाने रहेंगे? वह दिन कब आयेगा जब हम बाहर से मगाना बन्द कर देंगे?

श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा यह बिल्कुल भव नहीं मगाना जायेगा। हमारा देश कुछ और पर सबर इसमें स्वतंत्र है, छुट पैदा करेगा।

MR. SPEAKER Question No 601
Mr Sayeed

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA Sir,
my question and Mr Sayeed's ques-
tion are more or less similar

MR. SPEAKER If he is there, I
could have linked it up But now I
can't link it up

Items Manufactured by M/s. Pfizer in
name of Dumex

*605 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased
to state

(a) what are the items manufactur-
ed by M/s Pfizer in the name and
style 'Dumex';

(b) what are the reasons for their manufacturing these formulations in the name and style of 'Dumex' during the last three years; and

(c) details of the products manufactured during the last three years, use of foreign exchange for importation of raw materials or canalised items, the sale turnover of these products in the last three years and its impact on foreign exchange directly and indirectly?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The names of the drug items being marketed with Trade Mark 'Dumex' by M/s. Pfizer, according to information available with this Ministry are furnished in the Annexure.

(b) The Trade Mark 'Dumex' now stands registered in the name of M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama. In 1950 M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama came to own the entire shareholding of Dumex (Pvt.) Ltd. The name of Dumex (Pvt.) Ltd. was changed to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. and in 1961 the Industrial Licence and Registration Certificates held in the name of Dumex, were endorsed in the name of M/s. Pfizer.

(c) The production figures for the last three years are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. M/s. Pfizer have stated that they do not have separate details of the use of imported/canalised raw material, for the items listed in the Annexure. It is, therefore, not possible to work out the impact on foreign exchange directly or indirectly.

Statement

1. Prenex Capsules
2. PAS Granules
3. Sodium PAS Granules
4. Pasonex-S Granules
5. Multivitaplex Drops
6. Multivitaplex Elixir

7. Becosules Syrup
8. Nebasulf Instillation
9. Isozone Tablets
10. Isozone Forte Tablets
11. Fenocin Trisulfa
12. Dispec Suspension
13. Beconex Injection
14. Dolonal Tablets
15. Dupen
16. Nebasulf Sprinkling Powder
17. Streptopenicillin 1½ g
18. Streptopenicillin 1 g
19. PAM
20. Dpvit
21. Streptonex
22. Dupen-10
23. Diapen
24. Diapen-F
25. Fenocin Tablets
26. Fenocin Forte Tablets
27. Multivitaplex Forte Capsules
28. Becosules Capsules
29. Beconex Tablets
30. Multivitaplex Tablets
31. Isonex Tablets
32. Isonex Forte Tablets
33. Protinex Granuleg
34. Nebasulf Eye Ointment
35. Nebasulf skin Ointment
36. Nabacortril Eye Ointment
37. Nabacortril Skin Ointment
38. Dumasuleg Capsules
39. Durool
40. PPF
41. Insulin Novo Lente
42. Milk of Magnesia

श्री किशोर साह : मेरे प्रश्न के भाग 'बी' में यह था कि काइजर के लोग ड्यूमैक्स के नाम पर जो दवाइयाँ बना रहे हैं, उनके रीजन्स क्या हैं ? वह घाने नाम पर क्यों नहीं बना रहे हैं और ड्यूमैक्स के नाम पर क्यों बना रहे हैं ? इस पहले तो यह बना चले कि उनके नाम से घान भी बना रहे हैं और फिर रीजन्स से बना रहे हैं ?

दूसरे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि फिगर्स बलैकट किये जा रहे हैं। 18 साल के फिगर्स बलैकट किये जा रहे होंगे, पिछले 3 साल के फिगर्स मैंने मांगे हैं। वह फिगर्स इंडियन इस्टीमेट आफ पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास प्रेसेबल बी जा सकती है, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट में नहीं जा सकती है। कहा जाता है कि बलैकट बी जा रही है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। उन्होंने एक एक मल्टी-नेशनल की स्टडी कर के लयाया है कि ब्रिटीश कैनाडाइज ब्राइटम्ब में से ब्रिटीश इम्पोर्ट की गई है और इम्पोर्ट में ब्रिटीश एंजिनेरिंग फिगर्स दिखाई गई है। अगर वे रीवेरिडियन करते हैं, तो टोटल 180 इस करोड़ रुपये का रीवेरिडियन करते हैं। लेकिन वे इम्पोर्ट 500 करोड़ रुपये का दिखाते हैं, जबकि 500 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट नहीं होता है, एक्यूमल इम्पोर्ट 200 करोड़ रुपये का होगा है। सरकार ने मल्टी-नेशनल की फिगर्स को धैर्य करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है? मैंने पिछले तीन साल की फिगर्स मांगे हैं, न कि एक साल के। इस बारे में ग्राइडर को पूछने का क्या सबाल है? इम्पोर्ट से क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता है कि उस ब्राइटम के लिए ब्रिटीश कंपैक्टिटी की है?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा माननीय सदस्य श्री चिन्मय साहू जी बड़े जानकारी सदस्य हैं और व्यापार में प्रवीण हैं। हमारा जो धन बाजार है, वह उसको चला रहे हैं। वह एक बात को जानते होंगे, निजला नाम है ड्रेड मार्केट। द्यूमेकस कम्पनी कुछ दवाइयां बनाती थी। ग्राइडर ने वह द्यूमेकस कम्पनी से ली, और उसके साथ साथ उसके नाम और गुडविल को भी ले लिया। ग्राइडर अब उसके नाम और गुडविल का प्रयोग कर रहा है। 1961 में उसको मजबूरी मिल गई। 1979 में कानून का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, जो यह कहे कि अगर कम्पनी ने किसी की गुडविल भी खरीदी हो, तो वह पुराना नाम इस्तेमाल न करे। गेटेंड सा में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। यह मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के एडिटर-इन-चीफ के बाहर की बात है। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई बिजुल सा कर इसकी व्यवस्था करें तो मैं उसका विरोध नहीं करूंगा। अगर ऐसा कानून बनता हो, तो सब आये।

जब तक इन बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इन दवाओं का जो रा मीट्रियल घाला है वह एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट विभाग को पता है, न दवाओं के लिए जो रा मीट्रियल घाला है, वह और दवाओं में भी इस्तेमाल होता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य यह पूछते कि ग्राइडर ने कितना साल एक्सपोर्ट किया और कितना इम्पोर्ट किया, तो मैं वे फिगर्स दे देता। अगर वह कहें, तो मैं उनके पास भेज दूंगा, या सदन में रख दूंगा।

इसमस्य और ग्राइडर का एकाउंट जुड़ गया है, इसलिए इस इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष एकाउंट बनाने में असमर्थ हैं। माननीय सदस्य को जो पूछना चाहिए था, जो उन्होंने नहीं पूछा, अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो मैं वह कह दूंगा। उन्हें पूछना चाहिए था कि इन 42 दवाओं में से कितनी दवाएं ऐसी हैं, जिसके लिए रा मीट्रियल अब भी बाहर से आता है। इसका एकाउंट में प्रत्यक्ष

प्रत्यक्ष छट्ठा रहा है। जब वह छट्ठा जाया, तो जिस हद तक सूचना उपलब्ध हो सकेगी, उस हद तक मैं माननीय सदस्य को दे दूंगा।

मल्टी-नेशनल के बारे में उन्होंने यह व्यापक प्रश्न उठाया कि उनका इम्पोर्ट घटाने के लिये और इम्पोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है। जो कुछ पालिसी जनता सरकार ने 29 मार्च, 1978 को रखी है जिसको इस सदन ने स्वीकार किया है, उसमें दिया हुआ है कि अगर वे यहां रहना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें जिस तरह इन्डिजिनेस नाम करना पड़ेगा। फारेन कम्पनी रहना चाहती है तो बाहर से सामान न खरीद कर इन्डिजिनेस में बनाना पड़ेगा। आप भी मौजूद हैं उस बमर्सी में।

श्री चिन्मय साहू : भरा जो बेसिक सबाल था उस में तीन साल की फिगर्स मैंने मांगी है। आप उन को दें—

Details of the products manufactured during the last three years

और वह क्वैरजिन है येन ग्राइडर के ऊपर—

Items manufactured by M/s Pfizer

तो उन की फिगर्स प्रेसेबल करने में क्या दिक्कत है कि वह जो ब्राइटम उन्होंने कैनाडाइज किया है और बायरेकट इम्पोर्ट किया है वह ब्राइटम्ब कितनी है, उस के प्रॉसेस में एकमोर्ट ग्राइडर कितनी है और उस में डिफरेंस कितना है? वही मैंने पूछा है उस में

Impact on foreign exchange directly and indirectly?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा मान्यवर, मैं दो जवाब दे चुका हूँ।

श्री चिन्मय कुमार महोदय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही जानना चाहता था कि 29 अप्रैल 1978 को जो

लिए इस एक साल में क्या बढम उठाया गया है इसी एक साल के अन्दर जो पालिसी बढाई है उस के मुताबिक मल्टी नेशनल जो रा मीट्रियल बहुत कम बीमर पर ले आते हैं और उस में बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते हैं उस को रोकने के लिए क्या कानूनी स्ट्रेप्ट सरकार की तरफ से उठाए गए हैं।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : 8 न पालिसी में दिया हुआ है कि जो मल्टी-नेशनल हैं वह अगर बल्क ड्रग फार्मूलेशन और दोरी का रेजिमी ठीक नहीं रखेंगे और बल्क ड्रग इस देश में नहीं बनाएंगे तो जो उन की ईविक्टी होइजिब है उस को 40 पर्सेंट पर लाना पड़ेगा। जो जो नहीं कर रहे हैं उनके रेकार्ड्स एकोनामिक प्रोसेस मिनिस्ट्री में हैं वह उस कंफर कार्यावाही कर रहे हैं कि उन की ईविक्टी कम की जाय।

दूसरा स्टेप यह लिया गया है कि 350 वैकेट्स दवाइयों के जिन में अधिराश मस्टीनेशनल बनाते हैं, दाम घटाए गए हैं। उन दवाइयों के दाम घटाए गए हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य कितने परसेंट।

श्री हेमवती मन्त्र बहूगुणः परसेंट घटाना घलन है। पाच परसेंट है, सात परसेंट भी है, तीन परसेंट भी है। बोर्ड भी परसेंट हो हो नहीं सकता था। घलन घलन दवाइयों के दाम की बी आई सी पी में स्टडी करा कर दामों को भी कम किया गया है और माघ ही किमी मन्टी-नेशनल को किसी का दाम बगाने की शर्तों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

श्री कृष्ण सात गुप्त मनी महोदय को मानुस है कि जो दवाइया बर्नाई जाती हैं शास तौर से मस्टी-नेशनल कंपनीज जो बनानी हैं उन में मुनाफाकारी बहुत होती है, तो उस को रोकने के लिए यह क्या कर रहे हैं? दूसरे कितनी दवाइया घात हमारे देश में बर्नाई जाती हैं कितनी बह इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और जब तक हम सेल्फ सफिशियंट हो जाएंगे?

श्री हेमवती मन्त्र बहूगुणः रीन प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने एक प्रश्न में उठाए हैं। पहला यह है कि मस्टी नेशनल की मुनाफाखोरी को देखने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है? तो एक कमेटी इन की एक एक दवा की कार्टिज के मिलाने में काम कर रही है और देख रही है कि इन को शर्ई आर्टिफ की कम किया जाय। उस की रिपोर्ट अभी हमारे पास आई नहीं है। वह कमेटी जैसे ही हमें अपनी पालिमी का फीमला बिया था उस के एक दो महीने के बाद बना दो थी

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस में क्या बडे बडे आदमी हैं?

श्री हेमवती मन्त्र बहूगुणः उस में योग्य आदमी हैं, अयोग्य एक भी नहीं है। हमरा मंचाल उन ने यह पुछा है कि कितनी दवाइया में बनाते हैं, उस में मस्टी नेशनल का बिना हिस्सा है। उस को किसमें हम समय भेरे पाम उपलब्ध नहीं है, माननीय सदस्य नोटिस देंगे तो मैं बता दूंगा।

सीमरे, उल्लेख बहा कि हम सब तक सेल्फ सफिशियंट हो जाएंगे। तो हम ने जो दुग पालिमी बर्नाई है उस में सेल्फ सफिशियेभी का मेजर रोल रहा है। हमीलिए हर एक को बत रहे हैं, बाध्य कर रहे हैं कि जो दवाइया तुम बनाते हो उस के लिए रा मेटोरियल जो बाहर से लाते हो वह इन्डुस्त्रान में बनाना और सब को एक एक कर के देख रहे हैं। जो नहीं बनाएंगे उन की ईक्विटी कम करने करने उन को ऐसी जगह पर लागू जिनसे कि उनके उस तरह की मुनाफाखोरी करने का अवसर न रह जाय।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Crude

*601. SHRI P. M. SAYEED. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India has firmed up arrangements for current year's entire crude imports at the 1978 level of consumption at the O.P.E.C. prices;

(b) if so, whether this decision will have a big saving in crude imports,

(c) if so, whether this has been made possible by Government to Government transactions with the oil producing States;

(d) whether Government have decided not to purchase the crude from the open market.

(e) if so, what will be the total saving under the present arrangement; and

(f) whether Government have made all arrangements for importing the crude of 165 million tonnes required in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H. N. BAHAGUNA) : (a) and (f) As compared with an import level of the order of 15 million tonnes during 1978, the requirements of imported crude oil during 1979 are expected to be around 165 million tonnes. While firm arrangements covering a total quantity of 115 million tonnes have been concluded on a Government to Government basis with Iraq, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and USSR, additional crude imports to the extent of approximately 12 million tonnes during the period January—March 1979 have been organised from the National Oil Companies of Iraq and Qatar, over and above the supplies from Iraq

under the long term contract Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations

(b) and (c) Considering the high level of crude oil prices prevailing in the world spot market considerable extra burden would have been imposed in the event India had been unable to firm up long term arrangements covering crude imports during 1979 However in view of the fluctuating spot market for crude and the fact that even in earlier years the bulk of the country's crude imports were organised on a Government to Government basis it would be difficult to compute the national savings on this account

(c) Excluding an availability of the order of 14 million tonnes per annum from EXXON towards the requirements of the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery in Bombay under a long term contract the balance of the crude import arrangements have been entered into with the National Oil Companies of the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries

(d) There is no proposal at present to purchase crude oil from the open market

Urdu Papers facing crisis

*602 SHRI C K JAFFER SHE-RIEF Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Urdu papers are facing financial crisis,

(b) whether it is a fact that they are not getting satisfactory financial aid and that Government patronage is not extended to these papers in the matter of advertisements and

(c) if so the details regarding the policy of Government to help these papers to tide over the financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Government have no such information

(b) Urdu newspapers and journals are being given special consideration in the matter of minimum circulation for release of Government advertisements and in fact receive a fair share of Government advertisements ranking third among the various languages in terms of space and value of DAVP advertisements In any case Government advertisements are not intended to serve as a measure of financial assistance or support it is also not Government's policy to extend financial aid to any section of the press

(c) Does not arise

Kerosene scarcity due to faulty Distribution

*603 SHRI M V CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in the Hindustan Times dated 9th March 1979 under the heading Kerosene scarcity due to faulty distribution

(b) if so the reaction of the Union Government

(c) who are the authorities responsible

(d) what action was taken against them and

(e) to what extent the kerosene scarcity has been solved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes Sir

are inadequate in financial year, it may subject to the Central Government's approval, pay to its Directors including any Managing/Wholetime Director or Manager by way of minimum remuneration an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per annum to all of them put together if there are two or more of them holding office in the company. This limit of Rs. 50,000 could be exceeded with the approval of the Central Government if the latter is satisfied that, for the efficient conduct of the business of the company, the minimum remuneration of Rs. 50,000 per annum, is or will be insufficient.

3. Administrative Guidelines:

Administrative guidelines were issued in November, 1969 governing the remuneration payable to the Managing/Whole-time Directors, Managers of Public Limited Companies and Private companies which are subsidiaries of Public Limited Companies. In view of persisting doubts regarding the Central Government's powers in fixing ceilings on remuneration, the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974 introduced certain new provisions which vested the Central Government with specific powers to fix the remuneration of Managing/Whole time Directors and Managers. The new provisions of Section 637AA clearly enunciated the principles that should be kept in view in approving any appointment or in fixing the remuneration of the Managerial personnel. It was specifically laid down that the Central Government, while according its approval to managerial remuneration would, inter-alia, have regard to "public policy relating to the removal of disparities in income".

4 The case for reduction in Ceilings:

The Central Government have carefully reviewed the entire question of managerial remuneration in the context of socio-economic objectives of State Policy and the need for establishing a co-relation in managerial remuneration at comparable levels of responsibility in Government, public

sector undertakings and public limited companies. In this connection, the recommendations of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices (Bhoothalingam Committee) whose report was published in May, 1978 as well as the recommendations of the High-Powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajendra Sachar have been taken into account. These two Committees had the benefit of the views of various interests and bodies representing the employers, employees, trade unions etc.

5. Revised Guidelines

The following revised guidelines have accordingly been framed for dealing with applications received by the Central Government under Section 269, 310, 311, 309 and 198, 387 and 388 of the Companies Act, 1956.

5.1 Substantive remuneration

(i) The maximum remuneration payable to Managing/wholetime Director or part-time paid Director, Managers, from one or more companies put together, subject to the statutory limits, has been fixed as under—

(a) The salary inclusive of dearness allowance and all other fixed allowances should not exceed Rs. 60,000 per annum.

(b) A commission on net profits upto 1% of the net profits may be allowed in addition to the salary as an incentive for efficient and sound management, but this should be at least 30 per cent of salary subject to an overall ceiling that salary plus commission would not exceed Rs. 72000/- per annum (bonus will be treated as part of commission):

(c) Where a company proposes to pay remuneration in the form of commission on net profits alone, this shall be subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 72,000 per annum; and

(d) Henceforward, perquisites will be restricted to an amount equivalent to the annual salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 60 000 per annum to be reckoned on the basis of actual expenditure or liability incurred by the company as provided under explanation to section 103 of the Companies Act, 1956. There would, however, be separate non-interchangeable ceilings for expenditure on pensionary benefits, medical treatment and housing. Within this overall limit, the perquisites that may be allowed by the company will be as under —

(1) Company's contribution towards Provident Fund. Non-interchangeable ceiling of 10% of salary.

(ii) Company's contribution towards Pension/Superannuation Fund —

Non interchangeable ceiling of 15% of salary.

(iii) Gratuity

Payable in accordance with an approved fund and which does not exceed one-half months' salary for each completed year of service subject to a non-interchangeable ceiling of Rs 30 000 or 20 months' salary whichever is less.

(iv) Medical benefits for self and family,

Non interchangeable ceiling of 1 month's salary subject to a maximum of Rs 5000/- per annum.

(v) Leave and leave travel concession.

(vi) Housing including furniture, fixtures, appliances, gas and electricity. Non interchangeable ceiling of 40% of salary on the condition that 10% of

salary would be borne by the Managerial Personnel.

(vii) Free use of company's car with driver,

(viii) Personal accident insurance.

(ix) Free telephone facility at residence.

(x) Fees of clubs, subject to a maximum of two clubs. Admission and life membership fees to clubs will not be allowed.

5.2. Minimum remuneration

In the event of absence or inadequacy of profits in any financial year, a cut of 10% will be imposed on the substantive salary while the ceiling on perquisites will not be altered. (No commission/bonus will be payable in the case of absence or inadequacy of profits).

5.3. Exceptions.

Expatriates and persons possessing high or rare skills would not be covered by the ceilings on managerial remuneration. These cases will be decided on merits.

5.4. Applicability of Revised Guidelines

The revised guidelines will not be applicable to the existing managerial personnel in whose cases approval have already been accorded, for the remaining duration of their current tenure. They will be made applicable to these persons on their reappointment on the expiry of their current tenure.

Statement II

The aspect regarding the violation of the sanctions issued by the Government is a matter which is generally looked into by the Auditors of the Companies and in case of any such violation they are expected to qualify

the report on the basis of which necessary action is taken by the Department. The Department looks into these matters independently also, particularly during the course of inspection under section 209A and investigation under section 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1936. The Registrars of Companies are also expected to look into these points during the course of technical scrutiny of the balance sheets.

New Subsidy Plan of certain State Governments for Film Producers

*609. **SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments particularly Andhra and Tamil Nadu States have announced new subsidy plan to encourage film producers;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) what are the main features of the scheme; and

(d) whether any help will be provided by the Central Government to these States for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). There are certain States like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu where schemes for giving subsidies to encourage film producers are in operation.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government at present to provide help to the State Governments in the implementation of their subsidy schemes

Statement

The main features of subsidy schemes in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are as follows:

Andhra Pradesh:

All Telugu and Hindi films produced in Andhra Pradesh are eligible for full subsidy of Rs 1 lakh while non-Telugu and non-Hindi films are eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 during 1978-79 and Rs 25,000 during 1979-80. This scheme will be in force till March, 1980 when it will be reviewed.

Tamil Nadu:

The State Government provide subsidy to five Tamil Films every year at the rate of Rs 1 lakh. The main features of a scheme are—

(i) The film should contain nationally desirable themes such as untouchability, evils of liquor, patriotism, etc.

(ii) The out-door shooting of the film outside Tamil Nadu is not to exceed 25% of the total length

(iii) The film should have been certified by the Central Board of Film Censors for public exhibition.

(iv) Preference to low budget films and films which introduce new artists and technicians

Import of Crude from Soviet Union

*610. **SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import crude from USSR;

(b) whether any agreement in this regard has recently been made with

the delegation of U S S R who happened to visit the country with the Soviet Prime Minister regarding supply of 6,00,000 tonnes of additional crude in exchange of Indian rice, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) An agreement has been signed in New Delhi on 14th March, 1979 between the Government of USSR and Government of India for supply by the USSR of 6 lakhs tonnes of crude oil to India in 1979. In repayment of this quantity of crude oil, India shall deliver to USSR in the same year a quantity of rice the value of which will be equivalent to the value of 6 lakhs tonnes of crude oil. Formal contracts in this regard are expected to be concluded between the concerned commercial organisations of the two countries very shortly.

Demand for Provision of Funds for Television Project in North Eastern States

*611 **SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had received any special demand for provision of fund for establishing a Television Project for Rural, Agricultural broadcasting in the North Eastern States either from any of the State Governments, Union territories or the North Eastern Council,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allocate the estimated fund of Rs 4 crores for a T V centre in the heart of the region, and

(c) if not, why the region is not being brought under Television network of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (c), Suggestions have been received from the Governor of Assam and the State Government of Meghalaya for the setting up of T.V. Stations in the North Eastern region. It has not been found possible to provide T.V. facilities in this Region during the Sixth Five Year Plan owing to constraints on resources and the low priority given for the expansion of Television in India.

हिन्दुस्तान जिक प्लांट देवारी से निकलने वाला उपशिष्ट पदार्थ

*612 श्री इयाराम शालय - क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की कोई जाच कराई है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिक प्लांट ने निकलने वाले पदार्थ के साथ लगभग 10,000 रुपये का जिक प्रतिदिन खर्चा जाता है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार जिक निकलने से दो तीन किमीटर क्षेत्र में क्षयरोग तथा कैंसर रोग फैल जाने की समस्या पैदा हो सकती है और इस क्षेत्र के कुछ और भूमि का उपयोग भी नहीं किया जा सकता, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यह अपशिष्ट पदार्थ कब से जा रहा है और अब तक कितनी हानि हो जाने का अनुमान है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक)

(क) कोई औपचारिक जाच नहीं कराई गई है। लेकिन अपशिष्ट पदार्थ में जिक की मात्रा बहुत ही नगण्य प्रमाण सामान्यतः एक मिनिमम में दस घण्टे की कम होती है जिसका मूल्य 150 रुपये प्रति दिन बैठता है।

(ख) और (ग) इस कारण रोग फैलने या जमीन के प्रदूषण हो जाने की किसी घटना की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। फिर भी स्मेल्टर के धान-वास के क्षेत्र में कमल व्यवस्था का अध्ययन करने के लिए उदयपुर कृषि विश्व विद्यालय के प्रतिनिधियाँ और हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० के अधिकारियों की एक समिति बनाई गई है। देवारी जिक स्मेल्टर से अपशिष्ट पदार्थ 1967 से निकाला जा रहा है। इन अपशिष्ट पदार्थों का प्रतिम निकाली से पहले एक तालाब में बुने से शोधन किया जाता है। चूंकि अपशिष्ट पदार्थ में विषम जिक की नगण्य मात्रा की प्रभावशीलता से निवारण नहीं जा सकता इसलिए कंपनी की हानि होने का

सवाल नहीं उठता। राजस्थान जल प्रदूषण बोर्ड मानान्यतः इप्लानेट के होथल की सुविधाओं का निरीक्षण करता है और उसकी विरामी जाती रखने की अनुमति देता है।

Import of Films by Film Producers

*613. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Film Producers are allowed to import (1) Eastman Colour and (2) Fuji Colour Positive Rolls on Replenishment Licences issued on the basis of their export earnings;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of Hindustan Photo Films has represented to the Government to stop the above procedure and to import the above colour positives rolls on Monopoly basis;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Film Producers have strongly protested against the above move; and

(d) how many applications of producers for import of colour positive rolls are pending with the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at present, if so, for what reasons and when would they be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Hindustan Photo Films had represented to Government some time ago that the R.E.P. entitlement should be substantially reduced. This was contrary to the demand of the Industry and the decision of Government taken after careful examination. The matter was not pursued further.

(d) No application of producers is pending with Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Calcutta. Position in respect of Bombay and Madras Office of Joint Chief Controller of

Imports and Exports is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of House in due course.

Production of Fertilizers in Baroda Fertilizer Plant

*614. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the production of fertilizer quality-wise in Baroda Fertilizer Plant during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) the total quantity out of fertilizer produced which were distributed in Gujarat State during the said period (district-wise);

(c) whether Government have received any complaint that only a very little quantity of fertilizers is being supplied in Adivasis areas particularly in Baroda district, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to allot more quota in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the production of fertilizer in the Baroda Fertilizer Plant, product-wise and the district-wise distribution in Gujarat State for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No LT-4238/79].

(c) and (d). The requirements of fertilizers for each State are assessed well before the commencement of each crop season and allocations for distribution of fertilizers to meet the requirements are made from various manufacturers and from imports. The role of the Central Government is to ensure that the overall requirements of the States are met adequately. Since matters regarding non-availability of fertilizers within the State

come within the purview of the State Government that Government deals with complaints in this regard

Supply of Crude Oil by Iran

*615 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) how does the cost of additional quantities of crude necessitated as a result of disruption of supplies from Iran compare with that earlier contracted with Iran,

(b) now that the new Iran Government is in position, have Government taken up the question of restoration of disrupted supplies with the New Government of Iran if so with what results at what rates

(c) the total additional cost to the country as a result of disruption of supplies from Iran, and

(d) by what time arrangements for meeting the full Indian demand for crude are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (c) As compared with the planned level of imports about 53 million tonnes of crude oil from Iran during 1978 under the different contractual arrangements there was a total shortfall of the order of 1 million tonnes in Iranian crude oil supplies during the period end October to end of December 1978. This shortfall in supplies from Iran was bridged by organising additional imports from the Iraqi National Oil Company. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details in respect of price and other terms.

(b) Yes, Sir. Iran has given an assurance that our crude oil requirements would receive appropriate

treatment. Discussions in regard to early resumption of crude oil supplies from Iran to India are presently under way.

(d) A quantity of the order of 16.5 million tonnes of crude oil is expected to be imported during 1979. The following import arrangements have been firmed up so far

Country	Qty (in million tonnes)
Iraq	5.5
UAE	1.5
Saudi Arabia	8.0
USSR	1.5

In addition, additional crude imports to the extent of approximately 12 million tonnes during the period January—March, 1979 have been organised from National Oil Companies of Iraq and Qatar over and above supplies from Iraq under the long term contracts. Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations.

एनोबिएशन प्राक नेचुरल गैस कन्वर्जियन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्राक गजरात द्वारा गैस के मध्य निर्यात के लिए बात

, 801. श्री. एम. वि. भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलेियम, गैस और ज्वलक गैस यह बनाने की इया करेंगे नि

(क) क्या गैस तथा प्राकृतिक गैस का उपयोग द्वारा गुजरात के गैर सरकारी उद्योगों को सप्लाई की जाने वाली गैस के मध्य में 30 जनवरी 1979 से

की गई वृद्धि के बारे में एगोमिनेशन प्राक नेचुरल गैस कन्व्यूमिंग इन्फस्ट्रुड प्राक गुजरान, बड़ौदा और गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने उन्हें (पेट्रोसियम मंत्री की) पत्र लिखे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें की गई मांगों का स्वीकार क्या है और इन मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किये जाने की सम्भावना है तब तक मूल्य निर्धारित किये जायेंगे,

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1967-68 से 1975-76 की अवधि के दौरान गैस का वितरण बिना मूल्य के अनुसार किया गया था और यदि हाँ तो वर्ष 1967-68 से 1975-76 की अवधि के दौरान बिना की गई गैस का वर्ष-वार मूल्य क्या रहा,

(घ) वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 1978 में गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों को सप्लाई की गई गैस के लिए तैयार प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग ने कितना मूल्य वसूल किया,

(ङ) क्या अप्रैल, 1978 से 504 रुपये की दर से गैस की बिक्री की जा रही है और मूल्य में इतनी अधिक वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(च) क्या तैयार प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग और बड़ौदा उद्योगपतियों के बीच जनवरी, 1977 से मार्च 1977 के दौरान यह सहमति हुई थी कि गैस का मूल्य 351 रुपये की दर से वसूल किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो अप्रैल, 1978 से इसे बढ़ाकर 504 रुपये कर देने के क्या कारण हैं और पहला मूल्य अब तक फिर से लागू किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लखन बहुगुणा) (क) जी, हाँ, गुजरात में निजी उद्योगों को तैयार प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा सप्लाई की जा रही प्राकृतिक गैस के मूल्य के संतुलन में गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री स दिनांक 30 जनवरी, 1979 का पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। इस मामले में गुजरात, बड़ौदा, के प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत करने वाले उद्योग सभ से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) यह प्रत्यावेदन दिया गया है कि तैयार प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा वसूल किये जा रहे प्राकृतिक एवं गैस के मूल्य बहुत अधिक हैं और गैस का मूल्य गैस के उद्गम के आधार पर ही निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये न कि उसके बराबर कोयले के आधार पर जैसा कि गुजरात में निजी उद्योग के मुनिटो से तैयार प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। तैयार प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा वर्तमान नीति में किसी परिवर्तन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) गैस का वितरण समय समय पर गैस की मांग और उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है। समय समय के मूल्य परिवर्तन को सनमान अनुबंध "क" में दर्शाया गया है।

(घ) विभिन्न उद्योगों से प्रायोग द्वारा वसूल की गई कीमत, विभिन्न प्रादियों के साथ हुई द्विपक्षीय शर्तों के आधार पर होती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों यानि वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 प्रादोंवार वसूल की गई गैस की कीमत सनमान अनुबंध "ख" में दर्शायी गई है।

(ङ) जी, हाँ। अप्रैल, 1978 से बड़ौदा उद्योगों को गैस की बिक्री 504 रुपये प्रति हजार घन मीटर की दर पर की जा रही है। इस मूल्य को उपभोक्ताओं के पहलू को खेदे के बाद कोयले के समतुल्य आधार पर निश्चित किया गया था।

(च) दिनांक 31-3-77 तक ही प्रतिहजार घन मीटर पर 351 रु मूल्य लागू था। अनुबंध, 1976 के स्तर से रायल्टी और बिना कर में विभिन्नता के कारण समायोजन करने के लिए दिनांक 1-4-77 से 31-12-77 तक की अवधि के लिए प्रतिहजार घन मीटर के लिए 371.16 रु प्रदान करने का करार है। उपर्युक्त (ङ) में उल्लेख के आधार पर दिनांक 1-4-78 से प्रति 1000 घ मी के लिए मूल्य 504 रु तक बढ़ा दिया गया। पुराने मूल्य का परिवर्तन करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

संलग्न—क
मुजरात उद्योगों के लिए नीम का मूल्य

	रु० / 1000 रु०		
	1-4-67 से 31-3-70	1-4-70 से 31-3-71	1-4-71 से 31-12-75
	74 01	75 62	93 38
संगीत उद्योग			322 63
			1-1-1976 से 31-3-76

विवरण—रु०

रु०/1000 करो०

वर्ष 1976-77 से 1978-79 के दौरान गुजरात में उद्योगों को दी जाने वाली रैस के मुख्य को शानि साता विवरण

1978-79

1977-78

1976-77

504.00 रुपये,

धर्म से वित्तव्यव, 76-341.75 रु० धर्म से जुलाई 77-371.16 रु०

जनवरी, 77 से मार्च 77-351.00 रु० अप्रैल 77 से मार्च, 78-382.15 रु०

2. बनील इस्टीम

408.26 रु० (8/78 तक)
504.00 रु० (3/79 तक)

386.28 रु०

(1) नवश्रीवन मिल

408.26 रु० (6/78 तक)
504.00 रु० (3/79 तक)

386.28 रु०

(2) मधुदा मिल
4/76 से 10/76
11/76 से 3/77

408.26 रु० (10/78 तक)
504.00 रु० (3/79 तक)

386.17 रु०
386.28 रु०

(3) मेट्रो वुड इंडीओ वर्क्स

408.26 रु० (10/78 तक)
504.00 रु० (3/79 तक)

375.16 रु०

(4) मेलागिन पाइपर कोर्ट

(4/76 से 10/76)
(11/76 से 3/77)

386.28 रु०

(5) इलिको मिला

408.26 रु० (6/78 तक)
504.00 रु० (3/79 तक)

386.28 रु०

(6) भारत विजय मिला

401.20 रु०

(4/76 से 5/76)
(6/76 से 3/77)

386.17 रु०
386.28 रु०

433.42 रु० + 6% वित्त को कर पर
मरबाई

3. मेरसा विना को-ऑपरेटिव मिल प्रोद्युसर्स
यूनियन

380.80 रु० (7/77 तक)
+ 6% वित्त को कर (3/78 तक)
पर मरबाई

412.45 रु० +
6% वित्त को कर

Decline in Production of Wine

5802 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a noticeable shortfall in production of wine and decline in its use in the country despite of imposition of prohibition by States,

(b) if so facts therefor and

(c) total production and use during the last two years within the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Manufacture of Certain Petroleum Products by Bongalgaon Refinery

5803 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the public sector Bongalgaon Refinery in Assam has started trial production of certain petroleum products

(b) if so what kinds of commodities it will produce and what are its targets of production category wise,

(c) whether Talcher Fertilizers Factory in Orissa is the World's biggest coal based factory and

(d) whether it is going to be commissioned by the middle of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) The Crude Distillation Unit of the Bongalgaon Refinery has started trial run, from 6th February 1979

(b) Till the coking and the Kerosene Treating Units are commissioned, targets of production of the crude distillation unit at 0.5 million metric tonnes throughout of crude will be as follows —

Product	Targets in thousands of tonnes per annum
(i) Naptha	104
(ii) High Speed Diesel	170 4
(iii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock	174 8

(c) Yes, Sir The Talcher Fertilizer Factory with a capacity of 900 tonnes per day of ammonia and the related urea capacity based on the coal gasification process is the largest of its kind in the World

(d) Trial production of urea is expected by July 1979

Staff Working in Electricity Department, Chandigarh

5804 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the staff working in the Electricity Department Chandigarh on 1-5-67 and continued thereafter has been absorbed finally in the Chandigarh Administration and if not what measures are being taken to do so in order to mitigate their hardships

(b) how many persons working in Chandigarh Electricity Department prior to inception of UT Chandigarh have been reverted back to Punjab State Electricity Board/Haryana State Electricity Board uptill now and on what grounds

(c) how many persons in Electricity Department have been recruited direct

on U.T. Cadre against the posts vacated by so-called deputationists and newly created posts after 2-5-1967; and

(d) what would be the position of employees sent back against their wishes in case it is decided to allocate all such employees to the newly created cadre of UT?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. The matter is reported to be under consideration by the Chandigarh Administration.

(b) Out of the persons working on deputation from Punjab and Haryana State Electricity Boards as on 2-5-67, 220 persons have been reverted back to their parent Boards on account of promotion or on being recalled by the respective Boards and 2 persons on account of unsatisfactory performance.

(c) 156 persons belonging to the UT cadre are working against the posts held by deputationists on 2-5-1967. Against the 324 posts created subsequently, 276 directly recruited UT employees are in position.

(d) This matter is linked with the decision on the absorption of deputationists, and is reported to be under consideration of the Chandigarh Administration.

Companies of T.V.S. Iyengar Groups

5805. **SHRI NATHU SINGH.** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the T.V.S. Iyengar Group members, the nature of business carried on, the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the T.V.S. Iyengar Group in each of these companies as also the total paid up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of T.V.S. Iyengar group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of T.V.S. Iyengar or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No' LT-4239/79] The information of assets as per the balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-1975 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977, is laid on the Table

of the House [Placed in Library
See No LT-4239/79]

(c) Statement 3 annexed shows the value of total paid-up capital of each of the companies and the corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individuals who appear to belong to the T.V.S. Iyengar family and not the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the years 1976 and 1977 have since been furnished by the companies concerned and are included in reply to part (a) of the question.

Demand and Supply of Kerosene

5806 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the present position of estimated demand and supply of kerosene in the country in the context of its use as basic raw material and fuel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) Bulk of kerosene sold in the country is being used for cooking and lightening purposes. Its use as raw material or for industrial purposes is very limited. The requirements of kerosene in the country are met through monthly allocations made by my Ministry to the States and Union Territories. The allocations are based on past consumption trends and other relevant factors. The total sales of kerosene in 1978 was about 3.93 million tonnes representing a growth of about 11.4 per cent over the sales in 1977. Out of the total sales, about 1.56 million tonnes were imported and the rest produced in the refineries in the country.

विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमते पांच बरों के दौरान दुगुना किया जाना

5807 श्री सुब्रह्म - क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमते पांच बरों के दौरान दुगुना करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उस पर कुल वितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और इसके कुल कितनी बिजली का प्रति-रिक्त मात्रा में उत्पादन होगा?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री रामचन्द्रन) (क) और (ख) माघ 1978 के भूल तक कुल प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता 25,940 मेगावाट थी। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगभग 18,500 मेगावाट प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता की प्रगतिबद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत् विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिये 15,750 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान जोड़ी गई प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता की विधान सभा विवरण उपबंध-एक में दिया गया है या सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। प्रभावित में रखा गया। देखिये सभा एन टी-4240/79] 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान लाभ देन वाली सम्भावित परियोजनाएँ उपबंध-बी] तीन चार तथा पांच में दी गई हैं।

Total Outlay for Implementation of the Five Year Programme 1978-1983

5808 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the details regarding the total outlay sought for the implementation of the five year power programme, 1978-83,

(b) the power projects implemented during the year 1978-79 in pursuance of this plan and the present progress of each of these projections, and

(c) the likely shortfall in requirements and availability of power supply at the end of this plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) An outlay of Rs. 15,750 crores has

(iii) In order to improve the coverage further, a scheme for installation of a high power (100 KW MW) transmitter has been included in approved 6th Plan 1978-83.

(b) and (c). During the period February 9 to 26, 1979, All India Radio received 17 despatches (other than the news pertaining to the coverage of the visit of the Prime Minister), from their correspondent in Port Blair out of which 10 items were used in various news bulletins broadcast. It may be mentioned here that out of hundred of news despatches received from all over the country daily, a selection has to be made on the basis of news worthiness and relative importance of each item of news before inclusion in the national news bulletin broadcast from Delhi.

In cost of Fertilizer Plant at Talcher

5811. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the cost of the, coal based fertilizers plant at Talcher has increased manifold; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SRRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The original estimated cost of the Talcher Fertilizer project was Rs 70.49 crores whereas the revised approved cost is Rs. 184.76 crores

(b) The main reasons for the escalation in cost are as under:—

(i) Change in scope and extra provision for effluent treatment and pollution control, coal handling etc

(ii) Modifications in the plant and provision of fourth gasifier.

(iii) Change in parity of foreign exchange.

(iv) Price escalation.

(v) Increase in financing cost and departmental charges due to the delay in the implementation of the project arising out of:

(a) Delay in finalisation of civil designs.

(b) Delay in civil construction by the contractor,

(c) Delays in the supplies and commissioning of equipments.

(vi) Increase in custom duty and Ocean freight.

Showing of old Hindi Films on Delhi T.V.

5812. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reason that mostly old Hindi Films are shown on Delhi Television against which many complaints are received;

(b) whether he is considering a proposal to show at Delhi and other T.V. Centres maximum Hindi and other language films based on children and education to children during the International Child Year; and

(c) whether Government propose to procure foreign English Films on children and arrange to show them on television?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Doordarshan makes every effort to obtain new, features films for telecast, but Producers are generally reluctant to offer such films as they feel that this would adversely affect their earnings from the commercial circuit. Normally, films made available to Doordarshan are three to seven years old.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to procure and telecast suitable films

of special interest to and on children including films produced by foreign TV organisations during the International Year of the Child

Investment of Public Finance in TISCO Group of Industries

5813 SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) investment of Public Finance in the TISCO group of collieries and the industries in the country as on 1st January, 1979 and the percentage it constitute of the total and the principal share holders of the company,

(b) whether there are any directors from the Central Government to look after the correct use of the Public Finance and to check its diversion if so names of such directors and the date since when they have been working, and

(c) whether it is a fact that they are all dummy directors not participating in the meeting resultings in large scale diversion of public incomes by the TISCO if so steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) There are 9 companies registered under the MRTF Act 1969 which constitute the TISCO group of companies. The investments of the public financial institutions in the share capital of these companies the percentage they constitute of the total paid up share capital of these companies and the names of principal shareholders in these companies, according to available information are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-4241/79]

(b) According to the available information, there are no directors

from the Central Government as such on these 9 TISCO group companies. However there are certain nominees of financial institutions on the Boards of Directors of two of these companies, details of which are as follows

(1) Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

(i) Shri Mantosh Sondhi, Secretary, Ministry of Steel & Mines (w.e.f. 25.5.77)

(ii) Shri J. Matthan (w.e.f. 16-1-79) —earlier Shri S. Rangarajan, Chairman L.I.C., was there from 11.3.78

(iii) Shri H. T. Parekh (w.e.f. 20-8-74)

(2) Indian Tube Co. Ltd.

(i) Dr N. D. Joshi (nominated on 1.2.79 by IDBI—earlier Shri B. M. Saxena represented IDBI w.e.f. 12.5.77)

(ii) Shri Ravi C. Doodhmal (representing ICICI w.e.f. 13.9.74)

(c) No Sir. The Directors nominated by the public financial institutions keep a watch on the interests of such institutions.

Proposal to set up Fertilizer Plants in Maharashtra

5814 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government considered any proposal to set up fertilizer plants in the public sector in the State of Maharashtra in the 5th Five Year Plan,

(b) if so furnish details of the proposals furnished by his Ministry so far and cleared for inclusion and the num-

ber of proposals which are still under consideration and details thereof,

(c) steps taken/proposed to clear the proposals in Maharashtra during 1977-78 and 1978-79 and results thereof; and

(d) difficulties if any, in clearance of the proposals and order of investment proposed during 1979-80 for new fertilizer projects in Maharashtra and for expansion of the existing projects along with important features of the plan proposals for 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up two large sized gas based fertilizer plants at Thal Vashet in Kolaba District ; of Maharashtra in the public sector. The project will consist of two ammonia plants each with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day and 3 urea plants each with a capacity of 1400 tonnes per day. Another fertilizer project viz Trombay V with a capacity of 900 tonnes per day of ammonia and 1000 tonnes per day of urea is under implementation as an expansion of Trombay plants of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.

A letter of intent has also been issued to M/s Deepak Nitrite, in the private sector for the manufacture of 250 tonnes per day of ammonia at Talaja near Bombay.

(c) Techno-economic Feasibility Report in respect of Thal project has been appraised, and the proposal is being processed for investment deci-

संघर्षों की स्थापना

5815. श्री मातोमार्ई आर० चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री कीटनाशी पदार्थों के कारखानों की स्थापना के बारे में संसदीय प्रश्न संख्या 3944 दिनांक 20 मार्च, 1979 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें कीटनाशी पदार्थों के संयंत्रों की स्थापना की जाती है और किन-किन राज्यों में ये संयंत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र में होंगे और किन-किन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में, और

(ख) देश में कीटनाशियों की कुल वार्षिक खपत कितनी होती है और सबसे अधिक खपत वाला राज्य कौन सा है?

पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लाल बहुगुणा) : (क) गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, गोवा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश तथा कर्नाटक राज्यों में तकनीकी संघी हैं। पेट्रोब्राइट्स का निर्माण करने के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा प्राप्ति एवं जारी किये गये हैं। गुजरात में सरकारी क्षेत्र में, मध्य प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पंजाब में राज्य सरकारी क्षेत्र की एंजिनियर्स, ड्राफ्ट तथा मशीनरी और केंद्र में इन्डियन इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र में पेट्रोब्राइट्स संयंत्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है। स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है।

(c) whether substantial allegations have been made against the management of the Company for keeping large number of workers and employees out of employment, if so the details thereof and action taken to persuade the management to reopen the factory to save more than 2000 workers of the Unit in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) to (c)
Information is being collected and will
be laid on the Table of the House

Import and Manufacture of Aviation Lubricants

5817 SHRI SAUGATA ROY Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased
to state

(a) the sources from which our country gets aviation lubricants for its needs

(b) the terms for getting the same
and

(c) the scope and research potential for our own oil companies for manufacturing the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Indian Oil Corporation—the canalising agency purchases its requirements of aviation lubricants from UK, USA, Belgium and Holland

(b) Such imports are organised either on the basis of proprietary purchases or by issue of tender enquiries to the parties which are on Indian Oil Corporation's mailing list and the product is then purchased from the lowest bidder whose quotation meets the prescribed specifications. Such imports are from free foreign exchange sources.

(c) Aviation oils consist of Engine Oils Hydraulic Oils and various instrument oils. As we require several grades in each of above categories to meet requirements of our aircrafts which have been imported from several countries the demand of each grade is quite low. Hence the development of all these grades of oil may not be economical. However some efforts are underway to IOC (R&D Centre) to develop a few of such oils.

Emergency Still Does ILAL

5818 SHRI VASANT SATHE

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N
PATIL

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in Blitz, Weekly dated 10th February 1979 under the caption Emergency Still Dogs HAL.

(b) if so what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations of serious nature made there n and

(c) action taken/proposed in the matter?

(b) and (c) The Management of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is not victimising or harassing its officers as alleged in the news report. They are giving due consideration to all legitimate complaints and suggestions made by the officers.

Bhojpuri Programme on T.V.

5819 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that neither any "BHOJPURI" programme nor programme for Muslim community is shown on T.V. Centre, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government will give more programme for Bhojpuri and Muslims; and

(c) if not, the reasons in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The main language in which programmes are telecast from Delhi Doordarshan Kendra is Hindi. However, the Kendra does include programmes in Bhojpuri occasionally.

It is not the policy of Doordarshan to telecast programmes on a religious basis. All important festival, and events connected with various communities are reflected in Doordarshan programmes so that a composite cultural picture emerges.

भाषातवाची और दूरदर्शन में दो महानिदेशकों के सेवाकाल को बढ़ाया जाना

5820. श्री महादेव सिंह कौशिक : क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष भाषा-तवाची और दूरदर्शन में दो महानिदेशकों की अवधि 58 वर्ष की आयु पर सेवानिवृत्ति होने पर उन्नीस वर्ष पर एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष के बाद निवृत्त होने वाले उप-महानिदेशक के मामले में भी इस पूर्वादाहरण का अनुसरण

करने और उनकी सेवा में एक वर्ष की वृद्धि करने का है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो दो उप-महानिदेशकों को पहले सेवा काल में वृद्धि देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक निर्णय किया जाएगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कुशुभ झाड़वाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (ग). भाषातवाची में एक उप-महानिदेशक और दूरदर्शन में अन्य उप-महानिदेशक को गत वर्ष अधिवार्षिकी आयु के हो जाने के बाद वयस. 9 मास और 11 मास के लिए पुनर्नियुक्त किया गया था क्योंकि निर्धारित शर्तों नियमों के अनुसार जिस अवधि से पद भरे जाने से उसमें कोई भी अधिवार्षिकी ऐसी पात्रता नहीं रखता था जिसके नाम पर उप-महानिदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए निर्धार किया जा सके। भाषातवाची और दूरदर्शन में उप महानिदेशक के पद जो इस वर्ष खाली होने हैं, को नियमों के अनुसार भरने की आवश्यक कार्रवाई पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है। पदों को शीघ्र भर दिये जाने की आशा है।

1976-78 के दौरान आयात

5821. श्री हृकमदेव तारापण यादव : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1976 से 1978 के दौरान वस्तु-भार तथा सेवाभार कितने मूल्य के आयात किए गए तथा आयात करने वाले कम्पनियों एवं व्यक्तियों के नाम एवं पते क्या हैं?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राय) : 1976-78 की अवधि में हमने दुनिया के विभिन्न भागों के अनेक देशों से रक्षा मयों का आयात किया है। यह आयात विशेष मद की आवश्यकता, उत्तरी उपव्यवस्था और सफाई की शर्तों के आधार पर किया गया है। आयात विभागीय अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के माध्यम से सरकारी खाते पर किया जाता है। किसी निजी कम्पनी अथवा व्यक्तियों की मार्फत कोई आयात नहीं किये जाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य इस बात से एकमत होने कि विदेशों में रक्षा उपकरण आयात करने के बारे में ब्योरे प्रकट करण आवश्यक नहीं होगा।

**Publicity to Political Parties on A.I.R.,
Television and other Media**

5822 SHRI B C KAMBLE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the extent of publicity each political party received on (i) Radio (ii) Television (iii) English dailies and (iv) Vernacular dailies during the last 3 years

(b) the publicity the Republican Party of India received as mentioned in (a) and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to redress this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Akashvani and Door darshan cover the activities of political parties in news bulletins and current affairs programmes on the basis of their news worthiness. However publicity as such is not given to any political party. The Press is not controlled by the Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

**Probe into Bombay Based Company of
Accountants and Auditors**

5823 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has decided to undertake a thorough probe of a Bombay based company of accountants and auditors and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The information furnished by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on the basis of facts as appearing from their records is as follows

The Registrar of Companies Maharashtra Bombay filed a complaint under Sections 21/22 of the Chartered Accountants Act 1949 against Shri K. R. Alpaiwalla and Shri A. K. Mahindra of M/s A. F. Ferguson & Co Chartered Accountants Allahabad Bank Building Apollo Street Bombay and auditors of M/s Trisure India Limited. In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 11/11(5) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations 1964 a copy of the complaint was forwarded to the Respondents requesting them to forward their written statements in defence under Regulation 11(6). Shri K. R. Alpaiwalla filed his written statement on 1st March, 1978. Similarly Shri A. K. Mahindra filed his written statement on 1st March, 1978. The complaint as well as the written statements were considered by the Council of the Institute at its 84th meeting held on 14th, 15th and 16th September 1978 and on a consideration thereof the Council was prima facie of the opinion that the Respondents were guilty of professional and/or other misconduct. It was, therefore decided to cause an enquiry to be made in the matter by the Disciplinary Committee of the Council. A meeting of the Disciplinary Committee for the purpose of the enquiry was fixed on 6th February 1979. By a letter dated 31st January 1979 the Respondents brought to the notice of the Institute that M/s. Trisure India Limited had filed a case in the Bombay High Court against the firm of M/s A. F. Ferguson & Co., its partners and the Respondents themselves in respect of substantially the same items as were covered by the complaint filed against them by the Registrar of Companies. In the circumstances, it was pointed out by the Respondents that the matter was sub-judice before the High Court and an adjournment of the hearing of the complaint was sought till such times as High Court decided the issue. On a

consideration of the representation, it was decided that the enquiry by the Disciplinary Committee should be postponed to a future date.

M/s Trisure India Limited, by their letter dated 4th October, 1977 furnished, what according to them, constituted "information" under Section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. On receipt of this communication, the Company was asked to state whether they would like to lodge a formal complaint in the prescribed form. The Company, by its letter dated 30th November, 1977 replied that the complaint had already been filed before

same Act was almost the same as was applicable to the complaints against a member and they, therefore, thought

same such view of the matter as it

served by placing before the Institute all the relevant information. The letter of 4th October, 1977, received from the Company was treated as 'Information' in relation to those point not specifically covered by the complaint against Shri K. R. Alpawalla, filed by the Registrar of Companies. On a consideration of the information, alongwith the written statement of the member, the Council was prima facie of the opinion that he was guilty of professional and/or other misconduct. An enquiry was, therefore, directed to be made by the Disciplinary Committee. A hearing in this case was also fixed on 7th February, 1979 at Bombay but on the same grounds on which an adjournment was sought by Shri K. R. Alpawalla in earlier case, an adjournment was also sought in this case. The hearing was adjourned for the same grounds as have been given in connection with earlier case.

Proposal to increase the Price of Core Product, (Steel)

5824 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the price of core sector product steel; and

(b) if so, what would be the impact on the production of this item and the present price structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES. (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The prices of core sector products such as steel are constantly kept under review by the Government.

(b) The impact on production and price structure will also be given due consideration at the time of such reviews.

Modernisation of Sindri Fertilisers Plant.

5825. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modernising the Sindri Fertiliser Plant will meet the agricultural needs of the country and also will be an asset to the Fertilisers Corporation of India,

(b) if so, what are the proposals under way to modernise the Sindri plant,

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved, and

(d) whether World Bank has offered a loan aid to the modernising of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) At Sindri, there are currently two projects under commissioning, namely, the Modernisation and Rationalisation Projects. Besides, there is a renovation scheme under which some of the existing plants such as the Ammonium Sulphate plant and the captive generating unit etc. which are proposed to be operated further are being renovated. While these projects will be an asset to the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the production from the plants would not be adequate to cover the existing gap between production and consumption.

(b) The Sindri Modernisation Project envisages the setting up of facilities for the manufacture of 900 tpd of ammonia out of which 600 tpd would be converted into urea in the 1000 tpd urea plant of the Modernisation Scheme and the remaining 300 tonnes per day of ammonia would be utilised in the production of Ammonium Sulphate and other products. The Sindri Rationalisation Project envisages the setting up of capacity for the manufacture of 1087 tonnes per day of TSP.

(c) The approved capital cost of the Sindri Modernisation project is Rs. 152.04 crores, whereas the approved capital cost of the Rationalisation Scheme is Rs. 50.93 crores. The Renovation programme is expected to cost around Rs. 16 crores.

(d) Credit assistance from the IDA to the tune of US \$ 91 million has been availed of for the Sindri Modernisation Project.

Cell to Inquire into Alleged Control of Indian Companies by Multi-Nationals

5826 **SHRI BFDABRATA BA RUA** Will the Minister of **LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has constituted a cell to

enquire into the alleged long distance control of Indian companies by Multi-national companies by virtue of the minority share holding,

(b) whether the removal of foreign control over Indian companies having minority foreign share holding is one of the considerations into the approval of appointments of whole-time and Managing Directors of companies and

(c) what Government propose to do in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) No such cell has been constituted in the Department of Company Affairs as referred to by the Honble Member. In the case of companies with foreign shareholding below 50 per cent., the control will be dependent on the actual distribution of the remaining shares in the Indian hands. If this share holding is widely distributed among share holders who cannot combine, the effective control in such cases may remain in the hands of foreign shareholders who hold a substantial portion of the shares.

(b) and (c) Approval of the Central Government is required under Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956 for the appointment or re-appointment of Managing or Whole-time Directors in public companies or private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies, irrespective of the shareholding pattern of the companies. The considerations laid down in the said Section 269 for considering such applications thus apply uniformly. In this connection it may also be pointed out that in the case of some Indian Companies having foreign shareholding at the time of incorporation of such companies the Articles of Association may provide or may already have provided for,

the nomination of some non-rotational Directors (including Managing Directors) by the foreign shareholders. In such cases, there are no powers with the Government to change such provisions in the Articles of Association of the concerned companies. However, if there was no such provision earlier in the Articles of Association and an amendment of the Articles under Section 268 of the Companies Act to provide for the nomination of non-rotational directors including Managing/Wholtime Directors by the foreign shareholders, is now proposed to the Government, the Government as a matter of policy does not encourage such amendments.

Headquarters of SAIL

5827. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government had assured the House that the headquarters of SAIL will be shifted to Ranchi and when;

(b) if so, how many departments have been shifted to Ranchi as yet;

(c) is it a fact that the building of Hindustan Steel is there at Ranchi which can be utilised for this purpose; and

(d) is it a fact that Government wants to go back from the earlier commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The House had been informed earlier that a proposal to shift the headquarters of SAIL to Ranchi, in stages and at the appropriate time was under the consideration of Government. This matter is still under examination with regard to the availability of suitable office and residential accommodation and

other facilities which will necessarily be required for this purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum by Aeronautical Division of HAL, Nasik

5828. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees and officers of the Aeronautical Department of the HAL Ltd, Nasik Division have submitted a Memorandum to the Managing Director at Bangalore and General Manager of the Nasik Division for the redressal of their grievances in regard to their promotions and other demands;

(b) whether the management has inducted fresh graduates as Mechanical trainees and absorbed them in the Personnel and Financial Department in Nasik Division;

(c) whether it is a fact that this has already affected the future of the Economic Officers (non-technical all in Nasik Division), and

(d) do Government intend to take any steps to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. In accordance with the recruitment policy of HAL, the Management Trainees are appointed against quota for direct recruitment. These appointments do not affect the future of non-technical employees in the Division.

(d) Does not arise.

मन्दिर तक जाने वाली सड़कों का बर कर दिया जाता

5829 श्री सातजी भाई क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करण कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि कोरा (राजस्थान) का दन्वाडा क्षेत्र में हनुमान जी का एक पुराना मन्दिर है जहाँ सदस्यो भक्त दत्तन के लिए प्रति प्रति जाने हैं परन्तु इन मन्दिर के चारों ओर की भूमि मना द्वारा प्रविज कर लो गई है और मन्दिर तक जाने वाली सभी सड़कों बर कर दी गई है

(ख) क्या सेना के अधिकारी भक्तों के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं और वे इस प्रकार लोगों की धार्मिक भावना को ठस पहुँचा रहे हैं और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की ओर जांच करेगी और लोगों में व्याप्त रोष को दूर करने के लिए मन्दिर तक मार्ग प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयास करेगी ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) से (ग) इस संबंध में कुछ प्रश्नोत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन की इस समय सविनय रूप से जांच की जा रही है ।

भारतीय सैनिकों को परमाणु प्राक्मण से बचाने के प्रयत्न

5830. श्री केशवराव घोंडा क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय सैनिकों की परमाणु प्राक्मण से रक्षा के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए गए हैं

(ख) यदि नहीं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) क्या हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाएं परमाणु प्राक्मण का सामना करने के योग्य हैं और यदि नहीं तो इस संबंध में उन्हें इन के योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या काम उठाए गए हैं भयवा उठाये जाने हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) से (ग) हम अपनी सशस्त्र सेनाओं को प्रशिक्षण के समय परमाणु विकिरण के खतरों से बचाव का प्रशिक्षण प्रशिक्षण भी दत्त हैं । इस संबंध में कोई भीतर दत्ता लोक हिन न मन्तो होगा ।

सरकार परमाणु सत्तों के बारे में अपनी नीति कई बार स्पष्ट कर चुकी है । तन्नुसार हमारी रक्षा तैयारी परम्परागत सत्तों के आधार पर ही जाती है । इस संबंध में हम अपनी रक्षा सेनाओं को अपनी आवश्यकताओं और परिवर्तित प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अन्य प्राक्मणों को अनुसार सुगमिज कर रहे हैं तथा उन का मापन निरीक्षण करते हैं ।

उबरकों के वर्तमान उत्पादन की बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव

5831 श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उबरक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा उबरकों के उत्तरोत्तर ज्यादा उपयोग को देखते हुए उबरकों के वर्तमान उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रहा है

(ख) नये संयंत्रों की स्थापना कहाँ पर करने का विचार है और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान सत्तों की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने का भी विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उबरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबनी नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) से (ग) उबरक क्षमता का विस्तार करने के लिये एक बड़े पैमाने का कार्यक्रम है जिस के अन्तर्गत 11 उबरक परियोजनाएँ कार्यविन्यासीन हैं । प्रस्ताव है कि ये परियोजनाएँ छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पूरी हो जायेंगी और इन से उत्पादन भारम्भ हो जायेगा । जिन राज्यों में ये परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं वे नीचे लिखे गए हैं —

क्रम	प्लांट का नाम	राज्य जिन में कार्य विस्तार की गई है ।
1	मिन्दरी मुख्यवैसीकरण	बिहार
2	रामागुण्डम	मध्य प्रदेश
3	तानावर	उड़ीसा
4	मिन्टरी प्राधनिकीकरण	बिहार
5	भटिडा	पंजाब
6	पानीपत	हरियाणा
7	हल्दिवा	पश्चिम बंगाल
8	डाम्बे	महाराष्ट्र
9	बोधव	गुजरात
10	पूनापुर	उत्तर प्रदेश
11	काकीनाडा	मध्य प्रदेश

उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त वर्म्बई हाई और दक्षिण बर्मिन् बीम पर प्राधनिक दो बड़े उबरक प्लांट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है इन में से बोमहापुर म और दो गुजरात में हाव । भी एन जो और भी भारी एन की गत पर प्राधनिक एक प्लांट प्रामात म स्थापित किया जायेगा । इस का अतिरिक्त मैगस इंडियन एक्सप्लोरेटिव लि० कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश को अपने कानपुर स्थित प्लांट का विस्तार करने के लिये एक प्राधनिक पत्र लिखा गया है । इसी प्रकार मैगस इण्डो के काइला स्थित एन पी के प्लांट के विस्तार का प्रस्ताव भी स्वीकार किया गया है । एक मात्र गुजर फास्ट के

उत्पादन के लिये निजी क्षेत्र में 12 इनिटों को लाइसेंस देने के लिये की सरकार ने हाल ही में निर्णय लिया है ।

Danger from Axis of America, Pak and China

5832 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any danger to our country because of the Axis of America, Pakistan and China; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to protect our country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the developing pattern of relationship between Pakistan, China and the USA as well as other countries of the world. 'Any military build up in our neighbourhood is naturally a matter of concern to us. Such developments in areas having a bearing on our national security are kept constantly under review in formulating and updating our own defence preparedness.

Release of Advertisements by Certain Companies to a Souvenir 'Janata Era First Year'

5833 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several companies including DCM, Modipon Ltd., Indian Overseas Bank, Modi Continental, Central Bank of India, Kadarnam Estates Company, Coromandal Engineering Co., Bhoruka Roadlines, TM and MC Private Ltd., Syndicate Bank released advertisements to a Souvenir entitled "Janata Era First Year" published by the Janata Party on May 1, 1978;

(b) whether any action is taken against these companies and their

directors under the Companies Act; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative; the reasons for not taking any action?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The facts and circumstances of the case including tariff, print order, etc of the pamphlet do not disclose any violation of provisions of Companies Act, 1956.

Permission sought by Bharat Electronics for setting up Regional Units

5835 SHRI P. K. GODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Limited has proposed to the Centre that it should be allowed to set up two regional units in the country; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination by Government.

Tin and Tungsten in Monsong-Rangpo Region of Darjeeling

5836 SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will be examining the report emerged from a recent Seminar organised by the

Centre of Advanced Study in Geology Punjab University that there is the possibility of tin and tungsten mineralisation in the Monsong-Rangpo region of Darjeeling

(b) whether Government through its various departments will conduct/ have so far conducted the field investigations to evaluate the above possibilities which may be of great economic significance, and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) to (c) The report from the Seminar is not yet available. However, tungsten mineralisation over a limited extent has been located by the Geological Survey of India in Monsong area of Darjeeling district. In view of the localised nature and limited extent of the mineralisation Geological Survey of India has no programme of further work at present. No tin mineralisation has been found in this district so far.

News-item Captioned 'Coal Labour wants Pact by March End'

6837 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Coal Labour wants pact by March end" appeared in the *Business Standard* (Calcutta Edition) of 26th February 1979 and

(b) if so what action has the Government taken to avert the threatened strike by the workers of coal industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Joint Bipartite Committee for the coal industry with representatives from the management and

trade unions has been entrusted with the task of negotiating a fresh wage agreement in coal industry after the expiry of the previous wage agreement on 31.12.78. Five meetings of the Joint Bipartite Committee have been held so far the last one having been held on 26th and 27th March 1979. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on 19th and 20th April 1979. Earnest efforts are being made to arrive at a mutual settlement taking into account the general policy of Government in the matter of wage levels in the public sector enter prizes

बरीनी तल को एक कारखाने में धनकतारा शह का बन्द किया जाना

5838 श्री रामविनास वास्वान क्या पेट्रो-लियम रसायन और उधरक मंत्री यह मानने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार में बरीनी तल को एक कारखाने में धनकतारा शह को बन्द करने का क्या कारण है

(ख) क्या चार करोड़ की लागत का धनकतारा सयन बन्द कर दिया है

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इस का क्या कारण है और

(घ) यह बन्द से बन्द पड़ा है ?

पेट्रो-लियम रसायन और उधरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र लाल बहलूणा) (क) बरीनी तल बिटमन सयन को इन कारणों बन्द कर दिया गया था क्योंकि इस से उत्पन्न उत्पाद यद्यपि घाई एम. घाई व लक्षादीन विनिर्माण के अनुकूल था तथापि उत्पाद में उधर उधर बढ़ने का प्रवृत्ति पाई गई और यह सयन बन्द कर का काम नहीं करना था।

(ख) इस बिटमन योजना की प्रथम लागत 1.06 करोड़ रुपये थी। यह सही है कि यह प्लान इस समय बन्द कर दिया है।

(ग) विज्ञानियों तथा भारतीय विद्वानों को विज्ञान आंधा विचार विमर्श के परिणामस्वरूप एम. उत्पादन होना सम्भव हो गया था जो घाई एम. घाई के विनिर्माण में मिलना था लेकिन अशुद्धि तत्त्वों के प्रत्यक्षता के प्रतिफल होने के कारण इस का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया।

(घ) यह प्लान निर्माण 8 अप्रैल 1963 का बन्द हो गया था और अभी तक पुनः प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है।

Revision of Export Policy of Fire Arms and Ammunitions

5839. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have revised its Export Policy of Fire Arms and Ammunitions; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this revised policy and the names of the weapons that will be allowed under general licence procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतित खनिज क्षेत्र

5840. श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास :

श्री वसन्त सिंह परते :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार हैं कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ खनिज क्षेत्र सरकारी उपक्रमों के उपयोग के निम्न आधारित कर दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन क्षेत्रों को खुले क्षेत्र घोषित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कडिया मुन्ना) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। कुछ खनिज क्षेत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र में खनिज आधारित उद्योगों की वर्तमान और भावी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर सरकारी उपक्रमों के उपयोग के लिए आधारित कर दिये हैं। क्षेत्रों को ऐसे आधारित की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

Production and Import of Crude Oil

5841. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the quantity of crude oil produced in the country or imported from outside during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) whether there is any shortfall of production and imports of crude oil;

(c) whether the consumption of petroleum products has gone up,

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) whether the increase in the price of petroleum, diesel, and kerosene oil are the result of shortage of indigenous or imported supply of crude oil;

(f) if so, whether the price rise of such products have been calculated on the basis of the quantum of shortage of crude oil; and

(g) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)

Crude Oil	(Qty. in Million tonnes)	
	1977-78	1978-79@
Production	10.76	11.76@
Imports	14.44	15.00@

(@estimated)

(b) The targets of production of crude oil during 1977-78 and 1978-79 were 11.25 million tonnes and 12.70 million tonnes respectively and as seen from (a) above there were shortfalls. Imports of crude oil are made according to requirements.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The average sales/consumption of petroleum products (except R.B.F) have increased by about 104 per cent during 1978-79 as compared to 1977-78

(e) The increase in prices of certain petroleum products with effect from 1-3-1979 was as a result of increases in the rates of excise duties contained in the budget proposals for 1979-80

(f) No, Sir

(g) Does not arise

Site Selection Committee for Large Thermal Power Stations

5842 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any site selection committee for establishing large thermal power stations in the country was set up by Government during the year 1973

(b) if so the details regarding the recommendations of that committee and the action taken in that regard,

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal by 1982-83 a super thermal power station in the State of Orissa to meet the power shortage in that State and

(d) if so the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a)
Yes Sir

(b) The main recommendations of the committee include

1 Detailed investigations including preparation of Project Reports should be taken up immediately in respect of following 11 (eleven) sites to enable techno-economic evaluation

(i) Ramagundam and Neyveli in Southern Region

(ii) Chandrapur Korba and Satpura in Western Region

(iii) Farakka Ray Tenughat and Talcher in Eastern Region

(iv) Singrauli in Western Northern Region

(v) Obra in Northern Region

2. Data in respect of following sites should be further collected and analysed

(i) Bargi Wienganga in Birshampur in Western Region

(ii) Raniganj in Eastern Region

3 The sites at Umrer Tawa and Bishrampur in Western Region were not found suitable by the Committee

4 The Committee further recommended that various State Electricity Boards should take up investigations of other possible sites also so that additional sites could be identified for siting Super Thermal Stations in the future plans

5 Government should set up a suitable permanent site selection cell within the Central Electricity Authority an agency for analysing on a continuous basis detailed data from field investigations either collected by itself or through State Governments to provide to the Government a number of fully investigated sites including clearance from environmental considerations for setting up Super Thermal Power Stations at various locations in the country

As a follow up action, Government has decided to set up five super thermal power stations at Singrauli in Northern Region, Korba in the Western Region Neyveli and Ramagundam in Southern Region and Farakka in the Eastern Region during the first phase of Central Sector programme of establishment of regional thermal power stations and accord-

ingly approval has already been accorded for the implementation of Singrauli Stage-I (600 MW), Korba Stage-I (1100 MW), Second Power Station at Neyveli (630 MW), Ramagundam Stage-I Project (1100 MW) and Farakka Phase I Stage-I (600 MW) project. The Orissa Government was also requested to conduct investigations and prepare a project report for a Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa. The Project report has not been received so far.

The State Electricity Boards have also been advised to take action on the various recommendations of the committee, pertaining to them.

(c) and (d). A Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa is not planned for installation by 1982-83

Quality of News Broadcasting

5843 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the fact that the quality of news broadcasting in AIR and TV is steadily going down and the news in AIR and T.V. these days are consisting largely of non-news and non-events while very important national and international events are just ignored;

(b) what is the reason that the news bulletins take the so called news about Ministers' speeches or signing agreements with other countries or about some new production achievements of some factories and farms etc. and blow it with no sense of proportion and broadcast these as news; and

(c) whether Government intends to look into this and make efforts so that people will get news through

these publicly owned mass media instead of news broadcast as news?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The news bulletins on Akashvani and Doordarshan attempt to give a balanced presentation of all news of importance both national and international, keeping in view the need to keep the listeners/viewers well informed. ..

Off and on, Government does receive comments and criticism regarding its news broadcasts, and this helps it to improve its services.

The speeches of Ministers, international agreements, notable achievements in the field of agriculture, industry etc. are covered in the news bulletins on the basis of their newsworthiness.

Publicity expenditure by Undertakings

5844. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the industrial units under this Ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity expenditure of these units unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of the dailies which were given advertisements by these units, unit-wise and the amount thereof, during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details of the attitude towards the language dailies of these units, unit-wise and the reflection of the attitude towards the language dailies; and

(e) the details of the action taken by these units to help the language dailies as for the Government policy by these units, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Posts of Selection Grade Station Directors in AIR and Doordarshan

5845 SHRI S R REDDY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there are some posts in the cadre of selection grade of Station Directors in the AIR and Doordarshan are lying vacant and

(b) if so since when and the reasons for which these posts are not being filled up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) and (b) In All India Radio seven posts in the cadre of Station Director (Selection Grade) are lying vacant. In Doordarshan there are no posts in the cadre of Station Director (Selection Grade) as such but there are 13 posts on the programme side which carry the same pay scale as that of Station Director (Selection Grade) in AIR. Pending finalisation of Recruitment Rules officers of the cadre of Station Director (Selection Grade) in AIR are posted against these posts. At present seven of these posts in Doordarshan are manned by Station Directors (Ordinary Grade) of Air.

The reasons for not posting Station Directors (Selection Grade) to the

fourteen posts in AIR and Doordarshan mentioned above is non availability of officers in the Grade of Station Director (Ordinary Grade) with six years approved service as prescribed in the recruitment rules for selection as Station Directors (Selection Grade). As and when the officers become available they will be appointed against the available posts meant for them.

Collaboration with Japan for Fertilizer Technology

5846 SHRI KRISHNA SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to enter into collaboration with Japan for fertilizers technology and

(b) the names of foreign companies who have collaborated for manufacture of fertilizers in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Bids have been received from international engineering companies including companies from Japan for the supply of process know how, basic engineering package and supervisory services for procurement, detailed engineering, erection and commissioning of the ammonia and urea plants proposed to be set up on the West coast based on gas from the off shore structures. The bids are currently under evaluation.

(b) Foreign financial participation has so far been obtained in the following fertilizer plants

Name of the Indian Company	Name of the collaborator
1. Indian Fertilizers Limited	National Iranian Oil Co. Iran Amoco India Inc. U.S.A.
2. Indian Explosives Limited	Imperial Chemical Industries U.K. IFC Washington

Name of the Indian Company	Name of the collaborator
3. Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	Chevron Chemicals Co. Ltd., U.S.A. International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, U.S.A.
4. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd.	Chevron Chemicals Co. Ltd., U.S.A. International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, U.S.A.
5. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	United States Steel Corporation, U.S.A. International Finance Corporation, Washington.
6. Rallis India Limited	M/s Fisons of London.

In addition, process know-how and technical assistance have been purchased from abroad on an outright basis for various sections of the fertilizer plants set up in India.

Kameng Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh

5847. SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in which year Kameng Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh was started and how many more years will be required to complete this project;

(b) total expenditure incurred upto now; and

(c) total electricity in M.W. to be produced from this project after its completion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Investigations on the Kameng Hydel Project were started some years back by the erstwhile C.W. and P.C. and preliminary project reports were prepared in July, 1974 for Phase I and Phase II of the Project. Investigations are still continuing. The preparation of the final report would be taken up after completion of the investigations. The Project has not yet been taken up for implementation.

(b) and (c). The actual expenditure upto 1977-78 was Rs. 31.60 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1978-79 is Rs. 37.19 lakhs. The power output from both phases of the project has been estimated at 148 MW continuous.

Beneficiation of Coal

5848. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most developed countries, more than 50 per cent of coal produced is beneficiated in coal preparation plants, whereas in India only 15 per cent of the production is washed;

(b) the reasons for 30 per cent of washing capacity in 15 coal washeries in the country remaining unutilised; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to double the present combined capacity of 6,600 tonnes of raw coal feed per hour in all the 15 coal washeries, bearing in mind the proposed hike in steel production and prospective increase in the consumption of low ash coal by the fertiliser plants?

M. J. fact that in most developed countries higher percentage of coal produced is

Ground for paucity of funds and uncertain financial commitments from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) This matter is being reviewed by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) It has been stated in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 that with the constraint of rupee resources and relatively comfortable foreign exchange situation the creation of additional steel capacity could be phased so as to provide for a net import of about one million tonnes per annum. There is a provision of Rs 200 crores in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 for making a start with the new steel project. Possibility of further mobilisation of rupee resources are also under examination.

Stoppage of Underground Coal Mines Operations

5850 SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNAN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for the underground coal mining operations coming to a grinding halt in the second week of February 1979, (b) the steps taken to resume the underground coal mining operations in the country and (c) whether it is a fact that coal production has been confined to open cast mines only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JAMESWAR MISHRA) (a) It is not correct that underground mining operations came to a grinding halt in February, 1979

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Representation by D V C Engineers' Association

5851 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a representation has been received from DVC Engineers

stated, while in India lower of production is washed is mainly due to the reason that in former case coal seams are thinner and while mining, and extraneous matter gets collected. This necessitates beneficiation

while in India seams are thicker and a volume of extraneous contaminants of rock is limited. Need for beneficiation of coal is guided by characteristics of coal as needed and the consumers economic high priced high quality beneficiated coal. So far in India former is prevailed except for steel industry where latter has prevailed.

(b) Coal washeries in India are complex treating coals with different washability characteristics. The ash contents of raw coals received by washeries have gone whereby the washeries are producing less quantity of clean coal out of same amount of raw coals. In addition, there are problems of water interruptions. This limits use of full capacity in washeries.

(c) In addition to 15 washeries and 5 new ones are under construction and are planned for commissioning the period of 1979-83 for requirement of steel industry.

Demand Projections of Steel accepted by Planning Commission

1. SHRI MATTI MOHANA KIDDI Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state (a) whether it is a fact that Planning has not so far accepted domestic steel demand projections the Ministry which has assumed a per cent annual growth in steel production during the remaining

s of the Sixth Plan (b) whether it is also a fact that reliance on imports has favoured by the Commission

(c) if so what are his reactions in matter in view of the fact that new projects cannot take off the

Association, Calcutta regarding organisational problems and restructuring of Damodar Valley Corporation,

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) is it proposed to call a meeting of the participating States to discuss the organisational set up of Damodar Valley Corporation, so that the objects for which the same has been set up can be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The various suggestions have been examined in detail. Since the Central Government is already in close contact with the D.V.C. and the participating Governments of West Bengal and Bihar, a formal meeting has not been convened. Such a meeting will be held when necessary.

Prices of Life Saving Drugs

5852 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state—

(a) whether prices of life-saving drugs have not fallen appreciably after the budget concessions on excise duty on these drugs, as reported in Economic Times of March 10, 1979;

(b) the incidence of actual reduction in excise and import duties and the reduction, if any, in retail prices of these drugs, and

(c) the reasons for the gap between the two?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In the 1979-80 Budget, special duty at 5 per cent on basic duty of excise (which was levied with effect from March 1, 1978) has been withdrawn. On 1 March, 1979 itself, instructions were issued to drug manufacturers that they should give immediate effect to the withdrawal of the special duty of excise in the retail prices of formulations.

(b) and (c). To bring out the effect of the concessions given in 1979-80 Budget which is on three count illustrative examples have been given below:

A. Withdrawal of special duty of per cent on basic excise duty:

(1) The effect of the withdrawal of the special duty of 5 per cent on the basic excise duty is illustrated through the following example:

a) Retail price of 6 Tablets of Pentid Sulfas (Sarabhai Chemicals) exclusive of excise duty	Rs. 2
(b) Excise duty @ 12.5% of 75% of (a) above	0
(c) Special duty @ 5% of (b) above	0

Retail price as on 25th February, 1979

Effect of withdrawal of special Duty as at (c) above (—) 0

Retail price as on 1st March '79 3

(2) It will be seen from the above that the excise duty reduction on account of withdrawal of special duty (which is miniscule) has been passed on to the consumers.

B. Reduction of Customs duty selected drug intermediates:

(1) The effect is illustrated through the following example:

Customs duty on Thio (the impeded drug intermediate used in manufacture of Erythromycin Stearate) has been reduced from 75 per cent to 25 per cent. The reduction of customs duty on the drug intermediate entails a reduction of Rs. 294/kg. Erythromycin Stearate price. Accordingly, the selling price of Erythromycin Stearate has been reduced from Rs. 1006 per kg from Rs. 1300 per kg.

(2) It will be seen from the above that in respect of Erythromycin Stearate, the benefit of customs reduction on drug intermediate has been passed on to its consumers.

C. Abolition of customs duty or selective bulk drugs
(1) The effect is illustrated through the following (broad-spectrum antibiotic) example
The landed cost of Mitomycin C based on the pre-revised 75 per cent customs duty was Rs 137.16/gm. The reduction in customs duty has brought down the landed cost to Rs 79.17/gm. The price of Mitomycin C (formulations which were earlier based on Rs 137.15 gm as the landed cost of Mitomycin C are now based on Rs 79.17/gm. The entire benefit of customs duty reduction has been passed on to the consumers

Press made by Indian National Sector Drug Firms

5653 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

- (a) how many Ind an national sector drug firms have come into existence after 1965 and what is the progress of multinational drug firms from 1969 to 1978 in our country
- (b) is it a fact that number of proposals for industrial licences from Ind an sector have been rejected during last decade on the grounds that there was no proposal for bulk drug manufacturing and
- (c) if so details of the proposals rejected during this period with reasons in each case?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) The exact position in this regard is being verified and the information will be laid on the Table of the House
(b) Yes Sir

(c) The time and effort involved in collecting the requisite information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved

Complaint relating to allotment of tenders given by IOC (Mathura Refinery)

5654 SHRI MUKHTAR SINGH
MAJRA
SHRI G M BANATWALLA
DR BHOY MONDAL
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaint through some Members of Parliament relating to the allotment of tenders given by Indian Oil Corporation of India (Mathura Refinery)

- (1) If so nature of complaints received
- (c) whether it has also been deemed to be CBI investigation and managed to hand over this complaint to the CBI investigation and

(1) whether Government have taken any action in regard thereto and if not what are the reasons thereof
THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) In the complaints received by the Government it was alleged that there were certain serious anomalies in the decision taken by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd regarding the tenders for the Ash handling Plant of the Mathura Refinery

(c) Yes Sir
(d) The matter has been referred to the CBI for investigation

कोई भी शर्तों में कोई भी कारण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा।

3855. श्री मन्मथ राम शर्मा : क्या

श्री शर्मा के लिए निम्नलिखित बातें सही हैं या नहीं :

(क) क्या यह सही है कि कोयले की खानें

के कारण 1978 के बजट में 6.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि

में वृद्धि हुई है और उर्वरक की लागत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

(ख) क्या यह सही है कि कोयले की खानें

31 मार्च, 1979 तक की अवधि में 1.1 प्रतिशत, 1978 में

उत्पत्ति में वृद्धि हुई है और कोयले की खानों में वृद्धि

में वृद्धि हुई है ?

(ग) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 में 31 मार्च, 1979 तक की अवधि में उर्वरक

की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है और कोयले की खानों में वृद्धि

में वृद्धि हुई है ?

(घ) कोयले की खानों के कारण उर्वरक

की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है और कोयले की खानों में वृद्धि

में वृद्धि हुई है ?

श्री शर्मा, कृपया नीचे उद्धृत प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

(क) क्या 1978-79 के बजट में कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

(ख) क्या 1978-79 के बजट में कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

(ग) क्या 1978-79 के बजट में कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

(घ) क्या 1978-79 के बजट में कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

447।

उत्तर के अभाव में, कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है

के कारण कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

(ख) क्या 1978-79 के बजट में कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

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कोयले की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है ?

सूचना

(000 में 24 में)

वर्ष	1-7-78 से 31-1-79	1-7-77 से 31-1-78	सभी वर्षों का
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वर्ष	1-7-78 से 31-1-79	1-7-77 से 31-1-78	सभी वर्षों का
सूचना	1.7	5.6	-5.6
सूचना	54.0	54.7	-0.7
सूचना	21.4	25.9	-4.5
सूचना	44.4	33.6	+10.8
सूचना	27.3	34.1	6.8
सूचना	38.5	30.0	+8.5
सूचना	53.9	51.8	+2.1
सूचना	20.8	20.8	+0.0
सूचना	41.7	34.3	+7.4
सूचना	34.6	1.7	+2.9
सूचना	30.7	33.5	-2.8
सूचना	58.1	43.0	+15.1
सूचना	19.0	11.7	+7.3
सूचना	44.8	43.7	+1.1
सूचना	25.6	27.5	-1.9
सूचना	91.5	80.6	+10.9
सूचना	14.9	12.7	+2.2
सूचना	2.8	2.5	+0.3
सूचना	4.8	5.2	-0.4
सूचना	92.1	95.8	-3.7
सूचना	40.1	38.0	+2.1
सूचना	65.1	79.8	-14.7
सूचना	112.9	121.8	-8.9
सूचना	85.6	93.2	-7.6
सूचना	106.2	111.2	-5.0
सूचना	84.4	44.3	+40.1
सूचना	147.6	123.8	+23.8
सूचना	9.8	91.8	+82.0
सूचना	98.4	93.6	+4.8
सूचना	1362.8	1240.0	+122.8
सूचना	480.5	404.6	+75.9

कोषों की समीक्षा में सभी को समान अवसर के उपलब्ध
होंगे।

5855. श्री मधुसूदन राम शर्मा : क्या

प्रतिष्ठान, एमएन एल चर्करा मंत्री यह बताने
की कोश करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह है कि कोषों की जाँच

के कारण 1978 के बजट के 6 महीने में प्रचाली
रखा और-मालवती क्षेत्र के चर्करा कोषों में

उपलब्ध रूप में और प्रचाली तथा प्रतिष्ठान
उपलब्ध कोषों में कोष प्रारम्भ करेंगे

प्रकार के हैं ?

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो 1 जनवरी, 1978 से

31 मार्च, 1979 तक की प्रचाली के लिए
प्रचाली तथा और-मालवती क्षेत्र के चर्करा कोषों में

की प्रचाली प्रचाली कोषों में कोषों की प्रचाली
की यह और यह उपलब्ध कोषों में प्रचाली

प्रकार का है ?

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 31 मार्च

1979 तक की प्रचाली के लिए प्रचाली उपलब्ध
प्रचाली में प्रचाली तथा प्रचाली उपलब्ध कोषों में

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कायदा, कोष

(घ) कोषों की प्रचाली के कारण उपलब्ध
कोषों में उपलब्ध कोषों में प्रचाली कोषों में

उपलब्ध कोषों में

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10/2/2017

(H 12 04 000)

[illegible]

Statement

Name of Post	No. of vacant posts	Remarks
2	3	4

Group A

1 Chief Engineer

1 Director/Supervising Engineer

2

9

Orders of appointment against depulution posts are also required to be filled by State Electricity Boards etc. who have been requested to nominate names of suitable officers. Action to fill the remaining vacancies by departmental promotion has been initiated.

9 Appointment orders in respect of these posts have been issued.

Deputy/Director/Executive Engineer

Assistant Director Assistant Executive Engineer (Engineering)

80 Nominations have been received from the Union Public Service Commission for filling up 26 vacancies. The remaining vacancies would be filled on the basis of the Combined Engineering services Examination held in 1978 by the U.P.S.C. the final results of which have not yet been declared.

Member-Secretary of Regional Electricity Boards.

2

Systems Engineer

1

Deputy Systems Engineer

2

Senior Programmer

2

Assistant Systems Engineer

9

Systems Supervisor

1

Assistant Director (Financial Statistics)

1

Deputy Director (Chemical)

1

Assistant Director (Analytical)

1

Group B

Extra Assistant Director (E.A.V.)

54

Indian Inspector

1

(d) The value of turn over during 1915-1916 and 1917 was Rs 16.53 and Rs 23.05 respectively

(e) The Department of Company Affairs has not received any information regarding any alleged gain or controlling interest in the by any parties

(f) Does not arise

Statement
per the records of the Registrar Companies, Tamil Nadu, following are the present Directors of Company —
1 Shri C G Devayya Managing Director
2 Shri P R Ramakrishnan
3 Shri T A. Varshese ICS (d)

Shri C G Devayya is shown to be a name of the LTC in the sheet of the company as on 31-12-77 Shri M V Kamath is shown to be a nominee of IDBI and Dr G S Laddha is shown to be a Director in the balance sheet of the company as on 31-12-77

Shri Andani is shown to be an alternate director for the other two Directors in the balance sheet of the company as on 31-12-77
Statement
at Shareholders and number and value of shares held by each (as per the Annual Return filed by the company upto 29-6-78)

Names of the principal shareholders	No of shares held	Value of shares
2	3	4

Equity Shareholders
M/s Municipal S P A (Foreign Collaboration) 1 20 000 1 20 00 000
Life Insurance Corporation of India 18 855 18 85 500
Unit Trust of India 21 310 21 31 000
Industrial Finance Corporation of India 27 905 27 90 500
Central Insurance Corporation of India 24 855 24 85 500
Nationalized Banks 3 395 3 39 500

1

2

3

4

7. Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.	20,000	20,00,00
8. Vysya Bank	12,645	12,64,50
9. Indus Cements Ltd.	5,000	5,00,00
10. Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.	3,678	3,67,80
11. Teenuwathy Mills Ltd.	3,400	3,40,00
12. Shri P.L. Ramakrishnan	1,100	1,10,00
13. Ramakrishna Machinery Corporation Private Ltd.	950	95,00
14. Johnsons Estate P.L. Ltd.	850	85,00
15. The Bank of Karad Ltd.	800	80,00
<i>Preference Shareholders</i>		
16. Unit Trust of India	55,200	55,22,00
17. Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corp.	45,000	45,00,00
18. Life Insurance Corp. of India	40,902	40,90,20

Tenders for 40 MT Iron Powder

5864 DR
SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMY Will the Minister of
STEEL AND MINES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether global tenders were called for 40 MT iron powder by the SAIL in September, 1978;

(b) when were the tenders opened, and the various price quotations;

(c) whether the lowest quotation was not accepted; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Annual Investment in Drug Industry
by Drug Firms

5865 PROF P. G. MAVALAI
KAR Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTI-
LIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) sector-wise (Public, India Foreign and Small Scale) targets for annual investment in the Drug Industry for the period 1977-78 1982-83;

(b) actual investments made each sector during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) what steps, if any, Government have taken to meet the investment target?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) sector-wise (Public, Indian, Foreign and Small Scale) targets for annual

posed of summarily, the reason thereof, and
(c) how Government wishes to restrict the activity of M/s Pfizer and not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
(SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a)
Complaints were received during the last 3 years against M/s Pfizer in India mainly on the following

- (i) Manufacture of Prolex without obtaining Industrial Licence under I(D&R) Act
- (ii) Marketing of Prolex without obtaining Price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970
- (iii) Excess production of Oxy-tetracycline
- (iv) Non execution of export bond.
- (v) Excessive profits on unauthorized production of Oxy-tetracycline and its formulations
- (vi) Manufacture of a number of unauthorised formulations under the alleged authority of Registration Certificate held by this company

(b) The present position of the action taken on each of the complaints mentioned in reply to (a) above is as follows —

- (i) & (ii) The position in regard to the manufacture of Prolex without obtaining an Industrial Licence under I(D&R) Act and also marketing the same without obtaining price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 has been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 3947 answered on 20-3-1979
- (iii) Regulation of production of Oxytetracycline beyond the

fixed. However, the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry set up by the Planning Commission expected the investment in the manufacture of bulk drugs to be on the following pattern —

Year	Rs./Crores	
	Public	Private Total

97-79	28	12	40
-80	30	25	55
79-81	40	30	70
	40	20	60
	12	13	25
Total	150	100	250

(b) No study has been made of the investment made in the drug industry during 1977-78 and 1978-79

(c) The investment by the public sector is proposed to be met out of an allocations. It is expected that the requisite investment would be forthcoming for the private sector, view of the comprehensive decisions contained in the New Drug Policy which deal inter alia with restrictive policies on future licensing and pricing

5966 CHAUDHARY BRAHM ARKASH will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state
(a) how many complaints have been received against M/s Pfizer during the last three years,
(b) what action have been taken if the complaints have been directed

considered the original DVC plan outlined by Mr W L Voorduin which envisaged the construction of seven multipurpose storage dams across the river and its tributaries to provide for a higher storage and to moderate the peak flow of unprecedented floods, and

(b) if not what is the provision envisaged by Government for a higher storage of the unpredictable rains in the catchment area of the DVC?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P RAMCHANDRAN) (a)

and a barrage at Durgapur with the accompanying network of canals. The development was to be carried out in two stages. The first stage covered construction of four dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet and the Barrage at Durgapur, and irrigation system in West Bengal was completed in 1958. The remaining three dams were not taken up as it was felt that they were not required at that stage. Subsequently, the Government of Bihar has constructed a dam at Tenuhat on the Damodar river for water supply to industries. The recent floods in Bihar and West Bengal were primarily due to unprecedented heavy and wide-spread rainfall concentrated in a limited period over extensive areas. The four dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet have moderated this flood of 65 lakhs of 25 lakh cusecs.

(b) The State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar have entered into an agreement in July 1978 for the optimum utilisation of the waters in the Damodar-Barakar basin. This agreement provides for acquisition of additional land and increasing the storage capacity of Maithon and Panchet dams.

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ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
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DVC Plan to Construct Seven Multipurpose Storage Dams

3870 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

Areas in the Country where sizable quantity of Diamonds are produced

3871. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in the country where sizable quantities of Diamond are produced.

(b) whether there is any amount of proven reserves of Diamantiferous *and if so, give details thereof.*

(c) whether annual output of diamonds is rather low as compared to other countries; if so, facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) measures taken by Government for more production and marketing of diamonds; and

(e) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last five years; give details year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KAHNA MUNDAL): (a) There are two Diamond mines, namely, Majhgawan and Ramkheria, under the National Mineral Development Corporation, in Panna area in Madhya Pradesh where sizable quantities of diamonds are presently produced on a regular basis

(b) The latest estimate of left-over reserved of diamonds at the end of February, 1979 in the Majhgawan and Ramkheria mines is approximately 10,60,000 carats.

(c) As compared to other producers, India produces very small quantities of diamonds. The production in 1977-78 was 0.03 per cent of the world production. This is mainly attributable to limited resources and lack of suitable technology as compared to other countries.

(d) Recently a Russian team of three experts studied Panna Diamond belt with a view to bringing improvement in the working of the Majhg-

wan and Ramkheria mines. Their report is awaited. A Task Force has been constituted to outline measures for stepping up production of indigenous diamonds and a joint meeting of all the concerned agencies was held to discuss ways and means to expedite exploration work.

As regards marketing Government have recently abolished import duty on rough diamonds and set up Hindustan Diamond Company for procurement and sale of rough diamonds. In addition, an Institute for imparting training in improved methods and techniques of cutting and polishing diamonds has been set up near Surat.

(e) The amount of foreign exchange earned, year-wise is given below.—

| Year | (Rupees Crores) |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1974-75 | 86.15 |
| 1975-76 | 99.08 |
| 1976-77 | 211.84 |
| 1977-78 | 546.68 |
| 1978-79 (April-February) | 679.53 |

Judges in Orissa High Court

3872. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHEHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) on the present strength of judges in the Orissa High Court and number of judges actually working,

(b) number of posts of judges lying vacant in Orissa High Court and since when, and

(c) number of cases pending and of years for which they are

High Court is 7 permanent Judges and 1 Additional Judge All the Judges are in position at present

(b) No post of Judge is lying vacant in Orissa High Court

(c) A statement containing the requisite information is enclosed

Statement

Cases pending in Orissa High Court as on 31.12.1978

| | 1-2 years | 3-4 years | 5-6 years | 7-8 years | 8-9 years | 9-10 years | Over 10 years | Total |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|-------|
| more than one year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| less than one year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|------|----|----|
| 2176 | 96 | 229 | 226 | 167 | 120 | 110 | 85 | 11 | 2 | 7908 | | |

the outlay for 1979-80 are as follows —

(Rs. in lakhs)

Expenditure upto 31.3.78 412

1978-79—Approved outlay 250

Anticipated expenditure 186

1979-80 (Outlay) 200

(d) As per the present proposals of the J&K State Government, the first generating unit of the project is likely to be commissioned during 1981-82 and the second during 1982-83

Estimated Cost of Nabhura Refinery 5874

SHRI L. L. KAPOOR will be the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(a) total estimated cost of Nabhura Oil Refinery Complex

(b) amount spent so far and the results achieved

(c) when it is expected to go in stream and

Slakna Hydel Project in Ladakh

5873 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI is the Minister of ENERGY

to state

(a) the present progress of the Hydel Project in Ladakh

(b) the amount spent on the project so far

(c) the amount sanctioned for the current year and

(d) when the project will be completed and when it will start power

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN (a)

major items of work involved in project are power channel, bar cross drainage desilting basin, trebay and the power house

on the power channel is at an stage of construction. The expenditure on other items is in progress

(b) and (c) The expenditure incurred on this scheme upto 31.3.1978 was Rs. 31.3 lakhs and the expenditure during 1978-79 and 1979-80 is Rs. 1.5 lakhs

(d) what are the reasons which are holding up the progress of this project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total revised cost estimates of the Mathura Refinery Project is Rs. 192.32 crores.

(b) An amount of Rs. 107.83 crores has been spent upto end of February 1979. The overall progress achieved is 59 per cent.

(c) As per present indications, the Refinery, is expected to be commissioned in the second half of 1980.

(d) The main reasons for delay in the commissioning of the project are as under:—

(1) Delay in receipt of working drawings from the USSR and consequent delay in taking procurement action in respect of indigenous equipment and materials.

(2) Delay in receipt of Russian equipment and materials.

(3) The need for considerable amount of reengineering required on the drawings received from the USSR side to take into account use of indigenous equipment and materials.

(4) Delay in supply of equipment by indigenous vendors.

(5) Unprecedented rains and floods that have taken place during the year 1978.

(6) Continuous labour trouble experienced by the various contractors at site for the last six months.

Proposal to Establish National Film Development Corporation

5575. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Film Development Corporation aimed at implementing the national film policy;

(b) whether the said Corporation will be autonomous body vested with necessary powers; and

(c) whether the constitution and functions of the Corporation are finalised and when it will commence working?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The National Film Development Corporation was incorporated in May, 1975. It has been in a dormant state since then but it is proposed to activate the Corporation soon. According to its Memorandum of Association the main objects of the Corporation are:—

(i) to plan, promote and organise an integrated and efficient development of film industry in accordance with the national economic policy and objectives laid down by Central Government from time to time;

(ii) to carry on in India and elsewhere the business of import of cinematographic films, raw films, projection, studio, laboratory and other cinematographic equipments;

(iii) to export films.

(iv) to carry on in India or elsewhere business of distribution of films whether made in India or imported from abroad;

(v) to exhibit films either directly or through other agencies;

(vi) to hire and lease cinema houses and places of exhibition of films;

(vii) to undertake construction and maintenance of film theatres; and

(viii) to take measures for the promotion of the film industry.

It is a public sector company and is autonomous as other public sector companies are.

Casual Cameraman in Delhi T.V. Centre

5877 DR BHOY MONDAL. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of casual cameramen working at Delhi T.V. Centre and in Upragh T.V. Centre at Delhi since 1976 those who have completed about 400 days

(b) the particulars of the casual cameramen who were selected at Delhi Doordarshan Kendra in 1977 but have not been issued appointment letters so far and when they are likely to be appointed,

(c) whether any representation has been received from these cameramen, if so, facts and the decision taken thereon,

(d) the number of posts of cameramen lying vacant at Delhi T.V. Centre and how many were filled during the period April, 1977 to March, 1979, and

(e) reasons for filling the vacant posts of cameramen by transfers till a decision about the already selected cameramen is taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) There is no casual Cameraman working at present at Delhi T.V. Centre and in Upragh Doordarshan Kendra Delhi since 1976 who has completed 400 days

(c) Yes, Sir. As stated above, appointment letters have already been issued to the casual Cameramen

(b) None the number of vacancies filled during the period April 1977 to March 1979 was eight

महोदय, दिल्ली, यह सदन की तरफ से न

5876. श्री महोदय : श्री धीरेंद्र, श्रीमद, दिल्ली, यह सदन की तरफ से न

(e) कानून की मर्यादा में ही रह कर कानून की रक्षा करना है।

(d) यह उद्देश्य है कि नए कानून बनने के बाद ही उन्हें लागू किया जाए।

(c) यह है, कि वह नए कानून की शर्तों में

धर्मेन्द्र, कानून की शर्तों में (a) यह है कि नए कानून बनने के बाद ही उन्हें लागू किया जाए। (b) यह उद्देश्य है कि नए कानून बनने के बाद ही उन्हें लागू किया जाए।

(a) महोदय, (b) यह है कि नए कानून बनने के बाद ही उन्हें लागू किया जाए।

श्री

श्री

panels Act, 1956 M/s. Swadeshi Poly
tex Limited has revealed the following
major irregularities —

(a) Grant of interest free advance
to certain trusts

(b) Non-existence of two impor-
ted balling presses,

(c) Appointment of product pro-
motors and payment of commission
to them without justification

(d) Provision of residential ac-
commodation and perquisites to the
Managing Director and the Deputy
Chief Executive of the company at
a high cost and in excess of the
prescribed limits

(e) Purchase of silver vessels by
the company for the use of the Ma-
naging Director and his family mem-
bers

(f) Sale of bye products to cer-
tain parties at rates lower than the
rates charged to others

(g) Advances made to the hand-
ling agents without any provision to
that effect in the agreement. The
handling agents have been appoin-
ted by the company for handling
raw material purchased in consid-
eration of a commission

(h) Payment of reward and the
travelling expenses to the employe-
es for collection of proxies in fa-
vour of the Managing Director,

(i) Sale of undrawn waste at les-
ser rates and subsequently purchas-
ing surplus material at higher rates

As a result of material brought out
in the Inspection report the Com-
pany Law Board have issued show
cause notice under section 408 of the
Companies Act 1956 to the company
Time had been granted to the com-
pany up to 31st March 1979 for fur-
nishing the reply After considering
the reply the matter will be decided
by the Company Law Board

Besides the above major irregulari-
ties, the Inspection Report has also
brought out violations of certain pro-
visions of the Companies Act which
are being separately pursued with the
company

Huge Deposits of Nickel in Simlipal
Area of Mayurbhanj District

5681 SHRI M RAM GOPAL RED
DY Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether huge deposits of
nickel have been discovered in Simli-
pal areas of Mayurbhanj district in
Orissa and

(b) if so steps taken by Govern-
ment to exploit it further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
CHARGE (SHRI KARIA MUNDRA) (a)

Reserve of about 97 million tonnes
of nickel bearing rock with 0.97 per
cent nickel has been estimated in a
few localities in Simlipal area of
Mayurbhanj district, Orissa.

(b) It is premature to say anything
about exploitation at this stage as
delicate exploration has to be done

Demand for T V Net Work in North
Eastern Region

5682 SHRI PURNA NARAYAN
SINHA Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state

(a) whether repeated demands
from the people of the North Eastern
region are being received by the Gov-
ernment to extend the Television Net
work to the region

(b) if so what are the constraints
against locating powerful T V station
in the Sixth Plan period in the Cen-
tral part of the region to cater for
the needs of rural and agricultural
broadcasting specially aiming at
eliminating shifting cultivation in the
hilly regions and

(c) whether sensibleness of the region in so far as sectional hostilities over Bombay and infiltration of foreigners is not considered a justified reason to provide audiovisual broadcast a national wife and impera-

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Government have received requests for the setting up of one or more T. V. Stations in the North Eastern region. However, it has not been found possible to provide T.V. facilities in the North Eastern Region during the Sixth Five Year Plan period owing to constraints on resources and the low priority given for expansion of T. V. in India.

राष्ट्रियता के क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार की नीति क्या होगी ?

(क) क्या भारत की नीति यह होगी कि वह अपने संसाधनों को धर्म और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए प्रयोग करे ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कैसे क्या होगा ?

(ग) क्या भारत की नीति यह होगी कि वह अपने संसाधनों को धर्म और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए प्रयोग करे ?

(घ) क्या भारत की नीति यह होगी कि वह अपने संसाधनों को धर्म और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए प्रयोग करे ?

1988-89 की योजना में "ग्राम" : क्या योजना, राज्य और सरकार की योजनाओं में शामिल है ?

(क) क्या भारत की नीति यह होगी कि वह अपने संसाधनों को धर्म और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए प्रयोग करे ?

(ख) क्या भारत की नीति यह होगी कि वह अपने संसाधनों को धर्म और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए प्रयोग करे ?

(ग) क्या भारत की नीति यह होगी कि वह अपने संसाधनों को धर्म और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए प्रयोग करे ?

(घ) क्या भारत की नीति यह होगी कि वह अपने संसाधनों को धर्म और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए प्रयोग करे ?

(ङ) क्या भारत की नीति यह होगी कि वह अपने संसाधनों को धर्म और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए प्रयोग करे ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a 18 KW TV relay transmitter at Jammu during the

structure. The full potential of the field will be known after some more wells are drilled. However, the discovery is expected to be one of significance. The gas reserves in the South Basem field are also now anticipated to be much larger than earlier estimated.

The work of laying sub-marine pipelines from Bombay High to Uran and transfer lines from Uran to Trombay was completed in record time of six months and oil and gas started flowing through the pipelines from July 1978.

Work relating to the setting up of gas fractionation plant at Uran has been started.

An intensive programme of oil exploration both onshore and offshore has been taken up with a view to complete inventory of our hydrocarbon reserves.

Additional reserves of oil and gas have been discovered in some structures in Gujarat.

A marine geophysical survey of the offshore area in Mahanadi Delta has been completed and exploratory drilling is likely to be undertaken in 1979-80.

Oil Refining

The expansion of Gujarat Refinery by 3 million tonnes and the crude distillation unit of the 1 million tonne refinery at Bongaiaon have been completed and commissioned. The construction of a refinery at Mathura with a capacity of 6 million tonnes is making good progress.

The SBV Terminal in Salaya and Salaya-Virgam-Koval Section of the crude oil pipeline have been completed and commissioned. The Virgam Mathura Section of the pipeline is under construction.

A number of new projects (including pipelines) have been approved and are under implementation.

4th plan, which will have a service of 15 kms covering an area of 600 sq kms. So far as radio is concerned there is already a 50 KW Wave transmitter at Jammu. There is no proposal at present to its power. The 20 KW W transmitted at Srinagar is in the process of being up to 200 KW.

Products

achievements in exploration, production, supply etc. of Oil and Gas

5886 SHRI DHARM VIR VASTI
The Minister of PETRO-
CHEMICALS AND FERTILI

* I am pleased to state
(a) the important achievements in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 together with comparable percentages in the production, refining, supply and distribution and pricing of oil and gas products and (b) the plans targets for the period of the sixth plan on same pattern as in (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
FERTILIZERS (a) A
H N BATHUNGA showing the important s in these fields in the 1977-78 and 1978-79 is at-

(b) The required information is collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Statement

achievements in the years 78 and 1978-79 exploration and

production of crude oil which is 8.9 million tonnes in 1976-77 increased to 10.76 million tonnes in 1978 and is likely to increase to 11.76 million tonnes in 1979-80. The production of Bombay High has reached a level of over 1 lakh barrels per day.

A new gas discovery was made in the existing North Basem

Supply and Distribution:

A serious disruption in our crude oil supplies occurred as a result of disturbances in Iran since October, 1978. The market price for crude and petroleum products from alternative sources also sky rocketed. As a result of the efforts made by the Ministry, additional supplies were obtained from alternative sources. Supplies of petroleum products have been maintained in spite of unsettled conditions in Iran and certain other serious problems.

As a measure of re-organisation of the oil industry, the Caltex Oil Industry has been merged with the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

It has been decided to reserve 25 per cent of all categories of agencies of

all the companies for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 2 per cent of all such agencies for physically handicapped persons. Steps have also been taken to reduce the concentration of ownership in the distribution of Liquid petroleum Gas.

Pricing:

Government took decisions on the Report of Oil Prices Committee and applied them with effect from 16-12-1977. The selling prices of major petroleum products remained unchanged during 1977-78 and 1978-79 except for changes in rates of excise duties with effect from 1-3-78 and 1-3-1979.

Figures of refinery throughput production of POL product and sales consumption of POL products are given in the statement below.

| Items | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | Increases over previous years |
|---|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Refinery Production (in terms of Durgapaha). | 24.90 | 25.39 | +6.1 |
| (b) Production POL Products | 23.22 | 24.48 | +5.1 |
| (c) Sales/Consumption of POL products (excluding RBF) | 25.53 | 28.20 | +10.1 |

Normal time taken by DESU to provide Domestic Electric Connection

3287. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time normally taken by DESU to provide domestic electricity connection to new applicants;

(b) the number of cases in which applicants have not been provided with electricity connections within normal time by the Lawrence Road Office of DESU and the number of applications out of them which are pending for more than 3-4 months and also the number of those who were

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

(d) whether it is a fact that in pectors of this office take money from the consumers and the cases in which they do not get bribe are delayed, one pretext or the other; and

(c) the reasons for disparity in increasing electricity connection to new applicants;

provided with electricity connection within 10 days;

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRA): (a) Normally DESU tries to get connections within 3 weeks of getting

Ministry of Industry is the means through which the movement of drug prices is assessed. In this respect the following trend has been observed —

| Year | Wholesale price | Percentage increase |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1975-76 | 118 7 | |
| 1976-77 | 133 9 | 13% over 1975-76. |
| 1977-78 | 136 3 | 2% over 1976-77 |
| April to December, 1978 | 136 16 | Reduction of 0.14% over 1977-78 level. |

(c) The following steps have also been taken to bring down drug in the country —

(i) Government affected in December 1978 reduction in the prices of 352 packs of formulations based on bulk drugs namely Doxy-cycline, Oxytetracycline (its salts and derivatives), Sulphaguanidine, Gentamicin Sulphate, Chlorthamphenicol powder, Phenobarbitone and Anastro. The prices of formulations has been further reduced by the Government on February 15, 1979

(ii) In the 1978-80 Budget additional duty of 5 percent on the basic rate of duty which was levied with effect from 1st March, 1979 has been withdrawn. Government have already issued instructions through Drug Manufacturers Associations to the manufacturers to reduce their prices to correspond with new rates of duty of export with effect from 1st of March, 1979

(i) With effect from 1st of March 1979 Government have also exempted 22 specified bulk drug used for production of essential and life formulations from whose duty of customs result in reduction in the of connected formulations.

(iv) Government have also reduced the prices of some bulk drugs connected with the 17 intermediates on which duty of customs was reduced from 75 per cent to 25 per cent with effect from 1st of March 1979. Corresponding reduction in the prices of formulations are being worked out. Vocational Training to Armymen before Re-employment

5893 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA ALTHI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to give vocational training to armymen six months before the retirement to enable them to find jobs or start their own factory, and (b) if so, what are the details of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE, (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

TRAINING

Training Facilities for Other Banks Defence Services Personnel are provided free of cost pre-release and

672/- per kg for the quantities supplied against release orders issued by the CPC.

2 Erythromycin Stearate. This is at present an essential bulk drug within the meaning of para 4 of the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Declared prices are not relevant in regard to essential bulk drugs covered by Para 4 of DPCO, 1970.

3 Ethambutol HCl. As regards Ethambutol HCl the manufacturer of this drug M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd declared a price of Rs. 2151 per kg on 25th June, 1970. There has been no alteration of this price under DPCO, 1970.

(b) The following two cases have come to the notice of the Government.

(i) ALKALI AND CHEMICALS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

M/s Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd declared a price of Rs. 11878 per tonne for Phenothiazine (a bulk drug used for veterinary purposes) on 11th June, 1971 under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. On 11th October, 1971 they sought Government approval for increasing the price of the bulk drug to Rs. 14359 per tonne, and seem to have thereafter effected such approval. Similarly, they sought Government approval on 7th November, 1974 for a further increase in the price of the bulk drug to Rs. 25848 per tonne and effectuated the increase before receiving the needed approval. No action, however, seems possible against the company in this regard, since Government have approved increases in prices of veterinary formulations based on this bulk drug firstly on 29th November 1973 and then on 7th February, 1975 and these increases were based on the escalated price of the bulk drugs.

(a) on what basis the prices of Indo-Erythromycin, Ethambutol declared by various companies, been or proposed to be altered,

(b) in how many cases the declared prices were increased by manufacturers without the approval of Government, after the announcement of PCO?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AIR AND FERTILIZERS

(a) H N BAHUGUNA. (a) Indomethacin. The only producer of this bulk drug was informed that were free to sell the drug at a price of Rs. 1400/- per kg declared to them under para 5 of the Drug Prices Control Order 1970. The Government, however desired that should distribute the drug which a canalised one. At the instance of the manufacturer, and with his therefore, it has been that CPC could undertake the distribution at the provisional price of 672/- per kg, (at which CPC has been authorised to sell import-Indomethacin) subject to the condition that Mermaid Chemicals would paid the difference between such as may be determined on the basis of cost study by MIPC and Rs.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
IN MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(B) JAGJIVAN RAM (a) This
of the road, which has been
trusted to Himachal Pradesh Pub
Works Department for main-
tenance is not in a proper state of

(c) will Government take steps to
that this portion of the National
/ which is our life line, is
need in an excellent condition?

(b) is it also a fact that during
the season the road gets blocked and
takes a fairly long time to clear the
and

(a) whether it is a fact that Simla
impur section of National Highway
No 22 is very poorly maintained

899 CHINT S NEGI Will the
PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased

National Highway No 22

(a) क्या यह सच है ?

(b) क्या यह सच है कि रास्ता
जिस पर अक्सर बड़े बसेरों का आना-
जाता है, वह बहुत ही खराब की अवस्था
में है ?

(c) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रास्ता
जिस पर अक्सर बड़े बसेरों का आना-
जाता है, वह बहुत ही खराब की अवस्था
में है ?

(d) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रास्ता
जिस पर अक्सर बड़े बसेरों का आना-
जाता है, वह बहुत ही खराब की अवस्था
में है ?

1998 की योजना के तहत रास्ता
को सुधारा जा रहा है

(a) क्या 1979 के बाद सड़क का
बिना किसी भी सुधार के
होने की स्थिति में है ?
क्या इसे ठीक से ठीक कर दिया जा
रहा है ?

(b) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रास्ता
जिस पर अक्सर बड़े बसेरों का आना-
जाता है, वह बहुत ही खराब की अवस्था
में है ?

(c) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रास्ता
जिस पर अक्सर बड़े बसेरों का आना-
जाता है, वह बहुत ही खराब की अवस्था
में है ?

(d) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रास्ता
जिस पर अक्सर बड़े बसेरों का आना-
जाता है, वह बहुत ही खराब की अवस्था
में है ?

(e) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रास्ता
जिस पर अक्सर बड़े बसेरों का आना-
जाता है, वह बहुत ही खराब की अवस्था
में है ?

1990 की योजना के तहत रास्ता
को सुधारा जा रहा है

रास्ता के बिना सड़क का

(c) Effective measures to make
have been under examination. Orders
have been issued for handing over to
Border Roads Organisation the por-
tion of the road from Kiangal to
Rampur and beyond to Jeon. The
question of taking over the remaining
portion of the road from Simla to
Kiangal is under correspondence with
the State Government

(b) The closure of the road during
monsoon on account of land slides
cannot be entirely avoided. How-
ever every possible step will be taken
to improve the arrangements for
clearing land slides

की प्रतिष्ठापना से गुजरात को 187 मेगावाट क्षमता का आवंटन किया गया है ।

सौहृद घटक के निर्यात में कमी

5902 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

Shortage of Fentyl Injection

5901 SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that fentyl injections manufactured by M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd are not available in Delhi, and

(b) if so, what are the detailed reasons for the same and by when can Government ensure availability of this narcotic analgesic in Delhi and other areas surrounding it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Fentyl injection is injection of Pentanyl Citrate manufactured by M/s Themis Chemicals, Bombay. It is a narcotic drug and a licence is required under the Dangerous Drugs Act for possession and sale of this drug. Drug Control Department of Delhi Administration have reported that Fentyl Injection is being introduced for the first time in Delhi by Themis Chemicals through their distributors viz Associated Agencies. The distributors have applied for a licence under the said Act to the Excise Department and the application is pending consideration for want of compliance with certain formalities regarding payment of fees, submission of site plan etc. The drug would therefore, become available in Delhi and other areas surrounding it after the distributors of Themis Chemicals comply with the necessary formalities and obtain a licence from the Excise Department.

(क) देश में सौहृद घटक का औद्योगिक उत्पादन कितना है और उस में से कितने प्रतिशत का उपयोग देश की घमन मॉडिटियों में किया जा रहा है तथा विदेशों को निर्यात किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) सौहृद घटक के निर्यात में हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और प्रयास किन सीमा तक सफल हुए हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्शी) (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 के दौरान देश में सौहृद घटक का औद्योगिक उत्पादन 425 लाख टन था । इसमें से लगभग 36% सौहृद घटक का उपयोग देश की घमन मॉडिटियों में किया गया और लगभग 53% सौहृद घटक दूसरे देशों को निर्यात किया गया ।

(ख) इस्पात उद्योग में विश्व-व्यापी मंदी के कारण इसकी मांग में गिरावट आ गई और निर्यात के लिये सौहृद-घटक की खरीद में कमी हो गई । जापान के इस्पात निर्यातार्थी और इस्पात का उत्पादन करने वाले अन्य देशों के साथ दीर्घावधि करार करने के बारे में आनचीत चल रही है ।

समू उद्योग निगम गुजरात को इस्पात की सप्लाई

5903. श्री धर्म सिंह माई पटेल :

श्री मोतोसाई धार० चौधरी

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस्पात और खान निगम ने गुजरात के लिये वर्ष 1978-79 में 82000 मीटरी टन इस्पात समू उद्योग निगम को सप्लाई करने का आश्वासन दिया था और क्या इसमें से केवल 33000 मीटरी टन इस्पात 1 फरवरी, 1979 तक सप्लाई किया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो निगम को सेब 49000 टन इस्पात की मांगूति कब तक कर दी जायेगी, और

(ग) क्या गुजरात के समू उद्योग तथा छोटे धारार के कारखाने "राउड" तथा एच० धार० शीटों की वार्षिक कमी अनुभव कर रहे हैं और क्या निर्यातार्थी ने 1600 टन बीम, 2500 टन रॉल, 1800 टन प्लेट, 8000 टन ब्लैक, 500 टन रॉड ब्लैंड, तथा 2000 टन एच० धार०

मीटिंग 'सप्लाई' नहीं' की है और यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ये कब तक सप्लाई की जायेगी ?

इस्पात और धान संकालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुखर्जी) : (क) इस समय लोहे तथा इस्पात की किसी धरोहर पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है तथापि लोहा तथा इस्पात निर्यात द्वारा इस्पात सामग्री की सप्लाई के लिए बनाये गये प्रतिम कार्यक्रम के अनुसार गुजरात लघु उद्योग निगम की वर्ष 1978-79 में 62,383 टन इस्पात दिया जाता था। इसमें से अप्रैल, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि में उत्पादकों ने लगभग 28,284 टन इस्पात सप्लाई किया है तथा 1 मार्च, 1979 को निगम के पास लगभग 3964 टन इस्पात की सप्लाई की पेशकश तथा प्रेषण आदेश पड़े हुए थे।

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकार लघु उद्योग निगमों को इस्पात की सप्लाई उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर करती है। निम्नलिखित कुछ समय से इस्पात की कुछ श्रेणियों की कमी हो गई है तथा इसका प्रभाव देश के विभिन्न भागों, जिन में गुजरात भी शामिल है, में महसूस किया जा रहा है। सोडा तथा इस्पात निर्यात द्वारा लघु उद्योग निगमों के लिये बनाए गए कार्यक्रम की पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादक हर संभव प्रयास कर रहे हैं। पता चला है कि जहाँ तक गुजरात लघु उद्योग निगम का सम्बन्ध है, उस निगम में अन्नूर, 1978-79 से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक थर्मिक हट्टाल के कारण मान उठाने के काम में बाधा आई थी।

Provision of Radio Sets in Adivasi Areas

5904. SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide free or on concessional rate Radio sets in Adivasi areas of the country to educate the people there;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose from the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider to introduce this scheme

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). The Community Listening Scheme is operated by the State Governments, except in the case of Jammu & Kashmir and it is for the State Governments to consider proposals for provision of free/subsidised radio sets under the said scheme in Adivasi areas in the respective States.

Production of Special Quality Steel for Gas Cylinders

5905. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant is now fully geared to produce special quality of steel for lowpressure gas-cylinders hitherto being imported,

(b) if it is a fact that the shortage of this quality steel (as mentioned above) has been causing large scale burning of petroleum gas as waste in Haldia and Barauni Oil Refineries; and

(c) whether Bokaro which has already produced LPG Steel can now meet requirements of the Indian Oil Corporation in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no burning of gas as waste either in the Haldia Refinery or in the Barauni Refinery. If at any time LPG is not produced, the gas is utilised as fuel in the refinery furnace, or, to the extent possible, it is incorporated in the Motor gasoline and naphtha.

(c) The production of Hot Rolled Sheets and TISCO grade in Bokaro Steel Plant and TISCO during 1978-79 has not been sufficient to meet the demand indicated by fabricators of oil

refineries including Indian Oil Corporation thus necessitating imports to meet the shortfall. However, it is planned to step up indigenous production (mainly at Bokaro) to meet fully the demand for 1979-80

Target of Steel production

5906 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the original target's of steel production by the turn of the century was 75 million tonnes,

(b) whether the present Government has revised this target to a reduced quantity of 20.4 million tonnes and

(c) if so, what is the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA)

(a) and (b) No definite long term targets for steel industry have been laid down so far. The question of revising the target does not therefore arise.

In the White Paper laid on the Table of the House in May 1976 it had been indicated that total global capacity for steel making was likely to increase by 300 million tonnes in the next 25 years and therefore for our share of this additional world capacity a tentative target of about 75 million tonnes could be considered. For this purpose SAIL was entrusted with the task of preparing of 25 year plan. The entire question was re-examined subsequently and it was decided that such a long term plan cannot be prepared in isolation for the steel sector only and has to be dovetailed into the overall plan for the economic and industrial development of the country.

According to the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) production is estimated to go up to 15.0 million ingot tonnes in 1982-83. However the re-constituted Working Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Planning Commission has envisaged a production capacity of 20.6 million ingot tonnes from the integrated steel plants by 1988-89. This would be supplemented by the capacity of electric arc furnace industry which is presently about 3.1 million ingot tonnes.

(c) Does not arise

Companies of Mohindra and Mohindra Groups

5907 SHRI NATHU SINGH Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Mohindra and Mohindra Group members, the nature of business carried on, the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies,

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Mohindra and Mohindra Group in each of these companies as also the total paid up capital in each of these companies, and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in the group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 2690 dated 14th March 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Mohindra and Mohindra group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Mohindra and Mohindra or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-4242/79.] The information on the assets as per balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filled with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LS-4242/79].

(c) Statement 3 which shows the value of total paid-up capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individuals who appear to belong to the Mohindra and Mohindra family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4242/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the year 1976 have since been furnished by all the companies in all the cases. As regards 1977, the balance sheet for one company has yet to be received for compilation as indicated in Statement 1 referred to in reply to part (a). The delay in securing the balance sheets is not necessarily due to the reason that the said balance sheet has not been filed as required under the provisions of Companies Act. The Registrar of Companies concerned has been asked to obtain a spare copy and forward it for the purpose of compilation of information.

Companies of Sarabhai Groups

5908. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Sarabhai Group members, the nature of business carried on, the asset of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Sarabhai group in each of these companies as also the total paid-up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Sarabhai Group which are registered under section 26 of the MRTPA Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Sarabhai or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement I which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4243/79]. The information on the assets as per balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed with the Government in several cases and has not therefore been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1.2.75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4243/79].

(c) Statement 3 which shows the value of total paid-up capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held

by various individuals who appear to belong to the Sarabhai family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4243/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1.2.75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the year 1976 have since been furnished by all the companies in all the cases. As regards 1977 the balance sheet for one company has yet to be received for compilation as indicated in Statement 1 referred to in reply to part (a). The delay in securing the balance sheets is not necessarily due to the reason that the said balance sheet has not been filed as required under the provisions of Companies Act. The Registrar of Companies concerned has been asked to obtain a spare copy and forward it for the purpose of compilation of information.

Companies of Kasturbhai and Lalbhai Groups

5909 SHRI NATHU SINGH Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Kasturbhai and Lalbhai Group members, the nature of business carried on, the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year, 1978,

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies,

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Kasturbhai and Lalbhai group in each of these companies as also the total paid-up capital in each of these companies, and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years

1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Kasturbhai Lalbhai group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Kasturbhai Lalbhai or (ii) interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4244/79]. The information on the assets as per balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4244/79].

(c) Statement 3 which shows the value of total paid-up capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individuals who appear to belong to, the Kasturbhai Lalbhai

family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4244/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the year 1976 have since been furnished by all the companies in all the cases. As regards 1977, the balance sheet for one company has yet to be received for compilation as indicated in Statement 1 referred to in reply to part (a). The delay in securing the balance sheets is not necessarily due to the reason that the said balance sheet has not been filed as required under the provisions of Companies Act. The Registrar of Companies concerned has been asked to obtain a spare copy and forward it for the purpose of compilation of information.

Approval for Establishing Gujarat Petro-chemical Company in Public Sector

5910. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application for the approval of licence to establish the Gujarat petro-chemical company in the Public sector; and

(b) if so, by when the letter of intent is likely to be issued for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government have received an application from the Government of Gujarat for an industrial licence for the setting up of a petro-chemical Complex by a Corporation partly owned by the State Government.

(b) The issue of a letter of intent will arise only after Government takes a decision on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Working Group on Petro-chemicals received only on 28-2-1979

छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान गुजरात में बिजली की मांग

5911 थो छोटी माई माहित क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में कुल कितने मेगावाट बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी और उक्त अवधि के दौरान उक्त कुल कितना उत्पादन होगा ,

(ख) क्या इस बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है ,

(ग) यदि हा तो तत्संबंधी व्यौर क्या है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि नहीं तो इस पर अब तक विचार किये जाने की संभावना है और उस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी , और

(घ) इस बारे में सभी योजनाओं की स्वीकृति देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) (क) केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा यथा मूल्यांकित 1982-83 के मान में गुजरात में ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता, ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता व्यस्ततमकालीन भार तथा व्यस्ततमकालीन उपलब्धता नीचे दी जाती है —

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता —मिलियन यूनिट | 11972 |
| 2 ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता —मिलियन यूनिट | 13142 |
| 3 व्यस्ततमकालीन भार —मेगावाट | 2135 |
| 4 व्यस्ततमकालीन उपलब्धता —मेगावाट | 2027 |

(ख) से (घ) गुजरात सरकार/राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण को पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 में गुजरात में विद्युत् उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजना प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं —

| क्रम संख्या | स्क्रीम का नाम | प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता मेगावाट में | अनुमानित लागत लाखों रुपये में | संशोधित रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | कच्छ में लिम्साइट पर आधारित ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र । | 2X 55 | 5650 | 13-3-79 |
| 2 | तिरुका में पुरानी और छोटी यूनिटों के लिए प्रतिस्थापन ताप विद्युत् परियोजना | 1X 120 | 4414 | 13-3-79 |
| 3 | काण्डला में प्रतिस्थापन ताप विद्युत् परियोजना | 1X 60 | 2200 | 6-8-77 |
| 4 | गांधी नगर ताप विद्युत् के केन्द्र विस्तार की तीसरी यूनिट | 1X 210 | 6930 | 8-7-77 |
| 5 | उत्तराण में पुरानी और छोटी यूनिटों के लिए प्रतिस्थापन ताप विद्युत् योजना | 1X 120 | 3938 | 22-2-78 |

आवश्यक तकनीकी प्वांतिश मन्वीह। करने के लिए ये स्कीमें केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण में जांच के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

Supply of Tapti Gas to Saurashtra and laying of pipe-line

5912. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have made a demand to Central Government for sanctioning a separate pipeline for the supply of Tapti Field gas to Saurashtra region of Gujarat;

(b) if so, when and the details of the demand so made,

(c) when and how this proposal will be approved,

(d) whether Tapti field gas will be used in generation of Power; and

(e) the length and width of this separate pipeline besides Bombay High pipe-line proposed to be sanctioned for Saurashtra region in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In some communications to us during 1978, the Government of Gujarat had generally mentioned that as the Tapti gas fields get established, steps be initiated to pipe that gas across to a point in Saurashtra for its utilisation for power generation etc. in Saurashtra. However, the question of utilisation of Tapti gas is premature since any decision about exploitation and transportation of Tapti gas will be possible only after North and South Tapti Structures have been fully appraised and declared commercial.

(b) The information has been given in reply to part (a) above.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) above

गुजरात में जनायड के कुटियाणा तालुक के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

5913. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य के सीमांत क्षेत्र में, जनायड जिले के कुटियाणा तालुक पंचायत के अध्यक्ष ने 14 अगस्त, 1978 को मुख्य इंजिनियर, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण नियम निमित्ति नई दिल्ली तथा उन के मंत्रालय को कुटियाणा तालुक में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये एक आवेदन पत्र भेजा था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन में क्या मार्ग की गई थी,

(ग) उन में से कितनी मार्ग स्वीकार कर ली गई है शेष बाकी स्वीकार कर लेने का विचार है ;

(घ) उन गांवों में बिजली अब सप्लाई की जायेगी; और

(ङ) कुटियाणा तालुक में अब तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है और कितने को विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है और शेष गांवों को कब तक विद्युतीकरण कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. रामचन्द्रन) (क) से (घ). न तो ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम में और नहीं विद्युत विभाग में अध्यक्ष, कुटियाणा तालुक पंचायत, कुटियाणा से कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। तथापि, गुजरात में जनायड जिले के कुटियाणा तालुक में 13 गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने और पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत 24 गांव में और सघन विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए एक स्कीम गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड ने फरवरी, 1978 में निगम को भेजी थी। निगम ने मार्च, 1978 में यह स्कीम अनुमोदित कर दी थी। इसे 1979-80 में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है।

(ङ) कुटियाणा तालुक में 46 गांव हैं। 30 गांव पहले ही विद्युतीकरण किए जा चुके हैं। 1 मार्च, 1980 तक 11 और गांवों को विद्युतीकृत कर दिए जाने की उम्मीद है। और शेष 5 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण पर बाद में विचार किया जाएगा जो अपेक्षित धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Recommendations of Law Commission to cut Trial Delays

5914 SHRI A R BADRI
NARAYAN

SHRI VIHAR LASKAR

Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Law Commission has suggested that early action be taken to cut trial delays in the courts

(b) whether the Commission has made some recommendations in regard to reduction in delay in trials and arrears of cases in courts and congestion of undertrials in jails

(c) if so what are the main recommendations

(d) how many of them have been accepted and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) In their 77th Report the Law Commission have recommended certain measures to curtail delay and arrears in trial courts. In their 78th Report the Law Commission have suggested certain measures to deal with the problem of congestion of undertrial prisoners in jails

(c) Some of the main recommendations contained in the 77th Report and 78th Report of the Law Commission are given in the attached Statement. The Report were laid on the Table of the House on 27th February, 1979

(d) and (e) The aforesaid recommendations of the Law Commission are under the consideration of the Government of India

Statement

The gist of the main recommendations of the Law Commission in its 77th Report is given below —

77th Report 1978

(1) A civil case should be treated as old if a period of one year elapses since the date of its registration till the pronouncement of judgment. This applies to civil suits as well as to cases under Special Acts

(2) A criminal case should be disposed of within six months. In case of Sessions trials the above period should include the period of pendency of commitment proceedings

(3) The time taken in scrutiny of the plaint should not exceed one week (between the filing of the plaint and the registering of the suit)

(4) Along with the plaint besides the copies of the plaint necessary forms of summons duly filled in with necessary particulars except the date should also be filed by plaintiff so as to save the time at present taken in preparing the form of summons

(5) There should be proper administrative supervision of the work of process servers. If necessary their pay scales should be suitably revised

(6) The work of controlling the court diary and the fixing of dates should be done by the presiding officers and should not be left to the Reader

(7) There must be some standard for the number of cases pending in a court. Whenever there are indications that the number of cases goes beyond that standard additional courts should be created

(8) Control may be exercised by the trial judge when questions that are uncalled for harassing or slanderous are put in cross examination

(9) Entire evidence should as far as possible be recorded at a stretch.

(10) The provisions of Order 17, Code of Civil Procedure as amended, be enforced strictly, to prevent unnecessary adjournment of cases.

(11) Arguments should be heard soon after the close of evidence. The general experience is that arguments so heard take much less time than arguments advanced after a long interval.

(12) Order 20, Rule 1, Code of Civil Procedure should be complied with as to the time within which the judgement should be pronounced.

Time lag between pronouncement of judgment and preparation of decree should not be losing. Order 20, Rule 6A, Civil Procedure Code, lays down 15 days as the normal interval.

(13) One of the methods which can be devised for relieving the Courts of the heavy load of cases is the adoption of system of conciliation of civil cases. The system is in force in Japan and Norway. It was previously in force in France. It was abolished a few years ago, but has been revived to a limited extent. It is in force for certain cases in Pakistan.

(14) The suggestion to have an all India Judicial Service with the same rank and pay scales as the Indian Administrative Service should receive serious consideration. The advantages gained from having all India Judicial Service will outweigh any supposed disadvantage.

(15) Need for periodic inspection of Subordinate courts by the District Judge and a Judge of the High Court must be emphasised. The emphasis in inspection should be to bring about improvement in the functioning of the officer concerned. A separate judge should be deputed for inspection of courts in each district.

(16) Long delays in filling up vacancies of judicial officers should be avoided.

(17) To clear the heavy backlog, the services of retired judicial officers known for their integrity, efficiency and quick disposal should be utilised. Such officers should be appointed only on the recommendation of the High Court.

In addition to appointing retired judicial officers some special recruitment may have to be made from bright young members of the Bar who have practised for at least seven years for disposal of old cases. These members of the Bar would necessarily have to be given a higher start and, on satisfactory performance, be ultimately absorbed in service as District and Sessions Judges or Additional District and Sessions Judges.

Some of the serving judicial officers can also be asked to deal exclusively with old cases.

The number of additional courts should be such as to make it possible that all arrears are cleared within a period of about three years.

(18) There are certain categories of cases under special Acts which by their very nature, have an element of urgency about them and call for disposal, e.g., Matrimonial cases, Eviction cases, Cases filed before Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals, Cases under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. It is therefore essential that the cases of above categories should receive prompt attention.

(19) Need to pay sufficient attention to the execution of decrees is emphasised.

(20) As the chances of fading out

pressure and being won over, if there is a long time lag between the actual occurrence and the date of recording of the depositions in court, it is essential that the delay in the disposal

of criminal cases be eliminated as far as possible

(21) Every criminal court should keep a register showing the number of witnesses summoned for a date, the number examined the number sent back and reasons for sending them back without examination

(22) Section 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 should also be made applicable to the Court of Sessions to enable a Sessions Judge to act on evidence partly or wholly recorded by his predecessor

(23) At least two police officials at every police station should be set apart for getting service of summons effected upon witnesses for cases relating to that police station and for ensuring their presence on the date of hearing

(24) The Police quite often deliberately refrain from producing all material/witnesses on one date. This practice is not only unfair and not warranted by the provision of Criminal Procedure Code, it also results in prolongation of the trial.

(25) Officials at the Police station who are concerned with investigation should concentrate on investigation. As far as possible they should not be deputed for other purposes.

(26) The motor Vehicles Act 1939 section 130(1) provides for a special procedure for certain traffic offences whereunder the accused can plead guilty to the charge by post and remit the specified fine. In the case of person, other than professional drivers for some specified offences of a minor nature the ticket issued by the policeman should also contain separately the amounts of fine for various categories of traffic offences in respect of different types of vehicles so that if the person committing the infraction of law is so inclined he can plead guilty and also remit the

amount of fine to the court concerned before the date of hearing

(27) Disposal of cases in which there is a large number of accused gets delayed because one of the accused absents himself on the date of hearing. The trial court in such contingencies should consider the advisability of directing representation of the absent accused by counsel.

(28) Having regard to the importance attached to the framing of the charge the trial magistrates should not leave it to the prosecutor to frame a charge.

(29) In recording statements of the accused under section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the magistrates should ensure that all incriminating pieces of evidence are put to the accused.

(30) Cases in which there is possibility of death sentence should receive priority over all other cases.

(31) The evidence in courts of District and Sessions Judge should normally be typed so that carbon copies of deposition can be supplied immediately to the parties.

(32) False statements on oath and false averments in affidavits should not be tolerated. Whenever a clear case of falsehood becomes manifest necessary action against the delinquent should be taken in accordance with the law.

(33) To draw talented young persons to the Judicial Service scales of pay and other facilities in respect of judicial officers should be such as to provide a decent standard of living.

(34) To enable judicial officers to meet the various kinds of situations they have to face in court there should be course of training for all judicial officers before they start functioning.

(35) Adequate court rooms, equipped with proper facilities and sufficient accommodation, should be provided. These should be suitably furnished and provided with a sufficient number of books. There should also be provision for a bar room and waiting space for the litigants.

(36) Providing residential accommodation to judicial officers is of great importance. There should be sufficient number of residential houses for judicial officers, which should be at the disposal of, and be allotted by, the District Judge.

(37) In big cities, three or four vans should be placed at the disposal of, and be allotted by, the District Judge for bringing judicial officers to the court and for taking them back to their houses.

(38) In all matters in which an appeal or revision is filed against an interlocutory order, the appellate or revisional court should ensure that such an appeal or revision is disposed of within a reasonable length of time.

(39) It should be ensured that the record of the trial court is sent back within 10 days of the judgment in appeal or revision against interlocutory orders. Similar course should be adopted if the case is remanded on appeal etc. to trial court.

(40) Judicial officers should be provided with stenographers for dictating judgements.

(41) Long delays take place in the grant of copies of judgements and depositions. These can be cut short if, instead of typing, the whole thing is done by mechanical or electronic process.

(42) Miscellaneous applications should be disposed of immediately after giving notice. The orders passed thereon should not be unduly long or elaborate.

(43) Judicial officers who are unpunctual bring a bad name to the judiciary. To ensure punctuality it

is necessary that the District Judge should pay surprise visits to the different courts.

The gist of the main recommendations of the Law Commission in its 78th Report is given below:-

1 Certain offences under the Indian Penal Code as well as under other Laws which are at present non-bailable, should be made bailable. The Code of Criminal Procedure, First Schedule, should be amended accordingly.

2 In regard to bailable offences, Section 436(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, should be amended to provide for release of a person on bond without sureties, if a period of one month has expired after arrest.

3 In regard to non-bailable offences, discretion should be given to the officer or court to release a person on bond without sureties. Section 437(1), Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, should be amended for the purpose.

4 In sections 395(3) and 439(1)(a) of the Code, power to release on bond without sureties should be expressly provided for.

5 A provision should be inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to the effect that a person released on bail shall be bound to appear and to surrender to custody.

6 There should be inserted in the Indian Penal Code a provision creating a new offence punishing violation of the obligation so undertaken with imprisonment upto 2 years or fine or both. The new offence to be created should be cognizable, bailable and triable by any magistrate. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, First Schedule Part I, should be appropriately amended for the purpose.

टेलीविजन स्टूडियो के उचित कायकरण के लिये
कर्मचारियों

5915 श्री इमराम शाहब

श्री हुसम चन्द बटवाल

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन केंद्र के उचित कायकरण के
लिए तथा उपयुक्त कायक्रम देने और इंजीनियरिंग
मैनों की देखभाल करने के लिए प्रत्येक स्टूडियो
में युक्त तथ्यक कितने कितने कर्मचारियों की
आवश्यकता पड़ती है

(ख) क्या सभी टेलीविजन केंद्रों में दोनों
प्रकारों के कर्मचारियों की सख्या पर्याप्त है
और यदि नहीं तो किन किन टेलीविजन केंद्रों में
उन कर्मचारियों की सख्या कम है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी
पूरा प्रयोग क्या है और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान टेलीविजन कायक्रम में
तो पूरी तरह मनोरंजक ही है और न ही शिक्षा
प्रद तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें अधिक
सफल बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर
रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री साहू कृष्ण
भाइराजी) (क) और (ख) दूरदर्शन केंद्र में
कितने स्टाफ की आवश्यकता है यह स्टाफ
कार्यक्रम की वृद्धिबद्धताओं स्टूडियो और तकनीकी
सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता और अन्य अपेक्षाओं
तक जमीन बाती पर निर्भर करता है। अतः कर्म
चारियों की सख्या केंद्र-केंद्र में भिन्न होती है।
दूरदर्शन केंद्रों (रिस बार्डो पोस्ट साइट ट्रांसमिशन
केंद्र और वस्तु प्रदर्शन यूनिट केंद्रों) के विषये
वित्त मंत्रालय की स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट द्वारा रखे
गये स्टाफिंग मानकों के अनुसार कुछ श्रेणियों में स्टाफ
की कमी है और कतिपय श्रेणियों में अतिरिक्त स्टाफ है।
(इन मानकों के अनुसार दूरदर्शन के मुख्य सात
केंद्रों में विद्यमान कर्मचारियों की सख्या और
अतिरिक्त स्टाफ या स्टाफ की कमी की प्रति
महत्ता सलग विवरण में दी गई है। दूर
दर्शन के मुख्य केंद्रों में कुल ९ केंद्रों के
संबंध में स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट की सिफारिशों को
पहले कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है। अन्य
श्रेणियों के सम्बंध में सिफारिश शीघ्र कार्यान्वित
की जायेगी)।

(ग) विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केंद्रों से टेलीकास्ट
होने वाले कार्यक्रमों में शिक्षा सूचना और
मनोरंजन प्रदान करने वाले तब होत हैं।

विवरण

दूरदर्शन केंद्रों में विद्यमान स्वीकृत स्टाफ तथा उसमें कितनी कमी है/कितना अतिरिक्त स्टाफ है।

| क्रम
संख्या | केंद्र का नाम | प्रोग्राम प्रोडक्शन | | इंजीनियरिंग | | प्रशासनिक और अन्य
विविध स्टाफ | |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | विद्यमान | कमी (-)
अतिरिक्त (+)
% | विद्यमान | कमी (-)
अतिरिक्त (+)
% | विद्यमान | कमी (-)
अतिरिक्त (+)
% |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | दूरदर्शन केंद्र दिल्ली | 280 | (+) 5% | 107 | (-) 25 2% | 139 | (-) 7 2% |
| 2 | -तथ्य- बम्बई | 245 | (-) 3 3% | 115 | (-) 9 5% | 130 | (-) 23 8% |
| 3 | -तथ्य- श्रीनगर | 191 | (-) 28 2% | 109 | (-) 22 01% | 131 | (-) 30 5% |
| 4 | -तथ्य- मद्रास | 189 | (-) 20 1% | 85 | (-) 37 6% | 107 | (-) 53 2% |
| 5 | -तथ्य- कलकत्ता | 156 | (-) 6% | 85 | (+) 18 8% | 111 | (-) 12 6% |
| 6 | -तथ्य- अमृतसर | 138 | (-) 31 8% | 37 | (-) 59 4% | 73 | (-) 67 1% |
| 7 | -तथ्य- लखनऊ | 157 | (+) 10 1% | 81 | (+) 24 6% | 107 | (-) 6 5% |

टेलीविजन केंद्रों के लिए सुविधाएं

5916. श्री हृदय चन्द कछवाय : क्या मूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन केंद्रों के उचित संचालन के लिए किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ;

(ख) देश में जितने टेलीविजन केंद्र हैं और वे कहा-कहा स्थित हैं और क्या इन सभी स्टूडियो में सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं और यदि नहीं, तो किन सुविधाओं की कमी है, और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा टेलीविजन स्टूडियो की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस के लिए 1979-80 में कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गयी है ?

मूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सातल हल्वा छाहवाणी) : (क) टेलीविजन केंद्रों के उचित संचालन के लिये पर्याप्त तकनीकी सुविधाओं, कर्मचारियों, भवनों आदि की आवश्यकता होती है जो उभ केंद्र के लिए नियोजित कार्यलयों की मात्रा और स्वरूप के अनुरूप हो ।

(ख) दूरदर्शन केंद्रों की सफाई और उनके स्थान निर्माण प्रसारण में है :-

केंद्र (स्टूडियो और ट्रांसमीटर) :

- 1 दिल्ली
- 2 बम्बई
- 3 श्रीनगर
- 4 बनबला
- 5 मद्रास
- 6 लखनऊ
- 7 भुवनेश्वर

-ट्रांसमिटर केंद्र :

- 8 हैदराबाद (बैंग प्रोडक्शन यूनिट के साथ)
- 9 जयपुर
- 10 रायपुर
- 11 गुनवर्ग
- 12 सम्बलपुर (बटक में स्टूडियो के साथ)
- 13 मुजफ्फरपुर
- 14 पिज (प्रमदाबाद में एम० ए० सी० में स्टूडियो के साथ) ।

चित्ते केंद्र :

- 15 पुणे
- 16 मम्बई
- 17 बालपुर

बैंग प्रोडक्शन सेंटर :

- 1 बटक (सम्बलपुर ट्रांसमीटर के लिए)
- 2 दिल्ली (जयपुर, रायपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर ट्रांसमीटरों के लिए)
- 3 हैदराबाद (हैदराबाद और गुनवर्ग ट्रांसमीटर के लिए) ।

स्टूडियो के पाम कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं का निर्वाह करने के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यक सुविधाएं हैं । संसाधनों की उपलब्धि के अनुसार विद्यमान सुविधाओं के गुणवत्ता / वृद्धि करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) एटी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान, रायपुर, गुनवर्ग और मुजफ्फरपुर में प्रोग्राम प्रोडक्शन सेंटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । बैंग प्रोडक्शन सेंटर को दिल्ली से जयपुर और हैदराबाद के बैंग प्रोडक्शन सेंटर को स्थायी भवनों में ले जाने का भी प्रस्ताव है । 1979-80 की वार्षिक योजना में योजना भाषण द्वारा इन योजनाओं के लिए 55 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ।

Amount spent on IISCO Revitalisation

5917 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been spent by the Government in revitalising IISCO since its take over in 1972;

(b) whether the plant has now achieved the desired increased production; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total amount spent by the Government so far on the plant rehabilitation, modernisation and capital expenditure schemes of Indian Iron & Steel Co Ltd, which are still under implementation, is Rs. 103.47 crores

(b) and (c), There has been substantial improvement in the production performance of the Company since its take-over in July, 1972. The capacity utilisation in terms of saleable steel has gone up from about 43 per cent in 1972-73 to about 63 per cent in 1978-79. However, there is no doubt, scope for

दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

5920. श्री दयाराम शर्मा :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में खेपी तीन और खेपी चार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा 19 फरवरी, 1979 से भी गई हड़ताल के कारण बड़ा सम्पूर्ण कार्य ठप्प हो गया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी मांगों का ज्योत कय, और उनके समाधान के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

यह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पांडेय):
(क) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के अनुसार 19 फरवरी, 1979 को न्यायालयों के वर्ग iii और वर्ग iv कर्मचारियों के हड़ताल पर जाने के कारण अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में काम का इर्यादू मा था। किन्तु ये कर्मचारी धीमे-धीमे दिन काम पर वापस आ गए थे।

(ख) इनकी धनेक मांगें थी। जिनमें से कुछ मांगें स्वीकार कर ली गई थी और कुछ मांगों पर, उनके संबंध में जिला और सेशन न्यायाधीश के माथ विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् कर्मचारियों ने जोर नहीं दिया। अब दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय को निम्नलिखित चार मांगों पर ही विचार करना है जिनके साथ विद्यमान नियमों के संशोधन का प्रश्न या वित्तीय प्रभाव का प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है :—

(i) अधिक उच्चतर पदों का सृजन,

(ii) कुछ पदों के ग्रेड को उच्चतर करना,

(iii) दिल्ली अधीनस्थ न्यायालय (नियुक्ति और सेवा-शर्तें) नियम बनाना, और

(iv) जिला और सेशन न्यायालयों के कार्यालय के अधीनस्थों का दिल्ली सेवा अधिनियम और निजीवार दीप समूह तथा दिल्ली न्यायिक सेवाओं में माननिर्देशन।

Non-Implementation of Resolutions Passed by Dinapore Cantonment Board

5921. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifteen members of the Bihar Legislative Council, Patna have submitted a memorandum to the Defence Minister

and Minister of State for Defence on 27 August, 1978 regarding non-implementation of resolutions passed by the Dinapore Cantonment Board since last two years and other serious charges against the present Executive Officer, Dinapore; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) and (b). A memorandum dated the 27th August, 1978 signed by eleven members of the Bihar Vidhan Parishad has been received by the Government. The main points raised in the memorandum are as under:—

(a) Early amendment to the Cantonments Act, 1924.

(b) Enquiry by CBI against the Cantonment Executive Officer, Dinapore.

(c) Non-implementation of Resolutions adopted by members of Vidhan Parishad between May and July, 1977 in so far as Dinapore Cantt. is concerned.

(d) Inconvenience caused to the public on account of non-repairing/renovation to the roads in the vicinity of Lal Kothi, Dinapore Cantt. leading to Dinapore Hospital.

(e) Insanitary conditions prevailing in Dinapore Cantonment.

(f) Non-inspection by the Cantonment Executive Officer of the flood affected areas

(g) Demand for transfer of Cantonment Executive Officer from the Station.

The position in respect of the above issues are as under:—

(a) A draft Bill amending the Cantonment Act, 1924 is being finalised.

(b) Inquiry by CBI against the Cantonment Executive Officer, Dinapore, has been completed and further action is under examination

(c) Details of the Resolutions passed by the Vidhan Parishad in so far as Dinapore Cantonment is concerned have not been received. Administration of Cantonments has been placed in the Union List vide item 3 of the list I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and it is not binding on the Cantonment Board. The Board, however, will consider the suggestions made by them which are capable of implementation.

(d) The Government have sanctioned a special grants-in-aid of Rs 98 000/- for repairs and renovations of various roads of the Dinapore Cantonment. Out of this grant a sum of Rs. 47 000/- has been allocated by the Board for the repairs of Hospital Roads to Fish market and Bibiganj Road to Hospital. The repairs to the Road behind the Hospital has been included in the programme of Repairs for the year 1979-80. This will relieve the present inconvenience caused to the public.

(e) Sanitary condition of the Dinapore Cantonment is satisfactory. However, to remove the irritant caused by deficiency of conservancy vehicles, a special grant in aid of Rs 1 00 000/- has now been placed at the disposal of the Cantonment Board, Dinapore.

(f) Military authorities of Headquarters, Bihar and Orissa had conducted two flood control exercises for the entire Cantonment Area during monsoon. The Cantonment Executive Officer had attended this conference and informed the public about the flood measures to be adopted.

(g) The transfer of the Cantonment Executive Officer is an administrative matter to be dealt with in the normal course.

Investigation Regarding Irregularities by Cantt Board Officer

5922 SHRI M KALYANA SUNDARAM Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board, Dinapore has requested the C.B.I., Patna to enquire several cases of irregularities involving misappropriation of Government money by the Cantonment Board Officer and staff,

(b) whether it is a fact that the matter were inquired by the CBI officials of Patna, and

(c) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) At the instance of the Cantonment Board, Dinapore CBI investigated alleged irregularities in the purchase of a Night Soil Tanker and sale of a tree in a public auction. The investigation has disclosed a prima facie case against the Cantonment Executive Officer Store-keeper and Sanitary Inspector against whom appropriate disciplinary action is being taken.

Proposal for Changes in Election Commission

5923 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal to change the formation of Central Election Commission/Chief Election Commission to include the representatives from workers farmers, engineers, scientists, educationists, trade unions and public organisations party and state leaders, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to change the set up of the Election Commission in the manner indicated in part (a) of the question

Appointment of Shri Wadhwa as Chairman-Cum-Managing Director in Central Coal Fields

5924. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Shri Wadhwa was the Personnel Director, N.C.D.C.;

(b) whether he was given temporary charge of the post of Director in Central Coalfields,

(c) whether he was made Chairman-cum-Managing Director after the present Government came to power;

(d) what are the terms of appointment of Managing Director; and

(e) why were these terms not observed in the present case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Shri B. L. Wadhwa was appointed as Director (Administration) in National Coal Development Corporation in 1970 and Director (Industrial Relations & Personnel) in Coal Mines Authority in 1973.

(b) and (c) He took over in November, 1974 as Managing Director in the Central Division of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. This division became Central Coalfields Ltd. a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. with effect from 1st November 1975. In July 1977, Managing Directors of all the subsidiary companies were re-designated as Chairman-cum-Managing Directors

(d) The Managing Directors/Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of the subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. are initially appointed for a term of 5 years or till the age of superannuation whichever is earlier. On completion of the above term, they are eligible for re-appointment for another term upto 5 years (at a time).

(e) the usual terms of appointment have been given to Shri Wadhwa.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक मंडल की स्थापना करना

5925 श्री सुदेश बिहारी : क्या वीट्रोनिमस, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में यह बनाने की इजाजत है।

(क) क्या मधुपुर लेन प्रोजेक्ट कारखाने में उत्पाद होने वाले लेना पर आधारित एक नई उर्वरक प्रजाति की उत्तर प्रदेश में मजदूरी क्षेत्र में स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के किस भाग में स्थापित किया जाएगा और उसमें क्या लागू है, और

(ग) इस कारखाने की कुल लागत क्या होगी और इसकी स्थापना में कितना समय लगेगा तथा इसकी संचालना क्या होगी और इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों की रोजगार मिलेगा?

वीट्रोनिमस, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (श्री हेमवती मदन बहुगुणा) : (क) में (ग) की स्थापना नीति के अन्तर्गत लेना को उर्वरक की स्थापना के रूप में प्रयोग में लाने की स्वीकृति दी गई है और प्रदेश के अन्दर लेना अधिप्रेषण है। मधुपुर लेन-कारखाना (फिफ्टीवर्क) के पास करने के मंदिर में उत्तरी क्षेत्र में लेना अधिप्रेषण का 'समूह' प्रत्यक्ष जांचाई है। इस विषय में निर्णय इस बात की ध्यान में रखते हुए लिया जाएगा।

Ceiling for Release of Canalised Raw Material

5926. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed 1976-77 release as the ceiling for release of canalised raw materials in

respect of those items where no specific capacity is specified,

(b) whether in respect of items where capacities have been specified release of canalised raw materials is proposed to be made on the basis of licenced capacity, what is the authority to ensure that this decision of Government is implemented, and

(c) in how many cases cuts in release of canalised raw materials are made beyond licenced capacity, on what basis such cuts have been made in respect of few selected items and why several cases are still not falling within the scope of the policy parameter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) During the period April to September, 1978, DGTU units were released canalised raw materials to the extent of 50 per cent of the 1976-77 releases of individual items made by canalising agencies. The units were however, free to claim raw materials as per their licenced capacities wherever such capacities were defined formulation-wise

For the period October '78 to March '79, DGTU units are being released canalised raw materials on the following basis

(i) where the formulation-wise capacities are specified in the industrial approval, 50 per cent of the entitlement as per licenced capacities,

(ii) where licenced capacities are not defined formulation wise 50 per cent of the allocations of relevant bulk drugs made in their favour during 76-77

The canalising agencies have been asked by the Government to ensure that over-allocations if any, made during the first half of 1978-79, in the context of total entitlement for the year on the basis of parameters for

October '78 to March '79 are adjusted in the allocations for the second-half of the current financial year. For this purpose, the canalising agencies have asked all the DGTU units to furnish Chartered Accountant's Certificate indicating whether they would fall in the category of units having specified formulation-wise capacities or those with non-specified capacities

(c) It is presumed that the Member is referring to cases where the firms have specified formulation-wise capacities and where the allotment of canalised materials to such firms related to these capacities has given them less than what they were allotted during 1976-77. If so, this has happened in regard to Burroughs Wellcome, Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Alembic and Ranbaxy Labs. It is a fact that many other companies do not have specified formulation-wise capacities and have, hence, become entitled to the allocations made in 1976-77. In regard to these companies, the allocation will be related to their specific capacities on the basis of the regularisation/consolidation of capacities to be done under the new Drug Policy, which is under way.

Supply of Raw Materials to Small Scale Units of Synthetic Detergent

5927 DR BAFU KALDATE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of small scale units in the field of Synthetic Detergents have increased abundantly,

(b) whether these units have been facing shortage of raw material,

(c) whether the big business houses and Multinationals have stopped the supply of raw material to these units and

(d) steps taken to safeguard the interest of these small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. These units have been facing shortages of raw materials, particularly of Soda Ash and Linear Alkyl Benzene.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) I. Soda Ash:—

With a view to improve the availability of Soda Ash in the indigenous market and to give relief to the units consuming Soda Ash, Government have taken the following steps:—

(i) Government are permitted w.e.f. 15th January, 1979 import of Soda Ash under Open General Licence to Actual Users (industrial) and Associations/Cooperatives thereof;

(ii) Customs duty has been reduced from 75 per cent to 5 per cent on Dense and 35 per cent on light Soda Ash;

(iii) Government have arranged to allot 1200 tonnes per month of Soda Ash in favour of National Co-operative Consumers Federation for distribution through their cooperative societies all over the country in small packets of 1-2 kgs. to consumers like washermen, households etc.

(iv) Government have issued Guidelines to all the manufacturers of Soda Ash to ensure supplies in 1979 to all the industrial consumers at least to the extent of their off-take during 1977; and

(v) State Governments are being informed every month of the details of supplies made to the industrial consumers as well as traders with a view to facilitate effective monitoring, by the State Agencies, of the consumption and distribution of Soda Ash in the State.

II. Linear Alkyl Benzene:—

The requirements of this chemical are being met through imports. The industry has been permitted to import this material directly subject to the condition that 25 per cent of such imports shall be placed at the disposal of the canalising agency which are unable to utilize the facility of direct imports. Small scale units, in particular, are expected to benefit from such a condition.

The production of Linear Alkyl Benzene has just been started in the public sector, from January 1979 and small scale units are expected to further benefit from this

Profits of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd. .

5928. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that after taking over of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Kalyan, by the Central Government, this company has made tremendous progress and has been functioning most efficiently; and

(b) if so, how much profits this company has earned during the last two years and what expansions are going to take place?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. After the Government appointed Directors under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 assumed management in July, 1977, the financial position of the company has improved perceptibly as it has made a net profit of Rs. 215 lakhs (after depreciation, provision for contingencies etc.) for the year ended 31st December, 1978, as against a net loss of Rs. 332 lakhs for the immediate preceding year, according to the

information received from the company Steps have been taken by the company to modernise its Rayon Plant and for increasing the Yarn Conversion capacity in the Nylon Tyre cord Division The company is also considering the feasibility of entering the fields of Pesticides and Insecticides

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का समय

5929 श्री दत्तपत सिंह परते क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए क्या समय निर्धारित किये गये हैं और

(ख) क्या प्रादिकारी क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये कुछ केन्द्रीय अनुदान देने का विचार है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) बिजली बोर्ड ने 1978-79 के दौरान 2650 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का समय रखा था। इस समय के स्थान पर, 28.2-1979 तक 2960 गांव विद्युतीकृत किये गये थे।

1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में, देश में एक लाख प्रतिशत गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की परिकल्पना की गयी है। तदनुसार व्योरे महा दिये गये हैं।

(ख) प्रादिकारी क्षेत्रों में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए इस समय कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Decline in production of Power Capacitors due to scarcity of Aluminium Foil

5930 DR P V PERIASAMY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of power capacitors in the country has declined steeply on account of scarcity of aluminium foil,

(b) whether it is due to under-utilisation of the installed capacity of two firms manufacturing aluminium foils and if so and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of aluminium foil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Letters of Intent have been granted to the two existing producers for expansion of their capacity Letters of Intent have also been issued for new capacity

Cut in the Supply of Newsprint to Dailies

5931 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there has recently been a cut in supply of newsprint to the dailies and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Recruitment Rules in Undertakings

5932 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of employees in each category in each undertaking under the Ministry of Defence at present

(b) whether recruitment rules for all the categories of employees in each undertaking have been framed

(c) if so what are the details thereof

(d) the details of the posts for which recruitment rules have not been framed and since when these posts have been in existence; and

(e) the reasons for which recruitment rules have not been framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Undertakings Under the Ministry of Defence manufacturing Civilian Items

5933. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of undertakings under the Ministry of Defence where civilian items are manufactured;

(b) the details of the items which are manufactured in each undertaking;

(c) the quantum of each item along with the amount manufactured in each undertaking during the last three years;

(d) the percentage of capacity in each undertaking utilised for defence purposes at present;

(e) whether there is any proposal to shift some percentage of defence capacity for manufacture of civilian items in each undertaking;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) what steps are being taken to make the optimum use of idle defence capacity for civilian use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disposal of Surplus machinery of the Central Workshop of Beas-Sutlej Link Project

5934. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Workshop of Beas-Sutlej link project is situated at Slapper in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of the machinery, with original value procured for the project and kept in the Central Workshop at the time of construction of the Project;

(c) in what manner this machinery is being utilised after the completion of the project;

(d) whether these machineries are being disposed of through auction;

(e) if so, the details of the machinery disposed of through auction and at what cost separately; and

(f) whether it is proposed to utilise the machinery and spare parts for Koldam project, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) One of the workshops of Beas-Sutlej Link Project situated at Slapper in Himachal Pradesh. This Workshop caters to fabrication of structures and penstocks for the project.

(b) The total value of the machinery at the Slapper workshop is about Rs 45 lakhs. The details of

the machinery are shown in the Annexure

(c) The machinery installed is being utilised for the Dehar Power Plant Extension Project

(d) The machinery is disposed of generally by transfer to other pro-

jects at book-value or through auction at the appropriate stage

(e) Does not arise at this stage

(f) Such machinery as is available and useful will be utilised after observing the required formalities, when Kol Dam is taken up for execution.

Statement

Details of Machinery at Slapper Workshop

| Sl.No. | Item | Quantity No. |
|--------|--|--------------|
| 1 | Radial Drilling Machine | 4 |
| 2 | Benchtype Drilling machine | 1 |
| 3 | Welding sets | 53 |
| 4 | Sheering machine | 1 |
| 5 | Hydraulic press | 3 |
| 6 | Punch sheering and Bar cutting machine | 2 |
| 7 | Lathes | 4 |
| 8 | Hydraulic hack saw | 1 |
| 9 | Circular saw | 1 |
| 10 | Bending roll | 2 |
| 11 | Welding transformers | 8 |
| 12 | Pedestal grinders | 2 |
| 13 | Heavy Duty shaping machine | 1 |
| 14 | Sliding, surfacing and screw cutting machine | 2 |
| 15 | Milling machine | 1 |
| 16 | Acetylene generator | 1 |
| 17 | Hoists | |
| 18 | E Q T. Cranes | |
| 19 | Electric motor 15 H P | 1 |
| 20 | Hand operated bending brake press | 1 |
| 21 | Welding rectifier | 4 |
| 22 | Flux recovery unit | 1 |

| Sl. No. | Item | Quantity | No. |
|---------|--|----------|-----|
| 23 | Paralleling attachment for connecting two generators | . | . |
| 24 | Horizontal centrifugal pumping sets | . | . |
| 25 | Capacitors | . | . |
| 26 | Hydro Pneumatic Intensified | . | . |
| 27 | Portable Shack | . | . |
| 28 | C.P. Sledged pump | . | . |
| 29 | Heavy duty powered welding boom | . | . |
| 30 | X-ray Film Processing Tank | . | . |
| 31 | Industrial Cobalt Radiography Camera | . | . |
| 32 | Ultra Sonic Flaw Detector | . | . |
| 33 | 20 C.S. Radiography Camera | . | . |
| 34 | Belta Spot X-ray Unit | . | . |
| 35 | Acetylene Compressing plant | . | . |
| 36 | Water Cooling Tower | . | . |
| 37 | Oxygen Generating set | . | . |
| 38 | Hydraulic Testing equipment for Oxygen Cylinders | . | . |
| 39 | Blower 15000 cm. capacity | . | . |
| 40 | Cement Silos | . | . |
| 41 | Portable Sand Silo | . | . |
| 42 | Pulley with shaft & Key | . | . |
| 43 | Vertical Air receiver | . | . |
| 44 | Sand Blasting Machine | . | . |
| 45 | Blast Cleaners | . | . |
| 46 | B O.L. Starter 7.5 H.P. | . | . |
| 47 | Winches | . | . |
| 48 | Single Drum Air Tugger | . | . |
| 49 | Electric Tugger | . | . |
| 50 | Return Idlers | . | . |
| 51 | T.M.B. Trucks | . | . |
| 52 | Bed-Ford pickup | . | . |

Telecasting of Himachal Programme

5933 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Programme is not telecast at Delhi Doordarshan,

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor, and

(c) what steps are being taken to televise Himachal Programme on Delhi Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (c) Himachal Pradesh is not within the primary coverage area of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra. Therefore, no programme specially addressed to Himachal Pradesh is telecast from that Kendra. It is, however, proposed to include some items such as folk music and dances of Himachal Pradesh occasionally in the programmes of the Delhi Kendra. A camera team is also being deputed to Himachal Pradesh for preparing a programme on developmental activities.

Establishment of a Ferro Manganese Plant at Balaghat

5936 DR LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA

SHRI KACHARU LAL
HEMRAJ JAIN

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether letter of Intent has been issued by Government to Manganese Ore (India) Limited for setting up of a Ferro Manganese Plant at Balaghat,

(b) the progress made to set up this industry by the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, and

(c) when the project will go into production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Company has appointed M/s Dastur & Company (P) Ltd, Bombay as its consultants for preparing a feasibility/project report. The report is expected shortly.

(c) This will depend upon the receipt of the feasibility/project report, and its subsequent examination.

Mismanagement of WIMCO

5937 SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that Internal Auditor of the Company has written to the Government with details about funnelling of funds and gross mismanagement of WIMCO by the present Managing Director, if so, what action Government contemplate to take against the Managing Director and other Members of the Board, and

(b) is it a fact that WIMCO has paid Rs 1,00,000/- to the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee by Cheque No H/74-324732 of Grindlays Bank on 19th February, 1977 in contravention of S 243 of the Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) On receipt of the complaint from the Internal Auditor an inspection of the books of accounts of the company has been ordered to verify the allegations made by the Internal Auditor and the inspection report has not yet been received. On receipt of the report and examination thereof necessary action as warranted under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 will be taken.

(b) The Company according to available information initially made a payment of Rs 1 lakh to Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee. However it has subsequently debited the said

payment to M/s Cimcoff Distributors. It is expected that the inspection report will throw more light on this point.

Transfer of Power to States to Frame Rules on Minerals

5938. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN;
PANDEYA;

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD;

SHRI DALPAT SINGH
PARASTE.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power to frame rules on Minerals is vested with Central Government;

(b) if so, why these powers are not given to States; and

(c) is there any proposal to transfer these powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Under Entry 54 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the power to frame rules for the regulation of mines and minerals development vests in the Union. To the extent the Union does not consider it expedient to exercise these powers, under Entry 23 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule, the State Governments may do so. Since mining is a strategic and heavy investment industry, it is necessary, in public interest, for the Union Government to enforce uniform and scientifically sound controls over an extended time perspective. However, the State Governments are at present exercising powers to make rules to regulate the grant of

prospecting licences/mining leases in respect of minor minerals. This division of powers between the Union and the States, which has existed for long, has been found to work satisfactorily.

Reports of Law Commission

5939. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Reports have been received by Government from the Law Commission of India in the last two years;

(b) what are its main recommendations;

(c) how many recommendations have been accepted by the Government;

(d) give the details of the implementation on those recommendations which have been accepted by Government; and

(e) how much money has been spent by Government in the last 2 years over the Law Commission of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) 11 Reports were submitted by the Law Commission during the last 2 years and uptill now.

(b) to (d). Information furnished in the statement enclosed.

(e) An approximate amount of Rs. 15,60,000 has been spent by the Government in the last two years

Statement

| S No. | No. of the Report | Subject of the Report | Main Recommendations (Part b) of the question | Recommendations Accepted by the Government and details of implementation Parts (c) and (d) of the question |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 67 | Ind an Stamp Act | Recommendations include definition of certain words like 'Bill of Exchange', 'Promote', 'Policy of Insurance etc.' Simplification & rationalisation of the law with a view to improve its working | The Report containing about 1000 typed pages has been sent for printing. Meanwhile a copy has been sent to Finance Ministry for their examination and further processing the same for implementation by the Government. |
| 2 | 68 | Towers of Attorney Act | Recommended to replace the existing Act in tune with the modern legislative phraseology | English & Hindi versions of the Report laid before Parliament. Views/Comments of State Governments/Union territories, Bar Council, Bar Council of India are being obtained. Meanwhile, the Report is being further processed for implementation by the Government. |
| 3 | 69 | Indian Evidence Act | Recommended amendments to the Indian Evidence Act to include the new juristic principles and to suit the changing needs of socio-economic considerations. It has also recommended for removal of obscurities & the eliminations of controversies. | The Report containing 2348 typed pages is being processed by Government for implementation. Printed copies of the Report are expected shortly. |
| 4 | 70 | Transfer of Property | The Law Commission studied the Transfer of Property Act <i>in toto</i> and made recommendations to remove uncertainties and obscurities & to re-shape the law so as to enable it to define and regulate in a better manner | The Report contains about 1,900 typed pages is under print and the same is being processed by Government for implementation |

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10 76 Arbitration Act

Law Commission recommended amendments to the Arbitration Act, with a view to improve certain provisions of the Act that cause delay or hardship to the parties or unnecessarily introduce clogs which hinder the smooth course of the proceedings

English version laid on the Table of Parliament. Report sent for translation into Hindi & in the meanwhile the Report is being processed further, pending receipt of the printed copies

11 77 Delay & Arrears in trial courts

The Law Commission made recommendations not only for the reduction of arrears but also to speed up the disposal of civil & criminal cases. The recommendations are varied right from the procedure upto the remodeling of the entire judicial system itself

The Report (English) has been laid on the Table of Parliament and the Report is being translated into Hindi. Meanwhile copies have been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Justice for execution and implementation. Printed copies are expected soon.

12 78 The Congestion of undertrial prisoners in jails

While impressing that the Law Commission's recommendations in 77th Report should be implemented in order to deal effectively with the problems of undertrial prisoners. They recommend regarding the disposal of cases, extension of the categories bailable offence, relaxed on bond without sureties etc

The Report (English) has been laid on the Table of Parliament and the Report is being translated into Hindi. Meanwhile copies have been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Justice for execution and implementation, printed copies are expected soon.

Demands of Judicial Officers

5940. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO.

SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:SHRI PADMACHARAN
SAMANTA SINHERA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware of the demands of Judicial Officers for increased pay and better conditions of service throughout the country; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oil Exports by Iran

5941. SHRI P. M. SAYEED.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has resumed oil exports in the 2nd week of March, 1973,

(b) if so, whether India has also been assured that the supply of oil by Iran would be resumed;

(c) if so, whether any fresh agreement in this regard has been signed;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) what is the quantity that is being supplied to India by Iran after the new regime has taken over there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Crude Oil exports are reported to have been resumed by Iran

(b) Iran has given an assurance that our requirements would receive appropriate treatment

(c) Discussions in regard to early resumption of crude oil supplies from Iran to India are presently under way.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise

Company Law Advisory Committee

5942 SHRI P. M. SAYEED. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have set up a Company Law Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, what are the matters referred to it;

(c) whether this Advisory Committee will also go into the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee and the recommendations of the high powered Committee on the Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts; and

(d) if so, when the Advisory Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government and the Company Law Board may from time to time refer such matters arising out of the administration of the Companies Act, 1956 and the various rules framed thereunder on which they may seek the advice of the Advisory Committee.

In the first two meetings of the present Advisory Committee, the affairs of a company where Government Directors have been appointed and certain recommendations of the High Powered

Expert Committee on the Companies Act and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act were discussed. The importance of the independence of Auditors is one of the other items that has also been referred to this Committee at present.

(c) No Sir. However, the Government may place before the Advisory Committee such recommendations of the Sachar Committee which it may consider to be of general importance and the advice given by the Committee thereon may be taken into account while taking a decision by the Government in this regard.

(d) Does not arise since the Committee's functions are to advise the Government from time to time.

Plans for Exploration by ONGC

5943 SHRI P. M. SAYEED

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC plans to spend Rs 340 crores during 1979-80 for exploration

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme,

(c) how much will be spent on onshore and off-shore exploration and areas to be undertaken for exploration,

(d) whether the entire plan expenditure will be met by Oil India from its internal resources and

(e) whether any foreign assistance will be sought?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) A Plan outlay of Rs 340 crores has been

envisaged for the entire operations of the ONGC during 1979-80.

(b) The details of the above Plan outlay for 1979-80 are as follows—

(Rs in crores)

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1 Onshore programmes (Surveys exploratory and development drilling, capital equipment, purchases capital works etc.) | 130.00 |
| 2 Offshore Programme | 204.75 |
| 3 Research Institutes (works in progress) | 3.60 |
| 4 Research and Development | 1.65 |
| Total Plan outlay | 340.00 |

(c) Rs 130 crores would be the approximate plan outlay in onshore which will include about Rs. 52.52 crores to be spent on surveys and exploratory drilling. The onshore exploratory areas are in the States of Gujarat, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Cauvery Basin of Tamil Nadu etc. The Plan outlay for offshore is approximately Rs 204.75 crores which will include about Rs 41.35 crores to be spent on surveys and exploratory drilling. In the offshore, exploration will be carried out in the continental shelves of east and west coasts of India in addition to areas off the coast of Andaman Islands.

(d) It is presumed the reference is to the ONGC. Out of the Plan outlay of Rs 340 crores envisaged for 1979-80, Rs 233 crores is likely to be met by ONGC from its internal resources and the balance will be met by external budgetary support by the Government.

(e) The necessary foreign exchange will be arranged by the Government of India.

"Oil shortage to ease by month end"

5944 SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in Economic Times and Financial Express dated 4th March, 1979 under the heading "Oil Shortage to ease by month end";

(b) if so, how much crude has been assured by Libya;

(c) what is the supply that will be made available by Iraq and Abu Dhabi;

(d) whether any delegation from India went to foreign country on 6th March, 1979, if so, the names of countries they visited;

(e) whether the Union Minister also visited some other countries on March 21, 1979, and

(f) if so, the countries he visited and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Negotiations in regard to crude oil supplies from Libya are presently under way.

(c) The following import arrangements have been firm'd up for supply of crude from Iraq and UAE.—

| | |
|------------|--------------------|
| Iraq . . . | 5.5 million tonnes |
| UAE . . . | 1.5 million tonnes |

In addition Iraq has promised to make best endeavours to supply an additional one million tonnes of crude oil during the year depending upon availability. In fact, a quantity of 3,50,000 tonnes would be supplied during the period January–March, 1978

against this stipulation relating to additional supplies

(d) Petroleum Delegation visited Libya and U.K. for negotiations in regard to supplies of crude oil and petroleum products.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Congestion in certain ranks of Defence Force

5945. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively examining the question of congestion in certain ranks arising out of the increased in-takes into the defence forces following the 1962 conflict,

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be arrived at,

(c) what are the details of the proposed steps to remove the congestion; and

(d) what are the categories of officers involved?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Attention is invited to the information supplied in answer to the following questions—

Question No. 78—answered on 20-2-79

Question No. 1005—answered on 27-2-79

Question No. 2026—answered on 6-3-79

Question No. 4827—answered on 27-3-79

Starred Question No. 509—answered on 27-3-79

The subject matter was also referred to by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in his reply to the Budget Grants for Defence Ministry, on 28-3-1979.

Commissioning of Mathura Refinery

5946 SHRI CHITTA BASU

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN
PRADHAN

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state -

(a) whether the Mathura Refinery
Project is not progressing as sche-
duled

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be
taken to commission it on time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes
Sir The Mathura Refinery Project
which was originally scheduled for
mechanical completion by end 1979 and
commissioning by April 1980 is now
expected to be commissioned only by
the second half of 1980

(b) The reasons for the slippage are

(1) Delay in receipt of working
drawings from the USSR and conse-
quent delay in taking procurement
action in respect of indigenous equip-
ment and materials

(2) Delay in receipt of Russian
equipment and materials

(3) The need for considerable
amount of re-engineering required
on the drawings received from the
USSR side to take into account use
of indigenous equipment and
materials

(4) Delay in supply of equipment
by indigenous vendors

(5) Unprecedented rains and floods
that have taken place during the
year 1978

(6) Continuous labour trouble
experienced by the various contrac-
tors at site for the last six months

(c) All efforts are being made to
complete the project as expeditiously
as possible. IOC and their prime con-
sultants EIL are monitoring the pro-
ject status continuously and expediting
action on engineering procurement and
construction. In addition an Inter-
Ministerial Steering Committee consti-
tuted for the purpose of monitoring the
project meets at regular intervals and
reviews the progress of the project and
takes measures to solve problems that
are hampering the implementation of
the project.

**Recommendations of Law Commission
on Benami Deals**

5947 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the
Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COM-
PANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Law Commission
went into the affairs of 'Benami
Deals' and submitted its report in
August 1973,

(b) what are the provisional find-
ings and recommendations of the
Commission

(c) the reasons for the delay in
taking decisions on them and

(d) at what stage do the recom-
mendations rest now?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Law Commission has in its
Fifty seventh report recommended the
enactment of a separate law to provide
that no civil suit should be maintain-
able on the ground of benami and the
defence of benami should be banned
subject to certain exceptions

(c) and (d) The various suggestions
and alternatives made by the Law
Commission to make the proposed
legislation more effective had to be
examined and as such it had taken
some time in coming to certain deci-
sions on the recommendations. A Bill
to give effect to the recommendations
is likely to be introduced in Parla-
ment shortly

Violations of Industries Development and Regulation Act by foreign Drug Companies

5949 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) how many violations of Industries Development and Regulation, FERA, Import Trade Control Act and Essential Commodities Act have been committed by companies like Pfizer, Sandoz and Glaxo, the details of violations under each Act during the last two years,

(b) what concrete steps Government have taken to put a stop to these violations except issuing reprimand, and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) No instance of violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Imports and Exports (Control) Act and Essential Commodities Act by M/s. Sandoz and M/s. Glaxo has come to the notice of the Government.

However M/s Pfizer have been found to be producing and marketing Prolinex (i) without a specific licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and; (ii) without obtaining Price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

As regards the violations of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the above said three (3) companies, no such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry. However the position is being verified further from the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The position in this regard has been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3947 answered on 20-3-1979.

(c) Does not arise

Marketing of a number of formulation by M/s. Pfizer

5950. SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) how and when Government would like to implement the Industries Development and Regulation Act, Essential Commodities Act, FERA and Import Trade Control Act, on M/s Pfizer regarding their marketing a number of formulations under Permission Letters, COB Licences, Notification No. 3/3/65 dated 27th May, 1969, registration certificates etc., and

(b) will Government restrict this firm to its original licensed capacity and ask for refunding the assets created on unauthorised production, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) The provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Essential Commodities Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Imports and Exports (Control) Act as applicable to other sectors of industry are applicable to all the concerned units in the drug industry (including Pfizer) also.

(b) The policy in regard to excess production by drug companies is laid down in Paras 27 to 38 of the New Drug Policy. Action in respect of this firm will also be taken in accordance therewith.

Pending Industrial Licence Applications of M/s. Pfizer

5951. SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) how many industrial licence applications of M/s. Pfizer are pending with Government for final approval;

(b) the names of the items and the production indicated and the details of the outgoing foreign exchange etc ;

(c) whether a number of complaints have been received against M/s Pfizer for their violating the Import Trade Control Act, Industries Development and Regulation Act, FERA and Essential Commodities Act, and

(d) if so, what steps have Government taken or propose to take against this firm, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Two (2) Industrial Licence applications received from M/s Pfizer are pending with the Government

(b) The requisite details are furnished in the Statement enclosed

(c) and (d) The requisite information has been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 5949 being answered today (3-4-1979)

Statement

| Sl. No. | Date of application | Item of manufacture | Proposed outgoing of annual foreign exchange capacity in account of | | | |
|---------|---------------------|---|---|-------|---------------|--|
| | | | Plant & machinery | | Raw materials | |
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| | | | BILUs | | | |
| | | | (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
| 1. | 23-4-1979 | 1. Olefin lampria | 6,000 | 10 00 | 10 70 | |
| | | 2. Polymers | 1,000 | | | |
| | | 3. Bacitracin & Zinc B ₁₂ itracin (for Pharmaceutical use) | 70 | | | |
| | | 4. Zinc Bacitracin (for veterinary use) | 1,500 | | | |
| 2. | 23-4-1979 | 1. Tin lard | 2,500 lgt. | Nil | 21 15 | |

Supply of Steel to Private Trade

5932 DR. P. V. PERIASAMY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the quantum of supply of steel demanded by the private trade under the different types of steel and the quantum of quota allocations fixed by Government under the categories of pig iron, re-rollable materials, bars, rods and structural CR sheets and GC Grade, and

(b) the steps taken by Government that the private trade does not misuse these allocations for personal benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) The private trade has remanded that different types of prime steel be supplied at percentages ranging from 5 per cent to 50 per cent from out of the receipts in the stockyards. The quantum proposed to be supplied to trade by SAIL for various categories is given below—

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Pig Iron | 8% |
| Re-rollable | 11 |
| Bars & Rods | 10% |
| Structurals | 5% |
| CR sheet / coils | 10% |
| GC sheets | 15% |

(b) As trade is free to sell the materials given to them the question of taking steps so that the trade does not misuse the allocations for personal benefit does not arise.

Shifting of Headquarters of Public Undertakings from Metropolitan Cities

5933 SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state—

(a) whether four States have urged Union Government for shifting without further delay the head offices of

the concerned public and private undertakings under the Ministry from the metropolitan cities to their respective States

(b) if so whether they have also demanded the conversion of the present Central Law relating to the development of mines and minerals resources into a State Act

(c) if so the names of the States which have demanded the same

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereon and

(e) the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa

(d) and (e) For the following reasons it has not been possible to accept these suggestions—

(i) Under Section 17 of the Indian Companies Act it is the legal right of the shareholders of the Company to decide the location of the Registered Office or any subsequent change thereto.

(ii) Any amendment to the Companies Act providing for regulation of the location of registered offices of Companies cannot be reasonably related to regulation or development of minerals. Therefore it would not be justified to amend the Companies Act for the purpose suggested by the State Governments.

(iii) Several Companies are carrying out mining operations for a variety of minerals in several States. In such circumstances there would be practical problems of adopting a uniform principle for locating the registered offices.

(iv) It is not likely that any significant benefit will accrue to any State by the shifting of the registered offices as there is a well settled

Statement

| Sl. No. of application | Item of manufacture | Proposed outgoings of annual foreign exchange capacity on account of | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|-------|---------------|-------|
| | | Plant & machinery | | Raw materials | |
| | | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| | | INR. (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
| 1. 23-4-1979 | 1. Glucanase | 6,000 | | | |
| | 2. Polymyxin | 1,000 | | | |
| | 3. Bacitracin & Zinc Bacitracin (for Pharmaceutical use) | 70 | | | |
| | 4. Zinc Bacitracin (for veterinary use) | 1,500 | | | |
| | | 2,500 | 10.00 | 10.70 | |
| 2. 17-1-1979 | 1. Tetracycline | | | | |
| | | | | | 21.15 |

Supply of Steel to Private Trade

5952 DR. P. V. PERIASAMY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the quantum of supply of steel demanded by the private trade under the different types of steel and the quantum of quota allocations fixed by Government under the categories of pig iron, re-rollable materials, bars, rods and structurals, CR sheets and GC Grade and

(b) the steps taken by Government that the private trade does not misuse these allocations for personal benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) The private trade has demanded that different types of prime steel be supplied at percentages ranging from 5 per cent to 50 per cent from out of the receipts in the stockyards. The quantum proposed to be supplied to trade by SAIL in various categories is given below—

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Pig Iron | 3% |
| Re-rollable | 11 |
| Bars & Rods | 10% |
| Structurals | 5% |
| CR sheets | 10% |
| GC sheets | 15% |

(b) As trade is free to sell the materials given to them the question of taking steps so that the trade does not misuse the allocations for personal benefit does not arise.

Shifting of Headquarters of Public Undertakings from Metropolitan Cities

5953 SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether four States have urged Union Government for shifting without further delay the head offices of

the concerned public and private undertakings under the Ministry from the metropolitan cities to their respective States

(b) if so whether they have also demanded the conversion of the present Central Law relating to the development of mines and minerals resources into a State Act

(c) if so the names of the States which have demanded the same

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereon and

(e) the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa

(d) and (e) For the following reasons it has not been possible to accept these suggestions—

(i) Under Section 17 of the Indian Companies Act it is the legal right of the shareholders of the Company to decide the location of the Registered Office or any subsequent change thereto.

(ii) Any amendment to the Companies Act providing for regulation of the location of registered offices of Companies cannot be reasonably related to regulation or development of minerals. Therefore it would not be justified to amend the Companies Act for the purpose suggested by the State Governments.

(iii) Several Companies are carrying out mining operations for a variety of minerals in several States. In such circumstances there would be practical problems of adopting a uniform principle for locating the registered offices.

(iv) It is not likely that any significant benefit will accrue to any State by the shifting of the registered offices as there is a well settled

procedure for sharing between States the revenue collected from income tax.

(v) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 has been enacted under Entry 34 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, this cannot be converted into a State Act

Exchange of Pelletised Iron Ore for Sponge Iron with Indonesia or UAE

5954. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal is under consideration to conclude a link deal involving export of pelletised iron ore in exchange for sponge iron with Indonesia or the United Arab Emirates,

(b) if so, the main reason for the same, and

(c) whether the countries have agreed to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to meet the gap between the availability of metal scrap and the requirement of mini steel plants, it has been considered useful to look, wherever possible, proposals for export of iron ore pellets from India with import of certain quantities of sponge iron from India.

(c) According to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Minister of Steel and Mines and the Indonesian Minister for Industry on 7-3-1978, an agreement in principle has

been reached in this regard but further details, both technical and commercial have yet to be settled. The UAE proposal is still in a preliminary stage.

टेलीविज्ड स्टूडियो का शुभारंभ कार्यक्रम

5955. श्री इशाराय मासय का शुभकार और प्रसारण मंत्री महोदय को गुना करने में।

(क) मैं विभिन्न कारणों से नोट में है, किना टेलीविज्ड स्टूडियो के शुभारंभ कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक रूप से स्पष्ट रहा जाना चाहिए;

(ख) इस समय देश में विभिन्न टेलीविज्ड स्टूडियो कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे कठिनाई पर स्थित हैं;

(ग) क्या वह पर सभी क्षेत्रों में सुविधाओं उपलब्ध हैं; यदि नहीं, तो विभिन्न स्टूडियो में सुविधाओं का अभाव है और क्या अभाव है; और

(घ) इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

शुभकार और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सात इशाराय मासय): (क) टेलीविज्ड स्टूडियो के उचित स्थापना के लिए पर्याप्त तकनीकी सुविधाओं, कार्यवाहियों, प्रबन्धों आदि की आवश्यकता होती है जो इन क्षेत्रों के लिए निवीकृत कार्यक्रमों की मात्रा और स्वरूप के अनुकूल हो।

(ख) इस समय सात दूरदर्शन केंद्रों में स्टूडियो की व्यवस्था है तथा इनके परिवर्धन की वेग प्रोजेक्ट केंद्र है। स्टूडियो सुविधाओं सहित, केंद्रों के स्थान निर्धारित हैं।

1. दिल्ली
2. बम्बई
3. कोलकाता
4. बलरघाट
5. मद्रास
6. लखनऊ
7. अमृतसर

सीन बेंस प्रोजेक्ट केंद्र कटन, दिल्ली तथा हैदराबाद में स्थित हैं।

(ग) और (घ) स्टूडियो के पास कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरित करने के लिए युक्त प्रारंभिक सुविधाएं हैं। प्रसारणों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार समय समय पर वर्धमान सुविधाओं में शुभारंभकों बनाने का प्रयास किया जाना है।

दिल्ली में राशन कार्ड पर पैतृ कनेक्शन दिव्य जाना

5956. श्री बंरा राम शास्त्री : क्या पैट्रोनियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कृषि पैतृ कनेक्शन देने के लिये नवम्बर, दिसम्बर 1978 में राशन कार्ड पर पंजीकरण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किसे कनेक्शन के नाम दत्त किये गये और उन्हें कब तक पैतृ कनेक्शन की मंजूरी दी है ।

पैट्रोनियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्दन बहगुना) : (क) जी हाँ, दिल्ली में कृषि पैतृ कनेक्शन देने के लिये राशन कार्ड धारकों को प्रमाण देने पर पंजीकरण किया गया था ।

(ख) पंजीकरण किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

(i) भारत पैट्रोनियम कारपोरेशन

| | | |
|---------|------|------|
| नवम्बर, | 1978 | 2952 |
| दिसम्बर | 1978 | 3128 |

(ii) इण्डियन फायल कारपोरेशन

दिसम्बर, '78 और फरवरी 1979 के बीच 1.21 लाख (लगभग) ।

भारत पैट्रोनियम पैतृ (कृषि पैतृ) के उपभोक्ता के लिये नई सुविधाओं के आरम्भ होने से वर्ष 1980-81 के बाद से भारत पैट्रोनियम पैतृ की उपभोक्ता में वृद्धि होने से कोचरी के पास पड़ोस पैतृ कनेक्शन के लिये पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की प्रतीक्षा सूची को सीधे निराकरण की जाणा की जाती है ।

Study by MRTP Commission on Large Industrial Houses

5957. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the MRTP commission has started a study on the growth of large industrial houses in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

The MRTP Commission has not commenced any study on the growth of large industrial houses in the country. However, such of the proposals under Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the MRTP Act, relating to expansion of undertakings establishment of new undertakings, merger, amalgamation and takeover, as are referred by the Central Government for enquiry to the Commission, are being enquired into and reported upon by them

(b) Does not arise

विशेष संघों का छात्रों देया हाल प्रसारित करने का समय

5958. श्री सुरेन्द्र शा मुनन क्या मुचला और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या विवेक जैसे कुछ संघों के संघों का छात्रों देया हाल प्रसारित करने का समय देना होता है जब कर्मचारी कार्यालयों में काम पर होते हैं और छात्र तथा अध्यापक स्कूल कार्यवाही में होते हैं ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी के दौरान के कार्यालय के काम पर और छात्रों अध्ययन की और कोई ध्यान नहीं देने और रेडियो को ध्यान पूर्वक सुनते हैं जिस के परिणामस्वरूप कार्यालय के काम और अध्ययन के बाधमान होता है , और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार "कर्मचारी" के समय में परिवर्तन करने या उसकी अवधि कम करने का है जिसमें काम करने के समय कोई ध्यान पड़े ।

मुचला और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री मान हवलारवाणी) : (क) में (ग) छात्रों देया हाल प्रसारित करने का समय लगभग 8:00 बजे का रहे संघों के समय में अवधि होता है । यह सच है कि विवेक संघों का समय आभासमान नहीं होता है ; जो कार्यालय, स्कूल, कॉलेज का समय होता है । अतः, यदि छात्रों संघों में अवधि जब के कारण छात्रों को और अध्ययन को बाध देना होगा के आभास में उनके अवधि अवधि देना पड़ता है इस इन कर्मचारी के समय में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक नहीं करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Appointment of a Committee to go into the working of the Power Supply Industry

5959 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state,

(a) whether a Committee was appointed by the Union Government to go into the working of the power supply industry in the country;

(b) if so, when was this Committee set up;

(c) and who were its members;

(d) whether any time limit for submitting the report has been put on the Committee, and

(e) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) On 27th November, 1978.

(c) The following are the members of the Committee

1. Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha, Member, Planning Commission

2. Shri N. B. Prasad, Secretary, Department of Power

3. Shri S. N. Roy, Chairman, Central Electricity Authority

4. Shri J. C. Shah, Chairman Gujarat State Electricity Board.

5. Dr. N. Tata Rao, Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

6. Shri J. M. Patnaik, Chairman Orissa State Electricity Board

7. Shri R. N. Bhargava, Chairman U.P. State Electricity Board.

8. Prof. V. N. Kothari, Head of the Deptt. of Economics, University of Baroda

9. Shri K. M. Chinappa, Managing Director, Tata Electricity Company

10. Dr. K. V. Raghavan, Chairman and Managing Director, Engineers (India) Ltd

11. Shri Muthuswamy Gounder, President, Tamil Nadu State Agriculturists' Association

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Committee will submit its report in a period of 12 months

Employees in M.E.S. Port Blair not confirmed

5960 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Task force personnel in the M.E.S. Establishment at Port Blair have served more than 11½ years and still not regularised and denied all benefits and facing retrenchment; if so, what is the total number of such employees category-wise and the reasons for not absorbing them in the regular defence establishment; and

(b) considering the experience and service rendered for such a long period and being over aged and being not eligible for new appointments as per new recruitment rules which change frequently according to availability of hands, whether the Government shall have a special consideration for such categories of employees for regularisation in Defence Establishment; if not, why not, state details?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A Task Force comprising tradesmen and unskilled personnel was formed for execution of Defence works in Port Blair,

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in 1967. The tradesmen are employed on contract of two years at a time extendable mutually on specified terms and conditions of service. The Mazdoors are engaged on contract of six months, extendable mutually on specified terms and conditions of service. It is a fact that some of them have rendered 11 years service. A statement showing list of such employees category wise is attached.

The question of absorption of the Task Force personnel in regular posts at Port Blair is under consideration of the Government. Efforts will be made to adjust such of the Task Force personnel who cannot be absorbed at Port Blair in other Defence establishments under the Adjustment of Surpluses and Deficiencies Scheme subject to their fulfilling the normal conditions for adjustment and availability of vacancies.

Statement

| Sl No | Category | No. |
|-------|--------------------|-----|
| 1 | Bench Fitter | 3 |
| 2 | Blacksmith Gde I | 1 |
| 3 | Blacksmith Gde II | 2 |
| 4 | Charge of Fitter | 1 |
| 5 | Charge Mechanic | 12 |
| 6 | Charge Electrician | 5 |
| 7 | Cabinet Maker | 10 |
| 8 | Carpenter | 65 |
| 9 | Compounder Gde I | 1 |
| 10 | Charpoy Stringer | 2 |
| 11 | Casseweaver | 2 |
| 12 | Chowkidar | 54 |
| 13 | Driver ME | 2 |
| 14 | Diver ES | 27 |
| 15 | Forge Fitter | 4 |

| Sl No | Category | No. |
|-------|-----------------------|------|
| 16 | Electrician | 7 |
| 17 | Electrician (M V) | 1 |
| 18 | Engine Driver Gde III | 1 |
| 19 | Fitter (RMFT) | 2 |
| 20 | Head Mukadam | 1 |
| 21 | Hammerman | 2 |
| 22 | Khalasi | 7 |
| 23 | Lineman | 3 |
| 24 | Lascar OD | 31 |
| 25 | Master Tradesmen | 3 |
| 26 | Machinist Wood Worker | 1 |
| 27 | Mason | 37 |
| 28 | MT Driver | 40 |
| 29 | MFA | 27 |
| 30 | Mukadam of Labour | 30 |
| 31 | Nursing Assistant | 2 |
| 32 | Oilman/Lubricator | 14 |
| 33 | Plumber | 2 |
| 34 | Pipe Fitter | 9 |
| 35 | Painter | 6 |
| 36 | Refrigerator Mechanic | 17 |
| 37 | SBA | 4 |
| 38 | Suboverseer | 1 |
| 39 | Succany | 1 |
| 40 | Storeman | 11 |
| 41 | Sweeper | 13 |
| 42 | Turner | |
| 43 | Tinsmith Coppermith | 1 |
| 44 | Tradesmen Mate | 45 |
| 45 | Upholsterer | 1 |
| 46 | Vehcle Mechanic | 9 |
| 47 | Valveman | 18 |
| 48 | Welder | 3 |
| 49 | Wreman | 3 |
| 50 | Mazdoors | 1141 |
| TOTAL | | 1687 |

Frequent Power Failures at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5961. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of about the continuous power failures at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands causing tremendous hardship to the people and if so, the reasons in details and the remedial measures taken thereof;

(b) whether Electricity is provided to Government Quarters and Clubs whereas College and School Hostels were kept in load shedding zones, and

(c) whether Government are aware of about any students demonstration for failure to provide power when examinations are due and if so, what are the details and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Power shortages during the peak hours have occurred at Port Blair in Andaman & Nicobar Islands on account of forced outage of two diesel generating sets. Efforts are being made to commission the two diesel generating sets on a priority basis. To augment the generating capacity, two new diesel generating sets of 800 KW each capacity are being imported from German Democratic Republic and are expected to be commissioned within a year. Action has also been initiated to procure a third diesel generating set of 830 KW capacity, for which an indent has been placed on the Directorate General of Supply & Disposal.

(b) No, Sir. Load shedding has been done on a rotational basis. However, essential consumers such as hospitals and telephone exchanges had been exempted from load shedding. With effect from 1st March, 1979, hostels are also being supplied uninterrupted electricity.

(c) The Union Territory Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have informed that the students of Government College, Port Blair had resorted to demonstration to protest against the irregular supply of electricity. Steps have been taken to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to the hostels with effect from 1st March, 1979.

Mineral Ore Deposits in Chhota Nagpur, Bihar

5962. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stock of mineral ore deposits have been found in Bihar in general and Chhota Nagpur area in particular by G.S.I.,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government have taken decision to start factories in the area in the near future for the development of Bihar in general and Chhota Nagpur in particular and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Most of the important mineral deposits located in Bihar fall in Chhota Nagpur area. Mineral deposits located in Chhota Nagpur area include coal, iron ore, chromite, limestone, dolomite, vanadium bearing magnetite, copper ore, bauxite, fireclay, chinaclay, barytes, asbestos, mica, apatite, graphite, andalusite, vermiculite and bentonite.

The reserves of important minerals in Bihar are: coal—48,632 million tonnes; iron ore—3,057 million tonnes; chromite—0.271 million tonnes; limestone—251 million tonnes; dolomite—10 million tonnes; copper ore—155 million tonnes (1.4 per cent copper), bauxite—42 million tonnes; etc.

(c) There are already a number of industries in Bihar based on the mineral resources of the State such as steel plants cement plants, fertilizer plants, copper smelter, refractory units, sulphuric acid plants, ceramic glass mica industries, etc

Shortage of Soda Ash and Sodium Nitrate

5963 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that small scale industries are facing acute shortage of Soda Ash Sodium Nitrate etc

(b) whether Indian Chemical Merchants and Manufacturers Association Calcutta have drawn the attention of Government to the problem and

(c) if so the steps taken by Government there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes Sir Government is aware of the shortage of Soda Ash in the indigenous market but no specific complaints of shortage of Sodium Nitrate have been received by this Ministry

(b) Yes Sir The Indian Chemical Merchants and Manufacturers Association Calcutta have drawn our attention regarding the shortage of Soda Ash vide their letter dated 27th August 1978

(c) There is no statutory control over the distribution and pricing of Soda Ash However with a view to increase the availability of Soda Ash in the indigenous market and to give relief to Soda Ash consumers, Government have taken following action —

(i) Government have permitted with effect from 15th January 1979 import of Soda Ash under Open

General Licence to Actual Users (Industrial) and Associations/Co-operatives thereof

(ii) Customs duty has been reduced from 75 per cent to 5 per cent on Dense 35 per cent on Light Soda Ash,

(iii) Government have arranged to allot 1200 tonnes per month of Soda Ash in favour of National Cooperative Consumers Federation for distribution through their Co-operative societies all over the country in small packets of 1-2 kgs to consumers like washermen, household etc

(iv) Government have issued guidelines to all the manufacturers of Soda Ash to ensure supplies in 1979 to all the industrial consumers at least to the extent of their off-take during 1977 and

(v) State Governments are being informed every month of the details of supplies made to the industrial consumers as well as traders with a view to facilitate effective monitoring by the State agencies of the consumption and distribution of Soda Ash in the State

Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India under Corporation

5964 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the details of the units of FCI which are under the corporation

(b) whether Headquarters of FCI and some of its units like Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation were to be shifted to Patna and

(c) if so whether they have shifted, if so details thereof if not the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)
The Fertilizer Corporation of India

and the National Fertilizers Limited have been re-organised into the following five companies with effect from 1-4-1978:—

Name of Company

Units/Divisions

| | |
|---|---|
| Fertilizer Corpn of India, Limited | Sindri (including Sindri Modernisation and Sindri Rationalisation), Gorakhpur, Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba. |
| National Fertilizers Ltd | Nangal, Bhatinda and Panipat |
| Handusan Fertilizer Corporation Limited . . | Namrup, Haldia, Barauni and Durgapur |
| Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited . | All units of Trombay and the gas based plants in the South of Bombay |
| Fertilizer (P&D) India Ltd. | P&D Division of the FCI |

(b) and (c). The question of shifting the Head-quarters of Fertilizer Companies which are at present located in Delhi is under examination.

Jet crash in Contai Sub-division of West Bengal

5965. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a jet aircraft flying from Kalaikunda sector crashed in the Contai Sub-division area of West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts about the crash and the losses of lives, and properties resulted thereof; and

(c) steps taken for giving proper compensation to the affected persons?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There was a flying accident in the general area in Eastern Air Command in which unfortunately, the pilot of the aircraft was killed. A Court of Inquiry has been constituted to investigate into the matter

and its report is awaited. Necessary action for the payment of compensation to the next-of-kin of the pilot has been initiated.

P.I.B. Coverage of Central Minister's visits to Calcutta and Madras

5966. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) details of the coverage of the Central Ministers' visits to the States by the Calcutta and Madras P.I.B. during the last three years, date-wise,

(b) the names of the news dailies and weeklies informed about the Central Ministers' visits on each occasion by P.I.B.'s;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the visits of the Central Ministers are ignored by the officials of P.I.B. Calcutta and Madras;

(d) if so, the detailed reason thereof, and,

(e) the details of the action taken by these P.I.B.'s to arrange meeting of the visiting Central Ministers with the local language press up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a), (b) and (c). The PIB invites the Press not only when Ministers give a Press Conference but also when official functions of the Central Government take place. On all such occasions, all the local dailies as well as weeklies including language ones, as are concerned with the subject are invited.

The meetings desired by Ministers with special representatives of language dailies and weeklies are also arranged.

During the last three years, the PIB had made arrangements to cover the visits to Calcutta and Madras by different Central Ministers as well as the Prime Minister as indicated in the Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of visits by Central Ministers including the Prime Minister to Calcutta and Madras during 1976, 1977 and 1978

| Calcutta | | |
|----------|---|--|
| | No of Central Ministers including the Prime Minister, who made the visits | No of visits including Press Conferences covered |
| Year | 1 | 2 |
| 1976 | | |
| January | 4 | 4 |
| February | 4 | 5 |
| March | 3 | 3 |
| April | | 1 |
| May | | |

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| June | 3 | 3 |
| July | 6 | 6 |
| August | 2 | 3 |
| September | | 7 |
| October | 2 | 2 |
| November | 5 | 8 |
| December | 2 | 6 |

1977

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| January | 3 | 3 |
| February | 1 | 1 |
| March | 1 | 1 |
| April | 2 | 3 |
| May | 2 | 3 |
| June | | |
| July | 1 | 1 |
| August | 3 | 7 |
| September | 3 | 3 |
| October | 1 | 1 |
| November | 4 | 4 |
| December | 3 | 5 |

1978

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| January | 2 | 3 |
| February | 4 | 4 |
| March | 1 | 5 |
| April | 4 | 7 |
| May | 3 | 3 |
| June | 4 | 4 |
| July | 1 | 3 |
| August | 3 | 4 |
| September | 2 | 8 |

| Year | No. of Central Ministers including the Prime Minister, who made the visits | No. of visits including Press Conferences covered |
|------|--|---|
|------|--|---|

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| October | . | 4 |
| November | . | 1 |
| December | . | 3 |

fadian

976

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|
| January | . | 4 | 4 |
| February | . | 3 | 4 |
| March | . | 3 | 3 |
| April | . | 4 | 6 |
| May | . | 4 | 4 |
| June | . | 5 | 6 |
| July | . | 4 | 6 |
| August | . | 5 | 7 |
| September | . | 4 | 4 |
| October | . | 3 | 4 |
| November | . | 5 | 7 |
| December | . | 3 | 7 |

1977

| | | | |
|----------|---|----|----|
| January | . | 6 | 6 |
| February | . | 1 | 1 |
| March | . | .. | .. |
| April | . | 3 | 3 |
| May | . | 2 | 3 |
| June | . | 1 | 1 |
| July | . | 1 | 1 |
| August | . | .. | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------|---|---|
| September | 4 | 4 |
| October | 1 | 1 |
| November | 1 | 1 |
| December | 4 | 5 |

1978

| | | |
|-----------|----|----|
| January | 6 | 6 |
| February | 5 | 6 |
| March | 1 | 1 |
| April | 2 | 2 |
| May | 1 | 3 |
| June | 1 | 1 |
| July | 2 | 2 |
| August | .. | .. |
| September | 1 | 5 |
| October | 1 | 1 |
| November | 2 | 2 |
| December | .. | .. |

Re-organisation of Central Electricity Authority

5957 SHRI S R DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to the proposed Re-organisation of central Electricity Authority for which provision has been made in the Estimates for 1979-80;

(b) what would be the advantage from the proposed conversion of the Four Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institutes into a Registered Society; and

(c) the details with regard to the selected areas for exploiting Geo-Thermal energy for power generation during the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b) The Central Electricity Authority which is a statutory organisation constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been strengthened to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in the sphere of planning hydro and thermal power development, monitoring the operation of power plants and construction of power projects and techno-economic appraisal of power projects. In the Budget Estimates 1979-80 provision has been made for the reorganisation of the four thermal power institutes set up by the Central Electricity Authority, into an autonomous society. The Thermal Power Station Personnel Institutes have been re-organised into an autonomous society since their present form of management as a government department inhibits flexibility of operation. The society will function as an apex national body for fulfilling the training requirements of the power sector in the country by co-ordinating the training programme of the various utilities, and supplementing the same with its own training activities. The society will function through a Governing Council which will have broad-based representation, including persons from allied fields and disciplines and representatives of the Ministry of Energy, Finance and Central Electricity Authority.

(c) Geo-thermal investigations are planned to be continued during 1979-80 in two areas viz (i) Puga Valley in Ladakh District (J&K) and (ii) Parvati Valley in Kulu District in Himachal Pradesh.

Slow progress of HAL Projects

5968 **SHRI S R DAMANI** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE** be pleased to state

(a) which are the projects of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited whose slow progress has caused a decrease in the

Revised Estimates to the tune of Rs. 591 crores for the year 1978-79 and the reasons for slow progress and

(b) the details in respect of the new projects which will be taken up during the next year, i.e. 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to delay in receipt and installation of machines, involvement of design changes and judicious utilisation of available resources. It is not in public interest to disclose the names of the projects.

(b) Work on the Jaguar Project will commence during 1979-80.

Purchase of Crude Oil

5969 **SHRI S R DAMANI** Will the **Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state

(a) how much quantity of crude oil had to be purchased at a higher price than the official OPEC price and the financial implications thereof during the current calendar year.

(b) whether the Soviet offer for the additional supply of crude oil would be sufficient to bridge the gap between demand and supply for the present calendar year, if not the additional arrangements made to meet the requirements, and

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has entered into a snap deal with any company for the low sulphur Libyan crude, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) During the period January-March 1979 a total quantity of 0.78 million

tonnes of crude oil has been purchased by the Indian Oil Corporation at prices higher than the official OPEC prices from Iraq National Oil Company and Qatar General Petroleum Company. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practice, to disclose further details

(b) The likely supply of an additional quantity of 06 million tonnes from USSR during 1979 would go towards bridging the gap between requirements and the existing firm arrangements. Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations.

(c) This aspect of the question is yet to be finalized

Manufacture of Aircraft bearings

5970 SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to manufacture in India aircraft bearings which is a wholly imported item;

(b) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics has approved any project technical specifications in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Claims of Coal Dealers pending Settlement with Coal India Ltd.

5971 SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state-

(a) whether there are large number of cases of claims of coal dealers which are pending settlement with the Coal India Ltd. for several years;

(b) if so, the number of claimants and the amount involved and since when; and

(c) the time by when the claims are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). There are about 435 claimants. Claims for a total amount of about Rs. 79.50 lakhs are pending settlement with the Coal India Limited. These claims relate to different periods, some from 1973-74 onwards

(c) Necessary steps are being taken by the Coal companies to settle the claims of the dealers as early as possible. In the Eastern Coalfields Limited, where the number of claims is large, a separate cell has been set up for speedy settlement.

Slackness in Extracting Coal from Lalmaia-Hoora Coal Mines of E.C.L.

5972 DR RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether coal is available in adequate quantity in Lalmaia-Hoora coal mines of Eastern Coal Fields;

(b) if so, the reasons for slackness in extracting coal there;

(c) the number of workers working in these mines at present as also their number 10 years before; and

(d) whether Government will start work in other mines also and give employment to those workers first who were earlier removed from service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Legal Aid for under trials

5973 SHRI S R REDDY Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make any provision for giving legal aid to the under trials undergoing long terms of confinement in jails, and

(b) if so the total number of cases and cases involving women and children separately in which such legal aid was sought during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) Yes Sir The Report of the Expert Committee on Legal Aid entitled 'Processual Justice to the people' made certain recommendations on pre-trial aid in Chapter 7 The above Report and the Report of the Bhagwati Committee on National Jurisprudence is being processed for implementation

(b) As the Government is yet to take a decision on the above Report this question does not arise

Sale of Old Jeeps, Trucks and Tanks

5974 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state the procedure Government have adopted for the sale of old jeeps trucks and tanks?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) Jeeps and trucks which are surplus to Army's requirements are handed over to Director General Supply and Disposals for public auction Jeeps are also issued to MPs MLAs and MLCs Trucks and jeeps are also issued to Charitable/Welfare/Educational Institutions and Ex Servicemen their widows and Cooperative Societies for Ex-Servicemen

When tanks are surplus to Defence requirements and are rendered un-serviceable they are stripped of all useful parts and security items and sold either through public auction or by inviting tenders or through negotiations after mutilation in accordance with the security instructions

Increase in Price of Petrol and Petroleum Products

5975 SHRI K MALLANNA
SHRI VASANT SATHE
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N
PATIL
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Times of India' dated the 10th March 1979 that another increase in the price of petrol and other petroleum products has become inevitable because of the unexpected increase in the payment for imported crude and

(b) whether Government propose to raise prices so soon after the big duty increases on petrol kerosene and high speed diesel levied in the recent budget?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries have decided on a further increase in the prices of crude oil with effect from 1-4-1979

Every aspect of the situation arising out of the price hike is being examined by the Government in consultation with the oil companies.

Adverse effect of Computer in Bharat Electronics Ltd

5976. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realises that a computer set up recently introduced in the Bharat Electronics Ltd, has adversely affected employment opportunities;

(b) if so, to what extent,

(c) whether Government contemplate to introduce similar computer set up in the other defence production units also, and

(d) if so, the names of such units along with their costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) A computer has been set up in Bharat Electronics Ltd. primarily for achieving better inventory control and as an aid for production planning. There has been no retrenchment or adverse effect on employment opportunities as a result of the introduction of the computer.

(c) and (d). Government have approved a proposal for introduction of computers in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. at a cost of approximately Rs. 4.5 crores. Such a facility may be provided in other undertakings also as and when required.

Pilferage or Theft of Fertilizers from Fertilizer Factories

5977 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss suffered by way of pilferage or theft of fertilizers from fertilizer factories and Government stores during last two years,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to tighten security measures to prevent such recurring losses, pilferages?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) None of the major fertilizer factories suffered any losses due to pilferage or theft of fertilizers from the factory premises during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. In certain cases, pilferages have occurred while in transit from the factory premises to the consuming centres or from stocks maintained in godowns outside the factories in different places for which due compensation has been obtained or is being obtained either from the Railways, Insurance Companies or from the warehousing Corporations. In the case of the Barauni fertilizer factory, however, there had been a loss of 20 bags of fertilizers costing about Rs 1400 during 1977-78 due to pilferage from the railway sidings from loaded Railway wagons.

In so far as imported fertilizers are concerned, handled by the Food Corporation of India, the loss suffered due to pilferage or theft which had to be written off or is in the process of being written off in these years amounted to about Rs 45. Cases of thefts/pilferages of an approximate value of Rs 1,07,130 are, however, under investigation to see

whether any responsibility could be fixed for the losses and whether any amount could be recovered. The exact amount which might have to be written off from the losses referred to cannot be assessed at this stage.

(c) The following security measures are taken by the fertilizer companies to avoid pilferages/thefts

(i) Storing of fertilizers in well-protected silos

(ii) Round the clock watch by security force

(iii) Providing pucca perimeter wall or fencing around the factory premises

(iv) Despatching the fertilizers from the factory only in bagged form duly weighed and stitched

(v) Conducting surprise checks

(vi) Regular physical verification of stocks, and

(vii) By intensive patrolling of the railway yard at night when loaded wagons await movement to outstations

In the case of imported fertilizers handled by the Food Corporation of India, the following security measures are taken

(i) By storing fertilizer, in most cases in the godowns of the State Warehousing Corporations or Central Warehousing Corporation where there are adequate security arrangements.

(ii) In the case of godowns of Food Corporation of India by providing round the clock watch and ward duty

(iii) By ensuring surprise checks and regular inspections.

रक्षा बर्धकारियों द्वारा छुट्टी व लिए मात्र पर उन्हें प्रतिरिक्त रेल्व दिया जाता

5978. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसा बोर्ड निर्णय लिया है कि उन रक्षा बर्धकारियों को 60 दिन की छुट्टी व लिये प्रतिरिक्त रेल्व दिया जायेगा जो इसकी नहीं सेने है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार इसको सहायित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने की प्रयत्न (जबरा) के लिए तीन रूप में रूप से रूप एक बार छुट्टी पर आज की व्यवस्था को प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ायेगी ताकि यह संभव होने के जाने कुछ समय के लिये छुट्टी पर जाये, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) में (ग) छुट्टियों व करने जब रक्षा देने की व्यवस्था सभी बर्धकारियों को केवल एक बार सेवावृत्ति के समय हो जाती है । यह व्यवस्था उस कैलेंडर वर्ष में व भी कई छुट्टियों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित रूप से दी जाती है —

(क) प्रथम 60 दिन

(ख) प्रथम रेल्व से मीले क बारिक

(i) छिड़ने कैलेंडर वर्ष की बोर्ड की बारिक छुट्टी जमा न करने वाले बारिकों के मामले में 60 दिन ।

(ii) जिन भारतीय अधिकार के बारिकों ने जाने जाने में छिड़ने वर्ष की छुट्टियाँ जमा की हैं उन के मामले में 90 दिन ।

(iii) जिन नेपाल अधिकार के बारिकों ने जाने जाने में छिड़ने वर्ष की छुट्टियाँ जमा की हैं उन के मामले में 120 दिन ।

प्रधानमंत्री के कारिदारों में यह निर्दिष्ट करने के लिए उप प्रधान किया जाता है कि कभी बारिक वर्ष के प्रथम वाली पूरी बारिक छुट्टी में से परन्तु रूप लने जायेंगे हा लयें हैं, जिन में सेवा की परिष्कार के कारण बारिक छुट्टी को व पूरा होना संभव नहीं किया जा स्या हा ।

प्रथम के मामले में व भी कई छुट्टियाँ वर्ष की समाप्ति पर लय हा जाती हैं । जिन रूप कि में वर्ष के दौरान वाली बारिक छुट्टियाँ नहीं ली हैं वे प्रथम कैलेंडर वर्ष में वाली अधिकतम 90 दिनों (केलेंडर के अनुसार में 120 दिनों) की बारिक छुट्टियाँ लने लयें हैं ।

**Number of Female Workers in the
Bharat Coking Coal Limited**

5979 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) number of the female workers on roll both in casual and permanent and male to female ratio in the BCCCL for the last five years, break up in details for each year;

(b) whether it is a fact that by series of circulars female workers have been discriminated resulting in a large scale substitution of female by male workmen, if so, number of such circulars with details;

(c) whether such policy is against the Constitution guaranteeing equal right and opportunity to male and female in all sphere, and

(d) if so, steps taken to correct the injustice done to the female workers in the BCCCL due to its anti-women policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Guidelines for appointments of Directors of Companies

5980. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 45 on 20th February, 1979 regarding appointment of Managing and wholetime Directors in Public Limited Companies and state:

(a) whether any guidelines, if not universally applicable standards as stated in answer to (d) are followed

in considering the matters of approval or disapproval of appointments of Managing and whole time directors of companies;

(b) whether the decision is made on the basis of any objective standards, for which uniform facts are elected from every applicant company, and

(c) which is the authority Board or officer that comes to an opinion that a particular Managing Director is or is not a fit and proper person?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN). (a) to (c). According to the rules framed by the Government proposals for appointment or reappointment of Managing and Wholetime Directors of public limited companies, or private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public companies, are required to be made in a prescribed form wherein particulars like nature and form of the existing management, reasons for the proposal, nature of the services rendered by the Managing/wholetime Director etc are called for. The proposals should be justified having regard to the size and functions of the company, and the responsibilities and duties to be assigned to the Managing/Wholetime Directors and the proposals are approved if they are shown to be in the interest of the company. Sub-section (3) of section 269 specifically provides that the Central Government shall not accord its approval unless it is satisfied that the proposed Managing or Wholetime Director of the company is, in its opinion a fit and proper person to be appointed as such are that the appointment of such person is not against the public interest. Each case is thus considered on its merits by the Central Government keeping in view the policy indicated above and the provisions of Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस के बारे में कार्यक्रम

5981 श्री सात्वती भाई क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन तीन वर्षों के दौरान दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी से पूर्वक पूर्वक नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस के बारे में नित्य कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गए और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में व्योरा क्या है ?

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सातव हृषण आश्रवाणी) (क) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान समाचार सेवा प्रभाग सहित आकाशवाणी से नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस की 87 जयन्ती के संबंध में विभिन्न रूपों में 307 कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गए और दूरदर्शन से 1977, 1978 और 1979 वर्षों के दौरान 88 कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट किये गए । 1977 और 1978 वर्षों के लिए आकाशवाणी के तैयार कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और देश के आकाशवाणी के समाचार से आकाशवाणी के तैयार कार्यक्रम पर रखा दिया गया है । [प्रश्न संख्या 4245/79]

(ख) 1979 में आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किए गए कार्यक्रमों और 1977 1978 और 1979 के दौरान दूरदर्शन द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किए गए कार्यक्रमों का विवरण । और 2 में दिया गया है जो समाचार पर रखा दिया गया है । [प्रश्न संख्या में रखा गया । दिये सभा एन० सी०-4245/79]

Pension to Reservists who retired before 1973

5982 SHRI V G HANDE Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that reservist armed forces persons who have been retired/reserved before the year 1973 are getting Rs 10/- as pension

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reservists/retired persons from armed forces after the year 1973 have been benefited by the revision of the pension scheme and

(c) whether Government will consider the case of those pensioners who are getting Rs 10/- per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) Reservists transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-73 but on or after 1-4-1968 receive a pension @Rs 15/- per month while those transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-4-1968 receive a pension ranging from Rs 10/- to Rs 12/- per month. In addition to pension, the above two categories of reservists are also entitled to receive an ad hoc increase of Rs 15/-, ad-hoc relief of Rs 15/- and periodic relief of Rs 35/- per month. Thus their total pensionary emoluments range from Rs 75/- to Rs 80/- per month.

Consequent on the improvements made in the pensionary rates of service personnel w.e.f 1 January 1973 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the rate of pension of OR reservists, who have been transferred to pension establishment on or after 1-1-73, has also been raised to Rs. 50/- per month. In addition to pension, a periodic relief of Rs. 35/- per month is also admissible to them at present, thus making the total to Rs 85/- per month.

The actual difference between the pensionary emoluments of the reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-1973 and of those who were sent on pension on or after that date, ranges from Rs 5/- to Rs 10/- per month.

(c) No Sir As in the case of other categories of pensioners there is no proposal at present to revise the rate of reservists pension of OR reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-73

सेवा निवृत्त रक्षा कर्मचारियों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के लिए उपाय

5983. श्री युद्धराज : क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रति वर्ष सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले रक्षा कर्मचारियों के रोजगार की समस्या को हल करने लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं ,

(ख) क्या भुनपूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा भुनभर की जा रही भावात्मक समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है , और

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि सैनिकों की सेवानिवृत्ति करने के स्थान पर उन्हें रक्षा मामलों में कार्य करने वाले कारखानों में रोजगार दिया जाए जिससे कि ठेका पद्धति समाप्त हो और पश्चिमा विमान वा उपायान भी रोक जा सके , यदि हा तो ऐसी योजना कब कार्यान्वित की जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) भारत सरकार में समूह "ग" तथा "घ" में भुनपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए 10% तथा 20% स्टाफ पारदित किए गए हैं । केन्द्रीय मातृ-अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में भी समूह "ग" तथा "घ" में 17½% तथा 27½% भुनपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए भारदित किए गए हैं । राज्य सरकारों की नीतिवृत्तियों में भी अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने 2% से 25% तक स्थान भुनपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए भारदित किए गए हैं ।

भावात्मक को एक अध्ययन दल (यह दल राधवा-पारी समिति के नाम से जाना जाता है) ने भुनपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास की समस्या का पट्टन अध्ययन किया है और दल दल की सिफारिशों की जाव की जा रही है । दल कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिए जाने पर भावा है कि सिविल नौकरियों में भुनपूर्व सैनिकों की रोजगार की स्थिति सुधर जायेगी ।

(ख) भावात्मक का निम्न राज्य सरकार का है । फिर भी, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सिफारिशों पर अधिकतर राज्य सरकारें अपनी भावात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भावात्मक स्थान तथा तैयार मकानों के आवंटन में भुनपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राथमिकता दे रही हैं ।

(ग) जी. नहीं ।

Recommendations made by Committee set up to investigate into large profits made by Drug Multinationals

5984 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations made by the Committee set up to investigate into allegations of unduly large profits being made by the multinationals engaged in Drug Manufacture; and

(b) the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Committee is yet to submit its Report.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Coal in Gujarat

5985 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether coal dumps would be opened in Ahmedabad Baroda area to help supply of coal to industries; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up coal dumps at Ahmedabad Baroda Area by the Coal India Limited. However, coal would be made available to the consumers/State Governments if they like to set up dumps at suitable points to meet their needs.

Proposal to Limit the number of Companies for appointment of a whole-time Director

5986 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to limit the number of companies to

which a Managing Director could be appointed as whole-time Director to five,

(b) whether it is also proposed to prescribe minimum academic qualifications for appointment of Managing Directors and directors,

(c) whether these moves are meant to limit the concept of family business,

(d) if so, whether a large number of businessmen Chambers of Commerce and shareholders have opposed the proposals, and

(e) if so the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b) The Honble Member is presumably referring to the recommendations of the Sachar Committee—copies of whose report were laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-1978. One of the terms of reference of this Committee was that the Committee should consider and report on the 'measures necessary to promote professionalisation of management'. In pursuance of this, the Committee has recommended, *inter-alia*, that—

(i) The 'managing director' or 'whole-time director' should be a 'professional manager' (Para 34 of its Report),

(ii) The 'professional manager' would be an individual belonging to certain specified professions or who would be a member of a recognised professional body or institution exercising supervisory jurisdiction over its members or who would be a holder of a degree or diploma in management from any recognised Institute of management or from any recognised University or would be a holder of a post-graduate degree from any recognised University;

and possessing not less than five years' experience in an executive capacity in a company, corporation or a body corporate or in the Government. Alternatively, a 'professional manager' should be an individual possessing a minimum of ten years experience in executive capacity in a company, corporation or a body corporate or in the Government (Para 34 and 56 *ibid*). The Committee has further recommended that every public limited company having a paid up capital of Rs 50 lakhs and more should have a managing or whole time director as defined above (Para 59 *ibid*). Another recommendation of the Committee is that no person will be allowed to hold office of managing director in more than one public company unless—

(a) in the case of holding-sub-sidiary companies the appointment is approved by a special resolution passed by both the companies,

(b) in the case of any other public company, the following conditions are fulfilled —

(i) The company in which the person concerned is already a managing director approves of his continuance as managing director of the other company,

(ii) The second public limited company which proposes to appoint a person as its managing director approves of the appointment by special resolution, and

(iii) the approval of the Company Law Board is obtained by the second company proposing to appoint the person as managing director (Para 515 *ibid*). A further recommendation of the Committee is to restrict the number of directorships held by a managing or whole-time director to ten since such a person would not be able to devote adequate time and attention to a large number of other companies. (Para 517 *ibid*)

(c) The recommendations of the Committee mentioned above have been made in the interest of promoting the process of professionalisation of management. (Paras 5.1 to 5.6 *ibid*).

(d) Some Chambers of Commerce and professional bodies have represented to Government that the definition of 'professional manager' suggested by the Committee is not exhaustive and excludes certain other professions and disciplines as also in regard to the nature of experience proposed, while some others have represented that it places too much emphasis on the possession of certain qualifications such as a degree of a university or certain minimum number of years of experience.

(e) The recommendations made by the Committee are now under the Government's urgent consideration and appropriate action to give effect to them, including legislative amendments as may be found necessary, will be taken in due course.

French Collaboration for Mangalore Steel Plant

5987 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether French collaboration would be sought for the Mangalore steel plant;

(b) which other countries have made definite proposals for collaboration; and

(c) the various terms of these collaboration proposals and their relative advantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Government have been exploring the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial cooperation

from certain developed countries, including France, for setting up shore-based steel plants in India. During the visit of the French Economic Delegation to India in February, 1979, there was only general exchange of views in this connection.

(b) M/s. Mannesmann Demag of West Germany alone have given a preliminary proposal which is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

Firms registered with C.P.C. for allocation of Raw Materials

5988. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many firms are registered with C.P.C. for allocation of raw materials, names of such firms, date of registration, allotment of raw materials in last three years, date-wise, and

(b) whether all these firms are registered, during their registration and details regarding allocations of raw materials, quantity and value of raw materials made in their favour during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)

and (b). State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India

Limited is the canalising agency for chemicals, petro-chemicals and bulk drugs. They service about 1000 organised sector as well as small-scale units in regard to chemicals, about 2500 units in regard to petro-chemicals and about 400 units in regard to bulk drugs. Each of these firms makes either a single or multiple registration with the CPC for its raw material requirements. Further under the 1978-79 Import Policy the firms have the facility that they can register

their requirements at any time of the year although ninety days lead time should be given to the canalising agency for effecting supplies. As regards allocations each firm receives multiple allocation orders during the year in regard to the canalised raw materials for which it has registered

In view of the very large number of firms serviced by CPC the time and effort involved in collecting and furnishing data concerning their names registration particulars and raw material allocation details is likely to be immense and will not in Government's view be commensurate with the result likely to be obtained

Release of Canalised Materials to Foreign Drug Firms

5989 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1012 on 27th February 1979 regarding direct allocation system of raw materials and state

(a) where capacity is specified why release of canalised raw materials has not been restricted to Sandoz, Glaxo, Burroughs Wellcome for all those items where capacities have been specified in their industrial licences

(b) whether overall approved capacity of M/s Sandoz for liquids is 196000 litres whereas they are producing Santivini alone to the extent of 5 lac litres if so why cuts in released of raw materials is being made in the case of Ampicillin quota of M/s Ranbaxy and

(c) how Government would ensure that no discrimination is exercised in the matter of release of canalised raw materials specially when the policy parameters have been announced and in some cases consolidation of capacities is being resorted to whereas in others they await such consolidation and releases are made?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) According to the guidelines issued by the Deptt of Chemicals & Fertilizers for the period Oct 78—March 1979 DGTD units should be allotted canalised raw materials on the following basis —

(i) Where formulation wise capacities are specified, the half yearly allocation will be on the basis of such capacities

(ii) Where formulation wise capacities are not specified the allocation will be to the extent of fifty per cent of the 1976-77 allocation

Sandoz & Glaxo have submitted Certificates from Cost/Chartered Accountants to the effect that they do not have specified formulation wise capacities.

In view of the aforesaid certificates submitted by these two firms, they have been allotted canalised raw materials in accordance with the guideline at (ii) above

M/s Burroughs Wellcome have specified formulation wise capacities for their "Trimoxazole formulation. Hence the allotment of Sulphame thoxazole required by them for the manufacture of this formulation has been restricted as per guideline at (i) above

(b) SANDOZ

Santivini is a liquid preparation in respect of which Sandoz were issued a COB licence (Licence L/22/415/71 Ch III dated 6th July 1971) which covered ten other items. This licence did not give item wise capacity. Hence Sandoz came under category (ii) indicated in reply to part (a) above in regard to allotment of canalised raw materials.

Nevertheless it is a fact that Santivini production in 1977 was 598767 liters. Allocation of canalised raw materials to Sandoz in the context of such sizeable production of Santivini is under review

RANBAXY

The Industrial licences held by this firm and its entitlement for Ampicillin Trihydrate based thereon are as follows:—

(i) Industrial Licence No. L/22/395/70-Ch III dated 13th July 1970 authorises them, inter alia, to manufacture formulations based on Ampicillin Trihydrate. This is a licence giving formulation-wise capacity and specified the related bulk drug consumption as 800 Kgs. of Ampicillin Trihydrate.

(ii) Industrial Licence No. 112(76) dated 17th March, 1976 authorises them to manufacture 5 tonnes of bulk Ampicillin Trihydrate, subject, inter alia, to the condition that 30 per cent of the actual production of bulk drug should be supplied to non-associated formulators. While under this industrial licence the firm could consume 70 per cent of the actual production of Ampicillin Trihydrate, it cannot claim any allocation of Ampicillin Trihydrate from canalised stocks on this score.

(iii) M/s. Ranbaxy hold industrial licence No. CIL 34(79) dated 19-2-79 for substantial expansion of Ampicillin Trihydrate bulk drug production and the manufacture of a new article (Cloxacillin) within a combined capacity of 24 tonnes which stipulates, inter alia, that any requirement of raw material for manufacture of formulations beyond the present level has to come from the production of raw material which they secure from the expansion authorised by the said licence. Thus this industrial licence does not entitle them to any allocation of Ampicillin Trihydrate from canalised stock.

During 1978-79 M/s. Ranbaxy has already received 2080 kgs of Ampicillin Trihydrate from CPC which is 1280 kgs more than 800 kgs to

which they are entitled as indicated under (i) above.

(c) The CPC/IDPL which are the canalising/distributing agencies are responsible for the proper implementation of the policy laid-down by the Government. Whenever any report with regard to discrimination in the release of canalised raw materials is received, the same will be looked into by the Government.

Multinationals given Loan Licences after announcement of New Drug Policy

5900 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of multinationals who were given loan licences after the announcement of the new Drug Policy last year, and the reasons for doing so in each case;

(b) what are the reasons for limiting the supply of canalised raw materials upto Rs 20,000 per year only for loan licences;

(c) whether Government of India have decided to subsidise some initial capital of the loan licences to have their own units; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to redress the grievances of the small units in the pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. M. BAHUGUNA): (a) Loan Licences are issued by the State Drug Controllers and they have been requested to furnish the required information.

(b) The limit of Rs. 20,000 was fixed in March, 1978 on the advice of

Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, given in the context of the provisions in the 1977-78 Import Policy, and has been followed during April, 1978—March, 1979

(c) No such decision has been taken

(d) Specific grievances of the Small units in the pharmaceutical industry are examined in the light of the general policy of Government on Small Scale Industry units as well as such specific provisions in the New Drug Policy as may be relevant to them.

गुजरात में गांधीनगर, भहमदाबाद और उर्कई में तापीय बिजलीघरों की कोयले की सप्लाई

5991. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात में गांधीनगर, भहमदाबाद, और उर्कई स्थित तापीय बिजलीघरों की सितम्बर से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक कितना कोयला सप्लाई किया गया तथा प्रत्येक बिजलीघर की धपत कितनी है और प्रत्येक बिजलीघर न कितने कोयले की मांग की थी,

उपावय-एक

सितम्बर, 1978 से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि में गुजरात में ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा उपयोजित कोयले की मात्रा, ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की संख्या में कोयले का आवंटन, उनके द्वारा वास्तविक प्राप्तियों तथा उपयोग की रसनि वाला विवरण

(माइके मोटरी टनो में)

| क्रम सं० | ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र का नाम | ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र द्वारा उपयोजित कोयले की मात्रा | स्थायी निवेश समिति द्वारा आवंटन | वास्तविक प्राप्ति | उपयोग |
|----------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | भहमदाबाद | सितम्बर, 78
अक्तूबर, 78
नवम्बर, 78
दिसम्बर, 78 | 90000
110000
110000
110000 | 90000
100000
110000
110000 | 82114
69334
71001
76335 |
| 2 | गांधीनगर | सितम्बर, 78
अक्तूबर, 78
नवम्बर, 78
दिसम्बर, 78 | 50000
50000
50000
50000 | 50000
40000
50000
50000 | 17253
29988
35045
44181 |
| 3 | उर्कई | सितम्बर, 78
अक्तूबर, 78
नवम्बर, 78
दिसम्बर, 78 | 55000
65000
70000
80000 | 55000
60000
60000
60000 | 23392
34376
38182
35946 |
| | | | | | 67771
84194
69854
76475
29242
41160
46508
44449
26950
38034
33851
44276 |

(ख) 1977 में उन बिजलीघरों की सप्लाई किये गये कोयले की तुलना में 1978 में उन्हें कितना कोयला सप्लाई किया गया, और

(ग) इन बिजलीघरों में कोयले की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री रामचन्द्र) (क) सितम्बर 1978 से दिसम्बर 1978 तक की अवधि में गुजरात में प्रत्येक बिजलीघर द्वारा उपयोजित कोयले की मात्रा स्थायी निवेश समिति द्वारा आवंटित मात्रा, इन केन्द्रों द्वारा वास्तव में प्राप्त और उपयोग किए गए कोयले की मात्रा की रसनि वाला विवरण सलग उपावय एक में दिया गया है।

(ख) वर्ष 1977 और 1978 के दौरान तीन बिजलीघरों में से प्रत्येक केन्द्र की सप्लाई किए गए कोयले की कुल मात्रा की रसनि वाला विवरण सलग उपावय-दो में दिया गया है।

(ग) इन बिजलीघरों की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कोयले की सप्लाई करने के लिए कोयला सप्लाईकर्ताओं तथा रेलवे दोहों से अनुरोध किया गया है। गुजरात के बिजली केन्द्रों सहित वृहत् विद्युत केन्द्रों की भंडार स्थिति की मासिक प्रति-दिन के आधार पर की जाती है और ऐसे बिजली केन्द्रों को जिनके पास कोयले का भंडार कम है प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कोयले की सप्लाई करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष—श्री

वर्ष 1977 और 1978 को प्रत्येक में कीयने की वास्तविक प्राप्ति की दराने वाला विवरण

| क्षेत्र का नाम | प्राप्ति
(घाँकड़े, मीटर की टनो में) | |
|----------------|--|----------|
| | 1977 | 1978 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 9,04,194 | 8,86,030 |
| गोवा | 1,24,031 | 4,23,912 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 2,47,452 | 4,85,830 |

News Item Captioned 'MECON Accuses H.E.C. of Lies Over Expansion Plan'

5992 SHRI VASANT SATHE:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 12th March, 1979 captioned 'MECON accuses H.E.C. of lies over expansion plan';

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein, observation-wise; and

(c) action taken/proposed in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) The news report referred to has come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c) It will be recalled that Government had earlier decided to entrust the design, manufacture and supply of the second cold rolling mill complex forming part of expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of 4.0 million tonnes to Indian Organisations. Accordingly, MECON and EPI were appointed as prime contractors for the project with BHEL

as their main associate for the electrics. It had also been decided that all efforts would be made to get as much equipment as possible manufactured within the country, keeping in view the overall cost of the project as well as the time schedule for delivery of equipment. The main issue involved in the reported controversy is the question of placement of orders for the manufacture and supply of mechanical equipment required for the project with Heavy Engineering Corporation. As regards mechanical equipment for the rolling mills, tender for which were invited by MECON, the matter was also considered at the Government level and, having regard to various considerations like indigenous manufacturing capabilities, stringent technical requirements, and tight time schedule etc. it was decided that part of such equipment should be imported and that for the remaining equipment to be procured indigenously, orders could be placed with HEC provided it offered a price comparable to that quoted by other private/public sector parties in India. Since HEC did not find it feasible to do so, there was no alternative for MECON but to place orders on parties other than HEC. Similarly, the orders for 40 cranes, as part of the auxiliary equipment items, had to be placed on other firms, mostly public sector undertakings, as their quotations

were lower than those of HEC HEC's quotations for "Processing Line, indigenous equipments are still under the consideration of EPL

News Item regarding long wave band

5993 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express dated 12th March, 1979 under the caption "India in two minds about long wave band"

(b) if so what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein, and

(c) facts of the matter observation-wise and details of action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Government have constituted a Working Group of experts from the concerned departments to examine all the implications involved in the allocation of long wave band to broadcasting in ITU Region 3 (Asia and Pacific countries) and to recommend an appropriate national stand in this matter. Government will take a view after the Working Group submits its report.

Block making arrangements for News Dailies.

5994. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that in a number of places in the backward regions in some States there is no block making arrangements for the news dailies

(b) if so whether the PIB has arranged to supply blocks to these dailies

(c) if so the details of the arrangements, and

(d) the names of the news dailies benefited upto date State-wise with the particular reference to Agartala Dailies?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes Sir

(c) Elanoid blocks are supplied to newspapers through Regional and Branch Offices of the Press Information Bureau

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Expenditure incurred by the industrial units on publicity

5995 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the names of the industrial units under his ministry,

(b) the details of the publicity expenditure of these units unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise

(c) the names of the dailies that were given advertisement by these units, unit wise and the amount thereof during the last three years year-wise

(d) the details of the attitude towards the language dailies of these units unit-wise and the reflection of the attitude in the language papers and

(e) the details of the action taken by these units to help the small and

medium news dailies as per Government policy by these units, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

News report regarding a secret R.S.S. Film

5996. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA.**

DR RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the Blitz dated the 17th February, 1979 under the heading "Secret RSS film on DEORAS" and if so, what;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this film and titled TATOJAYA deals mainly with the nation-wise tour of Shri Deoras;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some T.V. Cameramen on contract with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were engaged, and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into the whole matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The film produced by one Shri N. G. Joshi covers visits of Shri Deoras to various parts of the country after his release from jail in 1977.

(c) No T.V. Cameraman on contract with Doordarshan was involved.

However, a cameraman who was a T.V. 'stringer' till April, 1977 ('stringer' is a freelance photographer entitled to accept assignments from anywhere) is understood to have been engaged by the producer.

(d) Does not arise

Alleged harassment of Newsmen in Kashmir

5997. **DR BAPU KALDATE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Kashmir and their officials have been harassing the newsmen in Kashmir;

(b) whether the Central Government have taken note of the resolution of the Working Journalists of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Central Government to protect the newsmen?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to a resolution passed at a meeting of the working journalists and local editors held in Jammu on December 26, 1978, expressing concern over the alleged unwarranted and uncalled for attack on pressmen by the State Chief Minister. No specific instance of harassment by State Government officials is within the knowledge of the Government.

The Press Council of India has been established with effect from the 1st March, 1979, and is expected to start functioning soon. The scope of its functions will include going into matters which affect the freedom of the Press.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत पर तीन घोर से आक्रमण
— किये जाने की सम्भावना

5998 डा० रामजी सिंह क्या उप
प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विनांक 24
फरवरी, 1979 के अखिरी समाचार पत्र *हिन्दुस्तान* में
प्रकाशित इस आक्षेप के समाचार की ओर दिलावा
गया है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत पर तीन घोर से
आक्रमण किए जाने की सम्भावना है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस पर सरकार की क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पाकिस्तान के सीमावर्ती
रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में "बस्टर्ड" के विचार के लिए
तकदी मरख के प्रिय के हाल के दौर का भारत की
सुरक्षा पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है।

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन
राम) (क) और (ख) सरकार ने प्रेस रिपोर्टें
देखी हैं और उस पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना
चाहती है।

समय में जैसा कई बार स्पष्ट किया जा चुका
है कि हमारी सुरक्षा सजाए गयी सीमा पर थोकी
बनाए रखी है और उन्हें धारण है कि जहाँ आवश्यक
हो कड़ी कार्रवाई करें।

(ग) जो नहीं।

Missile station and cantonment near
Gopalpur-on-sea

5999 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased
to state

(a) what are the details regarding
the work of establishing the missile
station and cantonment near Gopal-
pur-on-sea in Orissa;

(b) what are the details regarding
the number of persons affected while
acquiring the land for the purpose,
and

(c) the details regarding the al-
ternative land or compensation in
lieu of the land acquired from
them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-
PARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY,
ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER
SINGH): (a) The land required for
the project has been acquired. Water
supply is being arranged through
participation in a joint scheme which
is under implementation by the State
Government. The project is to be
undertaken in three phases and com-
pleted by 1991. Necessary sanction for
Phase I of the project has been accord-
ed. Work for provision of minimum
external services and essential accom-
modation for MES constructional staff
has commenced. Further phases of the
project will be sanctioned in due
course.

(b) 527.65 acres of private land has
been acquired for the project. The
names of the villages and the number
of owners affected are given below —

| Name of Village | Number
of
owners
affected |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Buxipalli | 48 |
| Golabandha | 425 |
| Vikrampur | 97 |
| Kodrapalli | 74 |
| Total | 574 |

(c) Compensation amounting to
Rs. 57,05,774.45 has been paid to the
erstwhile land owners. This amount
represents the market value of the
land, as determined by the competent
authority under the law plus 15 per
cent solatium on account of compulsory
acquisition of land.

Service Conditions of Workers of Badarpur Power House

6000 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the take over of the management to Badarpur Power House by the National Thermal Power House by the National Thermal Power Corporation, the service conditions of the workers have further deteriorated and whether the terms and conditions have not been settled so far;

(b) if so, why;

(c) whether the management has curtailed certain benefits of the employees in the matter of leave, pension, compulsory insurance scheme, general allowance etc. thereby giving rise to the discontentment and unrest among the workers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to improve the lot of the workers and to ensure that no untoward incident takes place;

(e) the reasons for low generation of electricity and for the closure of the Thermal Plant for 15 days in October-November, 1978; and

(f) steps taken to avoid recurrence of such things?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The terms and conditions of absorption of workers were settled under an Agreement dated 31st August, 1978 signed in conciliation under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Agreement, inter-alia, provides for an interim increase of 10 per cent of the basic pay as on 1-4-1978 subject to a maximum of Rs 100 per month.

(c) and (d) The National Thermal Power Corporation Rules provide for 20 days earned leave, seven days casual leave and 12 paid holidays in a year for the workmen as against 30 days earned leave, 12 days casual leave and 16 days paid holidays permissible under Central Government rules. Under NTPC rules encashment of 75 per cent of Earned Leave is allowed whereas no such facility exists under Government rules. In the matter of leave the workmen have the option of continuing with the entitlement as per Government rules or opting for NTPC rules.

NTPC rules do not provide for pension, compulsory insurance schemes etc as in Government. Under NTPC rules workers would be deriving the benefit of contributory provident fund in lieu of Pension and non-contributory Group Insurance Scheme in lieu of Compulsory Insurance Scheme. Under the Company Rules payment of House Rent is permissible at 30 per cent of basic pay as against 15 per cent prescribed under Government rules. NTPC rules provide for leave travel concession. In addition to the general monetary benefits to the workmen, a number of welfare amenities have been extended. All except five out of about 1500 workers have voluntarily opted for absorption in NPTC.

(e) The performance of the Badarpur power station has improved during the last three months of the current year compared to the corresponding period of the previous year:—

| | Generation in Million Units | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| December | 29.90 | 123.83 |
| January | 63.75 | 110.01 |
| February | 40.54 | 85.76 |
| March | 40.66 | 122.00 |

The thermal power station had to close down for 15 days during October-November 1978 on account of the strike by the Operation and Maintenance Staff Union to press for their demands including early finalisation of the terms and conditions of the absorption in the NTPC. The strike was declared illegal.

(f) To further improve the performance of the Power Station a number of steps have been taken by the NTPC management. These include —

- (i) A programme of Project Renovation covering modifications and replacements.
- (ii) Introduction of improved operating and maintenance practices through well documented operation and maintenance manuals and schedules.
- (iii) Training of Operation and Maintenance Staff
- (iv) Steps to ensure supply of adequate coal for the power station.
- (v) Arrangements for stocking of adequate spares as well as developing alternative sources for critical spares.
- (vi) Continuous dialogue with the Registered Trade Unions to sort out pending service matters and improve the industrial relations.

MR. SPEAKER Papers to be laid (Interruptions) What is this habit? (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) The mysterious silence of the Government of India on the question of Mr Bhutto's execution is surprising. It should be taken up with the President of Pakistan. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I have allowed a notice under rule 377

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS RE. ANNUAL REPORTS OF COAL INDIA LTD, FOR 1975-76, 1976-77 AND 1977-78 AND COAL BOARD, CALCUTTA FOR 1974-75, DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, MINISTRY OF ENERGY FOR 1978-80 AND ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF NEVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD, NEVELI FOR 1977-78

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन मिश्र) कम्पन महोदय से प्राप्ती अनुमति से निम्न-लिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ —

(1) सेवा वर्षों की समाप्ति के बाद भी महीने की निर्धारित अवधि में कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के वर्ष 1975-76 1976-77 और 1977-78 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों की समा पटल पर न रखने के कारण बताने वाले तीन विवरणों (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति।

[Placed in Library See No LT-4225/79]

(2) कोयला बोर्ड कलकत्ता का वर्ष 1974-75 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा सेवे सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

[Placed in Library See No LT-4226/79]

(3) वर्ष 1979-80 के त्रिमे उर्जा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की स्वीकृति मांगों (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति।

[Placed in Library See No. LT-4227/79]

(4) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति —

(एक) नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड नेवेली (तमिलनाडु) के वर्ष 1977-78 के कार्यकाल की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा

(दो) नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड नेवेली (तमिलनाडु) का वर्ष 1977-78 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन सेधारपीसिन सेवे तथा उस पर निर्देशक मण्डल द्वारा परीक्षा की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library See No. LT-4228/79]

(11) COVERAGE OF NEWS BY ALL-INDIA RADIO AND DOORDARSHAN ABOUT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY AT NEW DELHI ON 20TH MARCH, 1979

SHRI P K KODIYAN (Adoor)
Sir, under rule 377 I wish to make the following statement —

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the shabby and discriminatory manner in which the All India Radio and Doordarshan had treated the massive demonstration of agricultural workers in Delhi organised by Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union on 20-3 1979 in the news bulletins on that day. All the national newspapers published from Delhi had carried reports about the demonstration and rally at Boat Club with pictures and photographs. The demonstration was organised in a disciplined and orderly manner.

The agricultural workers harijans, divasis and other sections of the rural poor belonging to all castes, creed and religions had participated in the massive demonstration. They had come from all parts of the country to voice their grievances and demands before Parliament. Their representatives met you Sir, on that day and they submitted a petition to you which contained their main demands.

This massive demonstration of the agricultural workers was an event of national significance. This was the first time that agricultural workers harijans, adivasis and other sections of the rural poor had undertaken a march to the national capital to present their grievances before Parliament. This showed a new awakening among the most exploited sections of our people and a new awareness among them of their rights.

All right thinking people would welcome this new awakening among the rural poor because it augurs well for the onward march of our country for the development of the national

economy and particularly the development of agriculture. But this great event of national importance was almost blacked out by AIR and Doordarshan. AIR gave the news about this demonstration and rally as a last item of the bulletin with hardly one or two sentences. But the performance of Doordarshan was even worse. At the far end of the bulletin it mentioned about the agricultural workers demonstration in a few words and showed some pictures. The pictures shown were those of a few men cut off from the main body of the demonstration. They did neither show the leaders marching in front of the demonstration nor the main body of the demonstration. No picture of the rally was shown.

I wish to contrast this performance of AIR and Doordarshan with their performance in covering the RSS rally held in Delhi on 6-3-79. Not only more time was devoted to the RSS rally by AIR and Doordarshan, but Doordarshan also tried to show the full rally including the physical display of lathi wielding young boys as well as the leaders who participated in the rally.

I record my strong protest against this blatantly pro-RSS attitude of AIR and Doordarshan and the shabby, discriminatory and almost insulting way these two premier mass media of our country had treated the first ever massive demonstration and rally of the rural poor in the capital and request the Government to ensure free impartial and objective reporting of national events in future.

(11) DEMAND OF MILL WORKERS OF THE MARATHWADA DIVISION OF NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION

श्री केशवराव घोडे(नरिंद) सदर साहब महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मराठवाडा विभाग में औरंगाबाद और नांदेड के ईश्वरदास मिल्स सहकारी सूत गिरनी बसोबास टैक्सराम बनेगांव के हजारों मजदूरों के साथ जो ना इन्साफी हो रही है उस लोकमहल के बरत को धाकरी अनुमति से यहां पर उपस्थित कर के ई इन्साफी की मांग कर रहा हूं।

[भी कोशकाय घोषित]

नादेक टैक्सदास्त मिल और औरंगाबाद की टैक्स-दास्त मिल 1974 से नेशनल टैक्सदास्त कार्पोरेशन के अधीन काम कर रहे हैं। बेसिक बेज और महंगाई भत्ता (बीएसएल एनाउन्स) इन मिलों के मजदूरों को महाराष्ट्र के दूसरे विभाग के मजदूरों के मुकाबले बहुत ही कम मिलता है। म्यूटुअल हेल्थ आफ हीथरलेस नादेक और औरंगाबाद मिल में सिर्फ 38 परसेंट मिलता है, जब कि महाराष्ट्र की दूसरी मिलों में 75 परसेंट मिलता है। इस डिमलेस एनाउन्स के कम मिलने की वजह से हजारों मजदूरों की सम्प्राप्ति पर और उन के दिन जीवन-मान पर बहुत ही बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। इन मजदूरों में मुख्यतः की नीवत आ रही है। महंगाई भत्ते के फर्क के कारण नादेक और औरंगाबाद के मिल मजदूरों को घमसनेर, नागपुर और सोलापुर के मुकाबले दर-माह हर मजदूर को 150 रुपये से 160 रुपये कम पड़ता है। हर माह दत्ता नुवसान मराठवाडा विभाग के इस मिल मजदूरों की होता है। यह इन मजदूरों के साथ घुस्सल-मुत्ता घन्याय है। इस बारे में एक ही राज्य में समान नीति नहीं है। बाजारों में बढ़ती हुई कीमतों की देखवे हुए इन मजदूरों को कम से कम महंगाई भत्ता देकर उन पर खर्च हो रहा है। इसलिये इन नादेक और औरंगाबाद के मिल मजदूरों का महंगाई भत्ता महाराष्ट्र के दूसरे विभाग के मिल मजदूरों के बराबर माना बहुत जरूरी है।

सोलापुर मिल मजदूरों और हांसली के मूल मिल मजदूरों को वैसा महंगाई भत्ते के बारे में इत्साक दिया गया है, वैसा ही इत्साक नादेक और औरंगाबाद के मिल मजदूरों और नादेक सहकारी मूल मिल, भातेगांव और टैक्सकाय, चनेगांव के हजारों कामचारों को भी इत्साक देना जरूरी है।

केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री और मजदूर मंत्री की तरफ से मजदूरी मिले बगैर इन मजदूरों को इत्साक नहीं मिलेगा और केन्द्र शासन के आदेश के बिना नेशनल टैक्स-दास्त कार्पोरेशन भी मराठवाडा विभाग के इन मजदूरों को इत्साक नहीं देगे। मजदूरों में सीधे भस्तीय फैलता जा रहा है। यह मेरे खुद के निर्वान खेले के हजारों मजदूरों का महत्वपूर्ण तवात है। मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री और मजदूर मंत्री जी से इन मजदूरों को इत्साक देकर मजदूरों का आन्दोलन समाप्त करा कर मराठवाडा विभाग का स्वाय देने की मांग करता हूँ। जय कांति।

(iv) REPORTED INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY, KEROSENE AND COAL IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Because of inadequate supply of quality coal required for generation of electricity, the supply of electric energy has reached an explosive stage in the State of West Bengal. Moreover, there is no kerosene oil in the village and urban areas resulting in tremendous difficulties for even the examinees who are the future assets of our country to prepare their lessons. The State of West Bengal has been plunged into complete darkness. The State Government has already sent an S. O. S. for the speedy supply of kerosene, coal and wagons to save the State from the present catastrophe, but it appears that no action has yet been taken by the appropriate authorities.

Power cannot be generated by the thermal power stations for want of coal, although there is sufficient stock of coal at the pitheads. The coal cannot be moved from the pitheads to the power generating stations as the railways are not supplying adequate number of wagons due to heavy

घपनी ग्यापोचित मांग के लिये नादेक के 6000 मिल मजदूरों ने संघर्ष शुरू किया है। 16 फरवरी, 1979 से मिल मजदूरों ने हर शिफ्ट में एक मंडा "दल हाउन" सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन शुरू कर के इत्साक की मांग की है। 1978 के नवम्बर में नादेक के 3000 मजदूरों ने घपनी मांग दखलत कर के शासन के पास भेजी थी। 26 जनवरी, 1979 को एक विनाश भोवा निकास और घब उन्हीने "दल हाउन" सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन शुरू किया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मजदूर मंत्री जी ने मजदूरों की मांग को जायज मानकर नेशनल टैक्सदास्त कार्पोरेशन की इस बारे में फैसला करने के लिये कहा था। यह सचवा महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा में भी प्यान धारक्यन प्रस्ताव द्वारा उठाया गया है।

केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री जी की भी 23-3-1979 को निवेदन भेज कर महाराष्ट्र के विधान सभा सदस्यों ने इत्साक की मांग की है।

shortage The Railway Board failed miserably to assess the requirement of wagons, although the major wagon-builders are in the public sector and located in West Bengal. The Railway Board did not place the wagon orders in time on the wagon manufacturers resulting in the present heavy shortage of wagons. Shortage of wagons has hit hard power generation, and the position has reached such an extent that the West Bengal Government has decided to introduce compulsory two weekly off-days for all the industries and the State Government has been planning even compulsory closure of shops at 8 p.m. In the absence of all sorts of energies, that is, coal, electricity, kerosene oil, furnace oil, gas etc., the situation has become very serious. Even the minimum energy required for supplying drinking water cannot be met. The civic life is completely paralysed. Such a situation has been reached because of non-supply of wagons and other essential commodities. This shows lack of imagination and absence of proper and realistic planning by the Railway Board and the concerned authorities.

I would like to add that power shortage is not only affecting the industrial production severely, but also bringing disaster to thousands of wage-earners and the entire economy of the State. The installed capacities of the steel plants cannot be utilised for want of coal, which too is dependent on the supply of wagons, compelling us to import steel at a higher price. For want of steel materials, not only the large industries, but also thousands of small scale industries which, as per Government policy, should get materials on a priority basis, are not getting materials, and they have no alternative but close down their units set up with the financial assistance from bank, and other financial institutions, and throw thousands of workmen out of employ. simply, I emphasize, for want of materials. Or, they have to run the units by purchasing steel from the open market at a premium varying

between Rs 500 to Rs 2000 per tonne and incurring huge losses.

The orders for wagons placed on the public sector undertakings like Burn Standard Co Ltd, have not been executed in time as there is practically no efficient and dedicated management. There is rampant corruption and the Government has not taken any steps in spite of specific complaints. Shortage of power and kerosene oil has also forced thousands of examinees to write applications in thousands to the Board of Secondary Education and Universities either to defer the examinations or hold one paper a day and the said applications have been forwarded to the State Government by the educational authorities. State Government is also helpless as the Railways have been failing in their duties to supply adequate number of wagons required for movement of coal, kerosene, furnace, furnace oil, etc. Such a state of affairs is really deplorable.

For want of electricity, the manufacture of life saving drugs is at a jeopardy and even the drugs manufactured cannot be preserved in refrigerators, students are not in a position to prepare their lessons for examinations, general public are not getting even the drinking water, trains are running late, steel and other materials are not available resulting in closure of the industries and all kinds of shops will be compulsorily closed for want of power and unemployment problem becomes much more acute. In totality, the economic condition and the civil life are completely in a chaotic position. We should not forget that due to severe unemployment, the youths of West Bengal started the naxalite movement which ultimately engulfed the entire country. West Bengal will be shattered completely which will lead to bloody revolution throughout the country unless emergency measures are taken, namely—

(i) regular and steady supply of electric energy from other States

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

through inter-State transmission lines is ensured till adequate power is generated in the State itself.

(ii) ensure adequate supply of wagons by the Railway Board for speedy movement of coal, kerosene oil, petrol and petroleum products, fertilizers; cement, etc. etc.

(iii) ensure strict adherence of delivery schedules by the wagon manufacturers; and

(iv) ensure more supply of kerosene, cement, coal, industrial raw materials, steel, etc. etc.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit to you to permit me to raise issues of public importance under rule 197—Calling Attention but instead of that, you allow me to raise the issues under rule 377 which, as you know, is not being given importance by the Government and even they do not give any answer to such issues. I would request you to please see to it that the Government gives reply to the issues involved without any delay.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all, rest is only the repetition. Shri Purnanarayan Sinha.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Let me complete the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You are merely repeating the rest, nothing else. I allow a Calling Attention on the subject.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Please allow me to complete the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The rest is only repetition.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): He should have been told earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been told earlier. Shri Purnanarayan Sinha.

(v) REPORTED SCARCITY OF WHEAT, SALT, SUGAR, KEROSENE, CEMENT AND STEEL IN ASSAM AND NORTH-EASTERN REGION

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of public importance.

It has been brought to the notice of the Ministries concerned that for some time now there is shortage of wheat, salt, cement, sugar, kerosene and steel in Assam and Nagaland besides all other States of the North East. But at one stage, the Ministry of Petroleum denied having received any complaint from the State Government of Assam. Now the position is that while at one end the Food Corporation of India has encouraged building of new warehouses by private parties with liberal loan etc. from banks, at the other end the existing godowns have no stock of wheat as a result of which the flour mills of Assam are almost closing down. I have received several telegrams from the Mills and Government sources that absence of wheat in the Food Corporation's godowns has threatened the availability of Atta and flour in the ration shops. Already, salt has virtually stopped moving into Assam and retail price in the rural areas has gone up to Rs. 1 per kg. Sugar is selling at Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4. Kerosene is selling at Rs. 5 a litre.

MR. SPEAKER: You are changing the figures.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Those figures are 10 days old. These are the latest figures.

The price of cement in black market is Rs. 45 per bag. The steel marketed by agencies other than the Steel Authority of India is selling at double the price at which the Hindustan Steels Limited can sell at

Gauhati though the available steel is not tested variety. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain dishonest handling agents of cement mixed Brahmaputra silt dust with cement to make some extra money. In this way the backward tribals and others of Assam and Northwest generally have been compelled to suffer. It is complained that the Railways do not remove the restrictions imposed against booking wagons with essential commodities into Assam and the traders have been forced to hire trucks to carry most of the goods at double the railway freight. The capacity of the trucks to carry all that is offered is less than half the capacity of the Railways. In view of all the and the inherent lack of interest in the affairs and community hardships of this sensitive area the poor backward, including the tribals people are suffering intolerable distress. The bureaucratic set up which rules the country pay little heed to the hardships of the people.

I draw the attention of the Government through the hon. Prime Minister to save Assam and the North-Eastern region as a whole by asking the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Petroleum and Chemicals, Industries and Railways to rush wheat, salt, sugar kerosene cement and steel immediately to save the systems created for distribution of these commodities to the people without any further delay.

(vi) RECENT AUCTION OF PLOTS BY DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) आपने मुझ प्राज 377 में बताया कि मैं भी भीता की दिया है उस के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। आपका बोझ बढ़ा है।

MR SPEAKEAR You must confine yourself to the statement.

श्री शरद यादव उन को इतना समय बचाने दिया है। योशोमनासय डी० डी० ५०

की भी बीतायी हुई है राजे व पलेस में उस के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं।

MR SPEAKER You should read the statement.

श्री शरद यादव मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। दो दो मिनटों में गलत बयानी की है। राय सभा में डी० डी० ५० के भी प्लान एनाउंस हुए थे।

MR SPEAKER Mr Yadav kindly read your statement. Rule 377 provides that you have merely to read out the statement. Nothing more.

श्री शरद यादव वहीं तो मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री मनो राम बागची (मधुप) सरावटका का प्रश्न है।

प्रमोद महोदय सरावटका का प्रश्न नहीं है, सरावटका का प्रश्न है।

श्री मनो राम बागची आप सारावटका चाहता हूँ। 377 के अन्तर्गत जो सवाल लिखे हुए हैं उन से पहले अपनी बात अगर कोई कहे कहना चाहें तो क्या आप उसकी भी सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं? उसकी परिस्थिति को भी आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं? आप इस तरीके से

प्रमोद महोदय नहीं नहीं नहीं।

श्री मनो राम बागची यह छद्मचार का मामला है। जब कोई स्कूल मास्टर बच्चों को कहता है बहो कभी यह कहना है हाँ इस तरह से तो नहीं होना चाहिए। लोक सभा का भी सदस्य है उसकी जनता की बात को बताने का आप मौका तो दें। उसको इसका हक तो होना चाहिए।

MR SPEAKER I have asked you to read out the statement. You are not reading from the statement.

श्री शरद यादव इसके बारे में गलत बयानी दोनो हाउसिस में की गई है। राजेश्वर वंसत कन्सलर में

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing you. Either you read the statement or do not read at all.

श्री शरद यादव कांग्रेस की ओर देख कर बोलता हूँ। उसमें बोलियां लगाई गईं। बोलियां लगाने में बाध करनी है।

MR SPEAKER Under the rules, you have only to read out the statement.

बी शरद बारव : साय कोई नया मामला है ? 377 में बहुत से मामले बढ़ाए गए हैं । सायको कैंसे मामला समत से नहीं जाता है । मुबारक से होता है जो निजा है माय बहो बोतता है । ये क्यों बैठे हैं ? निकले । वो बो जगह, मुस्लिम वरसाह साहब ने वहाँ को ए० ए० राजन साहब से बंधन के बंधन में कहा कि रिश्वी विकास प्राधिकरण ने हाथ ही में

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the statement.

बी शरद बारव : डॉ० डी० ए० ने हाथ ही में कोमाट की निमाती की थी जिस में सोपो ने बोलिया सगाई को वल के बारे में राज्यतया और लोक सभा में जो यस्त बयानी की गई है उसमें वह कहा गया है कि रिश्वी विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा की गई निमाती में बहने शरद पर होती समत इंस्टीट्यूट में सगाई की । मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस में पांच लोग थे । बहती होती को थी वह । करोड़ 31 साय 37 हजार....

MR. SPEAKER: I am now asking the Reporters to stop recording. You are not sticking to the rule. Under the rule, you have only to read out the statement. Nothing more.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record. You are repeatedly defying me. You have given me a written statement and I have allowed that. Either you follow that written statement or you do not follow that.....

(Interruptions)

डॉ० लक्ष्मीनारायण पारेव (मन्सूर) : सम्पत्त को, कोई नई परम्परा इस तरह में नहीं जाती जानी चाहिये । जो बलव्य लक्ष्य में निष्ठ कर दिया है वही पढ़ना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to follow the rules laid down in this regard.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Otherwise he will have to sit down. This is not the way. Better be disciplined.

MR. SPEAKER: We have laid down the rule and we follow that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I find you are incorrigible. I do not think I can allow you.... (Interruptions) You just read the statement and confine yourself to the rules.

बी शरद बारव : वह इयाक को बंदे साय ?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): This is a serious matter, Sir. It cannot be confined only to Rule 377. People in high power.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. At present we are under Rule 377.

बी शरद बारव : सम्पत्त को, निष्ठ रिश्वी में स्टेटमेंट दे रहा था, सायको न रिश्वी बहने रिश्वी था । उस के बारे में बात बहुत ही इन्कीरनेबल था गई है ...

(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot. Unless you give me a copy of it, you cannot read it.

बी शरद बारव : तो वह जो यस्त बयानी है इसका बोद्धि देता है सायको ?

MR. SPEAKER: I call the next Member.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

(vii) DEATH SENTENCE AWARDED TO SHRI Z. A. BHUTOO, PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I seek your consent to raise the following matter today which is occupying the minds of many people not only in this country but all over the world.

The matter relates to execution of Janab Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a former Prime Minister of Pakistan, who has been found guilty by various higher courts in Pakistan on charges of conspiracy to commit murder of a political opponent.

Whilst it is customary not to interfere with the internal affairs of any country—Prime Minister Morarji Desai's statement on the same was appropriate—yet, a new situation has arisen because of the sudden visit of Shri Shankar Bajpai, India's Ambassador in Pakistan who visited Delhi this week-end returned to Islamabad after meeting Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and other political leaders. It is understood that his visit was connected with the rejection of the review petition made on behalf of Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Very recently a top most personality in our country in a public speech expressed that Shri Bhutto's life should be spared. We also note that practically all the governments in the world have pleaded for clemency. The Bar Association of Jabalpur has passed a resolution in favour of Janab Bhutto.

Since Pakistan is our closest neighbour and we have friendly relations with this country it is natural that this House would be interested to know the actual developments that are taking place concerning Shri Bhutto *vis-a-vis*, the government's latest attitude with regard to the same in the context of the utterance made by the First Citizen of the country.

श्री सुरेश्वर विक्रम (साहूजहाँपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, पाकिस्तान में मुद्रो की सजा को ले कर विद्रोह की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमा पर सेना इकट्ठा कर के हमला करना चाहता है जिससे पाकिस्तान की जनता का ध्यान बंट जाये। इसलिये हमें अपनी सुरक्षा का पूरा इंतजाम करना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to the Budget (General)—further discussion on Demands for Grants under

the control of Ministry of Planning. Shri Shrukrishna Singh.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the Government react.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not react for them.

श्री मनोराय भावड़ी (महारा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेंट की इच्छा यह है कि उस की जान बचती जाये, सोफ-सभा के मेम्बरों की यह इच्छा है कि उस की जान बचावा जाये। (अव्यवधान)

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: (Anantnag). Mr. Speaker, Sir what has happened today is that because of the proposad execution of Mr. Bhutto, a number of infiltrators have stated coming into Jammu. Today's report is that most of his relatives are crossing over to India to save their lives. I would like to know whether you will permit me to raise the issue under 377.

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice. I shall consider that after the notice comes. I do not give any assurance unless the notice is given.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Because you have been considering I would like to know your reaction. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh. You have taken 9 minutes. Please be brief now.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My point is that you allow a call attention on this. You did not allow me previously to raise the issue on the plea that it was a state subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi, that type of imputation is not fair on your part. Mr Singh.

12.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80— contd. MINISTRY OF PLANNING— contd.

बी बीएचए सिह (मुंवेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन दिन बर्षा करते हुए हमने कहा था कि हर प्रॉड में एक भूमि सेना पड़ी करना चाहिये। अब हम अपनी सारी विकसित ग्रंथें मोलित चला रहे हैं, ग्रन्थोपय का कार्यक्रम, सिंचाई, विद्युत्, पर्यावरण, सड़क, पाठशाला, भवन-निर्माण, ग्रामिण जल यह सारे काम चल रहे हैं तो हर प्रॉड में कुछ पन्ने हूय स्थानों पर हम को लंड ग्रामी, भूमि सेना बनानी चाहिये और कुछ स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के सहित इस को दे देना चाहिये और कुछ ग्रामिणों के प्रयोग दोनों के काम को प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करते रहना चाहिये। अब तक जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं होगा, स्वयं सेवी संस्थाएँ सामेदार नहीं होंगी, अब तक प्लानिंग फ्रॉम डिप्टी, पास वट से, और उसके निपेमेन्टेशनम डेवपन नहीं करेंगे तो काम में प्रगति हम नहीं कर पायेंगे।

इसलिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि योजना को यहाँ भी वास्तविकी ग्राम-निर्माण के माध्यम से देस को चुने हुए प्रवर्धनों में हर प्रदेश में ग्राम शुभ कराये। कुछ जगहों पर बहुत कम कारीगर हैं। 5, 7 थोड़ियों से कुशल कारीगरों का पट्टा होना पड़ा है। जमालपुर का कारखाना सन् 1862 में शुरू हुआ जिसे अंग्रेजों ने शुरू किया। यह एशिया का सन से बड़ा कारखाना है। अब दूसरा महापुष्ट शुरू हुआ तो अंग्रेजों ने वहाँ स्टीम इंजन का काम बन्द कर राख बवाने का काम शुरू कराया। जनक 3, 4 वर्षों तक मुट्ट चलता रहा तो वहाँ शरख बनने लगे। जमालपुर में उस समय 22 हजार मजदूर ग्रामों, एम्प्लोशन का काम करते रहे। शरख बनाने में भी वहाँ के मजदूर कुशल हो चुके हैं। 125 वर्ष तक स्टीम इंजन का काम चलता आ रहा है। इस में भी इतने कुशल लोग बढे हैं, उनका उपयोग करना चाहिये। वह कारखाना आज दम तीव्र रहा है। मुश्किल से 7, 8 हजार घादमी यहाँ बडे हैं। अब कई थोड़ियों से लोग कुशलता प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, तो यह सरकार का काम है कि वहाँ शरख निर्माण का प्रयत्न घण घण कराये।

शरख निर्माण का काम मुंवेर में चल रहा है जो कि जमालपुर के बगल में है। वहाँ 2 हजार घादमी बन्दूक निर्माण का काम कर रहे हैं। जमालपुर में शरख भी थोड़ियों द्वारा घादमी ऐसे हैं जो पार्म-एम्प्लोशन का काम अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं, बन्दूक, पिस्तौल

सारी चीजें बना सकते हैं। योजनाकारों को चाहिये कि मुंवेर और जमालपुर में बड़ी मात्रा में शरख निर्माण कराये और साथ ही साथ जमालपुर के कारखाने में शीकल इन्जन भी बनाने शुरू कीजिये। जमालपुर से बेलनों का काम छीन कर दूसरी जगह दे दिया गया है, शील और एक्खल का। काम भी दूसरी जगह दे दिया। मोरामा का कारखाना जो अभी टेक-मोडर किया सरकार, जे. वैभव बनाने का, लेकिन फ्रॉट पुनी का मोडर दे रहे हैं मोरामा हाउस को। फ्रॉट-पर्व का काम तो मोरामा और जमालपुर में हो सकता है, वैभव निर्माण का काम हो सकता है। हम योजनाकारों से कहेंगे कि जहाँ कोयला खोला मान जालग है, वहाँ पर कारखाने लगाये जायें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि कच्चा मान बढी है, कोयला कटो है और कारखाने नहीं और लगाये जायें। वैकवई रिजल्ट को घाने बजाने के नाम पर कारखाने खोलने के सम्बन्ध में सरकारों द्वारा बोलीटि-कली माटिनेटिड हथ से काम होना है। हमारी रैजने पटरिया भी पगी रहनी है, समय भी बर्बाद होना है और लागत का पचा भी बढता है।

खडगपुर और शाखा - निपलजना के बीच में बहुत ज्यादा लाइमस्टोन है। खो गरी बहा पर मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट बिछाया जाता है। शाखा में एक मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट था, जो घन बन्द पडा है। उस का जीर्णोद्धार किया जाना चाहिये। जमालपुर और खडगपुर की पट्टाड़ियों में बाक्साइट भर हुआ है। बिजली देकर वहाँ एलुमि-नियम का कारखाना चालू करवाना चाहिये। बहनबाव के नजदीक कोयला और पानी है। इस लिए बहनबाव में बुरल बिजली तापघर चालू करवाना चाहिये।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the suggestions given by the hon'ble Members on planning and I have also taken cognisance of the criticism that has been made of the plan. But on the whole I am happy to find that there was no criticism that the whole planning is wrong. It was pointed out at the outset that there is a dichotomy in the thinking of the Planning Commission in the matter of raising resources, or in the matter of taxation. I do not see where the dichotomy lies when we want to raise more resources. It is said that agriculturists have been given some concessions. That does not mean

any dichotomy That is done in order to raise more resources so that agriculturists can produce more. But there is no question of giving undue concession to anybody in this manner.

The question of more people to be taken away from agriculture is certainly very valid. We have too many people depending for their livelihood on agriculture. That is quite true. But it is not possible to reduce this dependence very quickly. It goes on getting reduced and it should come to about fifty per cent. But to do that we have to give alternative employments to other people in the villages and that is why I have taken more care to see that priority is given to this factor in the development of villages. That is why it has been done. Therefore my hon'ble friend who has great experience of planning and who made the suggestion ought to be satisfied that we are trying to see that planning goes on better lines in future.

We have had planning now for the last twenty-eight years. And it was new to us. It was introduced and brought in by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. But for him, perhaps it would not have come here. That is how I look at it and that is the greatest service that he did because without planning we would not have made this progress. But as we were new to it and as we were very eager to advance more quickly the Plan were certainly made in a very optimistic manner both with regard to the targets and also with estimates of the resources and that is how it went astray to some extent. I had tried to draw attention to this in the Third Five Year Plan and brought it back to reality but again this over-optimism and desire to go forward more quickly landed us into more trouble. But that happens. I do not say this to find fault with anybody. But we have got to benefit by all that experience and see that Planning becomes better and better every day.

We are therefore now seeing that the targets are not made more ambi-

tious than really justified and costs are not under estimated. That also we are seeing. But I have found this that over the years we have gone on making projects and making estimates. And no estimates have remained where they were. They have been doubled more or less every time. And that has been really the difficulty why these conditions arise. We are now therefore trying to see that estimates are more real and they do not increase inordinately when actually the implementation is done. We are now seeing that in respect of those who make estimates if those estimates were found to be wrong then we will take cognisance of them and see that they are brought to book. That is the only way to bring sense into this and that is why we have taken those steps now. And it is a so one of the purposes of the Plan being made a Rolling Plan, that we take such steps.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) The Ministers accept the estimates. They must take the responsibility. Why should other persons take the responsibility for them?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI My hon. friend ought to know that Ministers are not experts and they are not Accountants and they are not Auditors. They have got to accept the figures given by those people who are experts. He himself ought to know that. He himself was in Planning.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA But Sir who is going to be taken to task?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Those who have made the estimates.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA In Parliamentary Democracy it is the Minister who must be held responsible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Well, that is all right. My hon. friend says that because he is not a Minister now. But

[Shri Morarji Desai]

If he had been a Minister, he would not have said this, I am quite sure. So, what is the use of saying this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would say the same thing always.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I do not say anything which is incorrect and my views do not differ from position to position.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But this is not the way to look at it. Certainly, those who are responsible for it, ought to be held responsible for it, I agree there. If the Minister is responsible then, he should be held responsible. But, when a project is made, the project is made by experts,—not by the Minister. Estimates are not made by the Minister. The Minister can go into it, can examine it, and yet he does not know more of it. Therefore it is not possible for him to be responsible for that kind of a thing. But he will be responsible if he does not find out why they have increased and who is responsible for it. That will be his responsibility.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Because he does not know these elementary facts he will never become a Minister!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If by violation of the principles of Parliamentary Democracy, I have to become anything I will never become.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Nobody has a monopoly of Parliamentary Democracy. That also must be understood. One who makes criticism ought to also hear criticism. Otherwise there will be no democracy left. Therefore, that is one of the fundamental principles....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I said it in the light of what Mr. Sathe has said.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is why one ought not to take it ill when something is said. I don't take it ill...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Sathe was telling.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even Mr. Sathe must not be replied to in a way, where he has no right to say anything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have I no right, Sir?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not saying he has no right. I have not said that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He does not know the elementary things that you were talking about.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then, Sir, it was said that there were difficulties about Railways and coal. It is true that there have been difficulties experienced in the matter of taking coal to various places. Therefore, power generation also is suffering. Some other industries also suffer. There were difficulties in the Railways on account of floods for some time. We suffered from it for a few months. But now that has been set right. I had taken a meeting with the Railway Minister and several Ministers and some others concerned only about a week back and we took stock of the situation and we decided that urgent steps must be taken to see that this difficulty is removed. More difficulty was caused by wild-cat strikes by some persons who are not even members of regular trade unions.

But that dislocated the Railway in certain particular places and that is why the whole transport became difficult. We are now taking steps to see that those who do this kind of a thing will be properly punished and a notice has been given to them. Also, we are trying to see that the Territorial Army will also work with the Railways so that their work is not impeded. That

is how we are taking urgent steps to see that coal reaches wherever it has to reach, but it takes a little time before the things are straightened out.

It was argued that remunerative prices ought to be given to farmers. I agree with this entirely. But what is remunerative and what is not remunerative will always be a debatable point.

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Cit-
toor) Why?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI There will be differences in estimating even the cost price, but we have got to be more realistic in the matter. We have ourselves increased the support prices of wheat, paddy, gram and other produce. We have increased the support prices and that is what shows that we are alive to this fact, but we cannot go on increasing more and more. Then the prices will never be held. If the prices are to shoot up always then no economy will be working properly. That is why inflation has got to be halted. That is what we are trying to do. I hope we will be helped in doing that rather than being asked to go in the reverse way.

It was mentioned that there have been several working group reports and they have not been placed before the Parliament. We are having as many as 90 working groups and they are more meant for the benefit of the Planning Commission and their reports cannot be put here in the House. Then, it will be impossible to do any work. They have been taken into account by the Planning Commission in what they do.

It was pointed out that we must pay more attention to the U.P. hilly areas and similar other hilly areas and some other backward areas. We are trying to do the best that we can. There are sub-plans in these matters and we are trying to see that these areas receive special attention and the Planning Commission has been attending to it to the best of its ability and under the

circumstances in which we are functioning.

It was pointed out that land reforms ought to be implemented soon. This is a permanent demand, this is quite true. But land reforms are being implemented in most of the places. They have not been completely implemented in many places, I would agree, but the attempt is to see that this is done, but this is more a thing to be done by the States and Centre can only go on writing to them which we are doing all the while. If the hon. Members show me some other effective way I am prepared to consider it, but do my hon. friends mean that I must arrogate to the Centre the powers of the State Government? How can that be done? We must have some patience in this matter and see that we work in taken up there. Let them tell them more than tell me all the while, but because I am very handy here and they can go on telling me that is all right. If that gives them satisfaction I am very happy.

There was a reference made to Ganga-Cauvery link. That is for better irrigation and supplying more water in several of these areas. We are attending to this problem very seriously. There is a Garland Canal Scheme which was prepared by one Mr. Dastur which I saw first in 1975 and I was attracted to it at that time. But soon after that I was detained and I could not attend to it. As soon as I was free I took to it again and I called him and called several engineers also. And we are now investigating the possibility of implementing this scheme. That can be done, but it can be implemented only when we are certain that there are no undue risks involved in this scheme. If that scheme fructifies, many of our problems will be solved because then all floods will disappear. There will be no dearth of electricity anywhere. There will be complete irrigation facilities for almost 90 per cent of our land. And there will be water-ways which will add to our transport facilities, and it will give employment to our people.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

No person will remain unemployed, if this scheme comes into effect.

But the scheme is full of some dangers also. It is a scheme where, if I may say so, a canal of about 1500 miles across the Himalayas from east to west, has to be dug, about 400 to 500 ft. wide, and the other two below in the middle, and one at the end in the South, and then vertical canals out of that, so that all the waters of the Himalayas and the rivers are joined together, by also having some reservoirs of some suitable places, so that the water is perennially available. Then no floods will be there to do any damage—now endless damage is taking place due to floods every year. But the difficulty is that the Himalayas are considered very young. Even though they are 15 million years old, they are young in the sense that there is no hard rock throughout, and there is a lot of earth and, therefore, there is a danger that there may be landslides there, and if that happens, instead of avoiding floods, it might cause floods. We are, therefore, examining it very minutely, with the help of the engineers of the FAO, as also of the World Bank. Recently, I have also requested the Prime Minister of USSR to help us with their engineers who have great experience in these matters. They are dealing with the waters inside Siberia. Therefore, we are examining this matter very seriously, but we have to take the necessary time, before we can given to implement it.

But we are not idle in the matter of other schemes nor in the meanwhile, we are waiting only for this scheme to fructify. These are all being examined simultaneously.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you say that it will be taken up on a war footing?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: "War footing" is a very convenient word. We are doing it urgently. That is all I can say. If you are satisfied by calling it as "war footing", I am happy. You can

call it so. I am doing it urgently, ever since I have taken charge. I have talked to the World Bank and to the FAO.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe is fond of war.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't say that I do not want to call him a war-monger. Nobody wants war.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want war against poverty—unless you want peace with poverty.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of peace with poverty. That scheme also requires a large amount of money, not less than Rs. 15,000 crores or Rs. 20,000 crores. It is not certainly a great problem. It will take about 10 to 15 years. The money can be raised or obtained from friendly countries. I don't think it will be difficult, but the whole question is whether we can implement it without any risk. That is being examined very seriously, very urgently—and if it makes my friend happy, on a war footing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am also, as I said, meanwhile examining the other sub-plans for the canals, so that we don't remain idle, but go on increasing the irrigation facilities in the meantime, because they can all be dovetailed in to the other schemes. We cannot wait for the other scheme. If it does not come, then what?

Therefore, we are seriously engaged in it. That is all what we can say. The Planning Commission, therefore, is trying to do everything in this matter. The question of deficit financing was raised. It is a serious question. I do agree. I am not happy at all with the deficit financing that we have got now. But it is a thing which has been inherited, inherited means, because the plans have gone on like this, suddenly to take a right about turn.

will upset everything. And therefore we are trying to see that we slowly come to a position where we do without deficit financing. There has been a large dose of deficit finance in the last two years. But prices have not been affected by it because we have taken other counter measures to see that that does not affect it. I agree that deficit financing ought not to be used as the convenient instrument, it is not a convenient instrument at all. It is a very delicate instrument sometimes it can be used but it can be used only with certain safeguards, when there is enough production of consumer goods, their availability is complete, then deficit financing may not be harmful so much because then there will be no question of its effect on prices. But all that has got to be guaranteed before we can take to it as a method of expansion or development. The planning commission has taken note of all these factors.

'I am very thankful to my hon. friends for reminding me of the danger of deficit financing and also for reminding me about the experience of the past. We are taking lessons from it. I was once connected with it and therefore I cannot say I am not responsible for it we are all responsible, it is no use disowning responsibility; it is easy to find fault with others, we do not want to do that. We have to take note of the fact of past experience so that we benefit by it make things better and do not commit the same mistakes. That is how the planning commission is attending to these matters.

'PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) When the hon. Prime Minister was mentioning a point about the rolling plan, at that point Shyam Babu intervened and distracted him. Would he please say a word on that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI I have explained it before, therefore, it was

not that I was interrupted by him and therefore it was left, he should not be blamed for it. It is a rolling plan in this sense; that it must be continuous planning, of course at one time we take note of five years it takes note of perspective planning for 15 years or more. Every year we take count of it so that we know what we have done in the year, whether we have not reached our target, whether we have not done properly so that we correct ourselves immediately the next year and become more realistic in our planning all the while. Every year we go on adding one year to it. It all depends upon how we are successful in taking stock at the end of the year. It is also a new thing that is being done and I think we will be more successful in correcting ourselves by this method, that is why we have taken to it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Have we got any rolling plan now?

MR. SPEAKER This cannot be turned into a question hour.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) May I know whether in this planning the Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal is going to be taken up? It is very important to West Bengal and the Eastern Region.

MR. SPEAKER It comes within the scheme.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) I welcome the Prime Minister's remarks with regard to the Garland canal scheme. All of us are aware that water is a state subject, for quite some time we have been asking that it should be removed from the state list and made a subject in the concurrent list. Otherwise you cannot

[Shri K. Gopal]

push through any of the schemes. I want to know whether the government is seriously thinking of making interstate waters a national resource that way.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Without making it a central subject, we can certainly pool the resources of the centre and the states in this matter. No state will be standing in the way; I have no doubt about it; I do not think therefore it is necessary to amend the Constitution and create suspicion in the minds of the states; I do not want to do that.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the cut motions to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any member wants to withdraw his cut motions.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 1 to 17.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 17 were by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 18, 19 and 48 to 51.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motion Nos. 18, 19 and 48 to 51 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI GIRDHARI DOMANGO: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 20 to 23, 26 to 32 and 43 to 45.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motion Nos. 20 to 23, 26 to 32 and 43 to 45 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 24 and 25.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motion Nos. 24 and 25 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Cut motions Nos. 38 to 42 moved by Shri Kumari Ananthan. He is absent. I shall now put these cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 38 to 42 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning."

The motion was adopted.

D demands for Grants 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Planning Voted by Lok Sabha

| No of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3 1979 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | |
| | | Revenue
Rs | Capital
Rs | Revenue
Rs | Capital
Rs. |
| MINISTRY OF PLANNING | | | | | |
| 72 | Ministry of Planning | 40 000 | | 2 01 000 | |
| 73 | Statistics | 2 62,13 000 | | 13 10 63 000 | |
| 74 | Planning Commission | 1,07,28 000 | | 5 36,41 000 | |

RE MATTER UNDER RULE 377
DEATH SENTENCE AWARDED TO
SHRI Z A BHUTTO FORMER
PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN—
Contd

give advice to any people unless we are asked for it. Specially in the matter of relations that we have with Pakistan at present it would be misunderstood completely

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) Sir, may I be permitted to make an explanation about the matter raised under rule 377 about Mr Bhutto? There is one wrong information which has appeared. From papers they have drawn some conclusions that Mr Bajpai has come here in connection with something serious. I did not meet him. I read it only in the papers that he had come here. If it was so urgent he would have met me. But I found out that he had come only on his own for his private purposes and there was no meaning attached to it.

About Mr Bhutto being hanged, I have said from time to time every time I have been asked, that we can not interfere in other countries in what they do in their internal matters. This is certainly an entirely internal matter. Again, it is a matter of law. Therefore we cannot

AN HON MEMBER Rashtrapati said it

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Rashtrapati only said that he gave his personal opinion, when asked him. I cannot do that. (Interruptions) Don't try to equate me with. (Interruptions) I am not going to do it. But when my friends here are beginning to say about this why are they so very silent when so many—60 people—were hanged in Iran?

AN HON MEMBER You also are silent

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Because I follow a uniform policy. You are following no policy. I am following a uniform policy of not interfering with any other States in their internal affairs. Therefore I do not say. No exception is to be made in this matter.

13 05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—
Contd

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER. The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicat-

ing the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 47 to 57, relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs"

Demands for Grants 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979 | | Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue | Capital | Revenue | Capital |
| 1 | 2 | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS | | | | | |
| 47 | Ministry of Home Affairs | 44,78,000 | .. | 2,23,89,000 | .. |
| 48 | Cabinet | 20,66,000 | .. | 1,03,31,000 | .. |
| 49 | Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms | 1,33,07,000 | .. | 6,75,34,000 | .. |
| 50 | Police | 38,57,73,000 | 1,84,31,000 | 1,92,23,66,000 | 9,21,55,000 |
| 51 | Census | 1,35,52,000 | .. | 6,77,62,000 | .. |
| 52 | Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs | 33,35,95,000 | 18,27,80,000 | 1,58,07,99,000 | 76,77,66,000 |
| 53 | Delhi | 24,84,29,000 | 15,13,36,000 | 1,24,21,45,000 | 80,66,81,000 |
| 54 | Chandigarh | 3,97,44,000 | 1,84,98,000 | 19,87,19,000 | 9,24,91,000 |
| 55 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4,73,33,000 | 3,05,33,000 | 23,66,63,000 | 15,25,62,000 |
| 56 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 44,31,000 | 42,25,000 | 2,21,54,000 | 2,11,24,000 |
| 57 | Lakshadweep | 98,31,000 | 41,22,000 | 4,91,56,000 | 2,06,07,000 |

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola)
 Sir, I want to start this debate on the Ministry of Home Affairs by saying that in the last two years the most dismal performance of the Janata Party Government is in the field of law and order, security, the unity and integrity of the country, the protection of minorities and harijans, the growth of crime and the general loosening of the grip of the Government on administration both on police which is their direct charge and even the general administration.

13 07 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is the general picture of the last two years and particularly the last one year

Instead of continuing to remain in this euphoria of the initial victory and sudden acquisition of power at the Centre this Government should have been able to find its moorings and consolidate the unity and strength of this country. Instead of that, the picture that we find is that the Government is pursuing a policy of non-issue non-priority of personal vendetta. As my hon. friend pointed out if you see the whole central theme that influences the entire thinking and working of the Government it appears to be this obsession. Therefore, they are not able to give the right lead in the right direction. A Government of commissions omissions and persecutions will naturally get landed in non-priority.

According to me the most important field is the field of law and order. That is the primary responsibility of any Government. What is happening in this field? We began with atrocities in Bihar. Then came riots in Aligarh. Hundreds of workers were shot down in Kanpur and Pantnagar. In Delhi the capital city the life of the ordinary man is so insecure that the other day the girls of colleges had to march in protest coming to Parliament to meet the Speaker and say

that even in broad day light they cannot safely travel in buses. Is that a compliment to the Government's law and order administration? And the tragedy of all according to me is that ultimately for the first time in the history of this country those who dispense justice the magistrates and judges were forced compelled to come out in the streets asking for their legitimate demands of just equality of treatment. If justice is not done to those dispensing justice if they do not have a feeling of justice what kind of justice will they dispense?

Coming to the police force I would ask the Home Minister because he has been an administrator what is the best way to inspire confidence in officers? They must know that the politicians the Minister will stand by them even if they commit a mistake. But what has been the attitude of the Government since it came to power? While trying to wreak vengeance against the ex Prime Minister you suspended and arrested two senior officials Secretaries. This demoralised the services and there was an inner protest. The result was you had to eat your own order reinstate them honourably and it is no secret to any one that there was a tremendous resentment in the higher administrative services. They have been reinstated because they were not found guilty according to you but against the person who is supposed to have not even put a signature but consented to it ex Prime Minister the case still goes on in the High Court.

The next case was against Bhinder. A notorious dacoit had committed so many murders. The allegation was that he was drowned. All right. What do you do? You haul up the highest most respected official of the police force in this case of DIG's rank, for a crime of murder under section 302 grace him and his colleagues in the most shameful manner. What do you think will happen to the police force? Will they now feel encouraged to do their duty? They would think we cannot catch dacoits

{Shri Vasant Sathe}

and bring them to book, because if somebody gets interested somewhere, we will be nowhere. Then, why should they take interest in the investigation of daylight murders and robberies here?

Then again, see how much this basic obsession of yours has done? You said you would not tamper with the judiciary. The latest case is that of Vohra. I said it on the floor of the House. You may try to explain it away. You said his appointment had already been decided upon, all that you did was that you did not issue the notification till actually he disposed of the case. Why was not the notification issued? If you had decided to make him a Judge, you could have said that it had been decided to appoint him, but that he would assume charge after he had disposed of the case. You could have announced it. No, you did not want to announce it earlier. You wanted to postpone the announcement till he gave the decision of guilty against the persons before him. This is the commonsense, common inference any man will draw. Are you going to raise your prestige about your impartiality and the credibility of the judiciary in this way?

Take another case. I am going to hold the Home Minister directly responsible for it. I asked the other day a question under Rule 377 about Turkha's appointment in Manipur Commission. Your reply says that this person was appointed to be an authority to report to Shah. His original terms of reference is that. As soon as the Shah Commission's term was over, obviously this authority would become redundant. But no, it did not. Manipur Government itself did not want him to continue. They had said that repeatedly. But you advised—you are stating in your reply that you advised—Manipur Government. You means who? Should I not hold the Home Minister responsible? Should some petty official be hanged tomorrow? You say that as per the terms

of reference, the authorities "were initially required to submit their report to the Shah Commission of Inquiry. Further when the term of Shah Commission came to an end on 31st December 1978, it was suggested to all the State Governments, which had set up the authorities that they may (i) give a short extension to the authority and allow it to finish the cases already taken up for public hearing, (ii) suitably revise the terms of reference of the authority to the effect that the report of the authority may thereafter be submitted to the concerned State Government instead of the Shah Commission as originally envisaged and (iii) have the remaining complaints inquired into through normal administrative channel." You have given this advice. This is what follows later on. You say in para 6 "while communicating the orders of the Government of Manipur extending the term upto 31-3-1979."

I have a copy of the notification here. "The Government has stated that this will be the last extension." These are the words. "Whereas the Governor of Manipur is now of the opinion that by way of last instalment of further time..." There were four extensions. What is this begging for further extension? For what? The only object of this can be inferred. He tells some one here—I do not think that the Home Minister will fall a prey to such a nasty way of behaviour—"allow me some more time, I am getting Mrs Gandhi, I have served a warrant against her, just give me one more extension". Is that the object for which the Commission or the Authority is to operate? On the last occasion you advised the State Government "give him one more extension". This is so shabby and scandalous. Why is the Government behaving in such a manner? I cannot understand that. Prime Minister Morarji Desai told "remove this fellow, he is an white elephant. You cannot afford to have him". Even his initial appointment was not in order, according to the Law Minister. The

Law Minister and the Prime Minister think one way. What is the speciality and why is it that the Home Minister Mr Patel, is advising the Manipur Government, forcing it to continue with this man. Now you say that it was the last extension. I want to know whether he has been given further extension after 31st March because that would be only on your advice. If after having said that this was the last instalment of further time for completion of the inquiry further extension has been given, the only conclusion will be that the Home Minister is going and doing it for vendetta just to humiliate and harass Mrs Gandhi. You cannot imagine this. Mrs Gandhi is being called as a witness. That Inquiry Authority is only for the excesses of Manipur. She is being called from here to give evidence there and once or twice she had difficulties, she could not be served. What does the authority do? It sends a warrant and not only that he wants to initiate contempt proceedings. Can you ever imagine an Inquiry authority doing this? Under what authority is it doing this? You do not see such an idiot, who does not know even the elementary principles of law.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) He should not have used that word. (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You see Mr Sathe

SHRI VASANT SATHE I withdraw that word. You do not see an unwise man, an unwise fellow, a fellow of no judicial sense in him to head an authority like that.

The general picture of your Government today is of two types. Your Government is a Government for vendetta suffering from persecution mania. You will not be able to get out of that. Till you get out of that you will have no time to attend to more important priorities in terms of law and order in terms of protection of minorities, protection of the lives of

the people, protection of Christian Churches. Even they are today a victim of vendetta. Day light murders and robberies are taking place. That is your responsibility. You will have no time to attend to them because you are going to be obsessed with one mania how to get Special Courts to try Mrs Gandhi and her family members. But for the same time you will not have special courts for Kanti, for the nephew of Charan Singh for the son of some other Minister. You will not have special courts for the son of Mr Saklecha. Where from did he get Rs. 1 crore to make the bid? You will not do that. Therefore it is a Government which has totally lost its credibility on the field of home affairs, on the field of law and order. Even now forget those 19 months. That record is now old. It is these 24 months or two years that you had been in office. You talk about that now. Come to senses at least now bring the whole country on the rails of sanity, then you will find the atmosphere of cooperation. End this madness. This is what I would like to say. Bring this country on the rails of sanity. This will be the responsibility of the Home Minister.

I thank you very much for giving me this much time.

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE (Nanded) I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to set up a Central judicial enquiry into the riots in connection with changing the name of Marathwada Vidyapeeth in Maharashtra (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to publish the report of the Enquiry Committee set up in regard to the death of Dr Ambedkar (14)]

[Shri Keshavrao Dhondge]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Policy in regard to popular demand to treat neo-Budhists as backward class and grant of facilities to neo-Budhists which were available to other depressed classes (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Indifference towards the communal organisations and associations which are indulging in anti-national activities. (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Indifference towards providing settled life to all vagarant communities in the Union Territories (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to purge all religious books where casteism, communalism, untouchability and other vices have been encouraged. (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to declare the birth and death, anniversaries of leaders like Shivaji, Mahatma Bashwashwar, Mahatma Phule, Dr. Ambedkar, Rana Pratap, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and birth anniversary of Jayaprakash Narayan as public holidays (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take any action

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference in regard to increase in tenure of service and pay as also other amenities including holidays for police personnel. (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Lack of national policy in regard to police and home guards. (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Increasing anti-people attitude and corruption amongst police officers and threat to democracy thereby. (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Anti-people policy regarding checking of communal riots and protection to minorities. (24)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Government's policy of encouraging communal tendencies (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to grant aid to the freedom fighters and dependents of martyrs in Nanded District of Maharashtra. (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to give justice to the ten lakh Marathi inhabitants on Maharashtra-Karnataka border (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need for providing assistance to the kith and kin of freedom fighters and martyrs in Maharashtra State. (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for bringing about revolutionary content in the national anthem 'Jan Gan Man' (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure in setting up special court to deal with cases of injustice to Harijans, Gurjans and other downtrodden classes (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure in stopping atrocities on downtrodden classes in the country particularly in Maharashtra State (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Deteriorating law and order situation in the country and Government's inaction in the matter (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to over-haul the police set-up in Union Territories (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi. (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to uplift Harijans Gurjans and other down trodden classes (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure in removal of casteism and caste-system in the country (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to punish those who are responsible for making wrong announcement regarding the death of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Lack of cordial relations amongst the States and anti-State policy of the Government (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to check the activities of anti-social elements as well as cases of theft and dacoities in Union Territories. (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to settle the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka on just principles. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

Shri Keshavrao Dhondge]

[Failure to check the interference by foreign missionaries in our internal affairs in Maliwara village near Aurangabad in Maharashtra, (58)]

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Satwa). I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check increasing influx of refugees from Bangladesh in Assam, Tripura, West Bengal and Orissa of Eastern Region, (57)].

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to give Nepali language its due place. (59)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to revise pensions of the freedom fighters who sacrificed the best part of their lives in fighting against the foreign imperialists, (60)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take necessary follow up action on the Reddy Commission of Inquiry Report on the Nagarwala episode, which is with the Government for the last six months, (61)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduce to Re. 1."

[Need to have co-ordination between the State Police Forces, the Central Reserve Police Force and the Border Security Force in view of the significant services rendered by them particularly during the floods in West Bengal. (62)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide more funds to upgrade the standard of Police Administration in State. (63)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of a national policy in regard to police force in the country. (64)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to check mounting number of atrocities, violence, rape and killings of Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, (65)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to check continuous infiltration from across the other side of the Indo-Bangladesh border to the villages such as Gandhina, Fulbari and Char Mughna of Shikarpur Anchal under the police Station Karimpur in Nadia, West Bengal. (66)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to resettle some of the former East Bengal refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (67)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the medical services in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (68)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to draw a comprehensive plan for nursing and nourishment of the Onges, the Andamanese, the Shompens and the Nicobarese. (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to establish fast, cheap and frequent transport service with the mainland. (70)]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
(Koraput) I beg to move —

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100”

[Failure to finalise the Tribal Sub Plan Reports in Fifth Plan and Annual Plans of Sixth Five year Plan (85)]

— That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100”

[Failure to earmark funds for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas by the Central Ministries responsible for these areas for socio-economic upliftment and development. (86)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100”

[Failure to keep developmental statistics of Tribal Areas for preparation of project report and to provide funds (87)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100”

[Failure in development of tribal areas and to earmark funds in the plans therefor (88)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100”

[Failure to strengthen the administrative machinery to protect the tribals from all forms of exploitation and to implement the schemes and programmes of tribal sub plan areas in time bound period (89)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Working Group on Tribal Development relating to the Ministry and of the other

Ministries and in timely advice to the States to follow the recommendations of different Committees set up for the development of tribal people and areas (90)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100”

[Failure to mobilise the resources for Tribal Sub Plan Areas by Central Ministries and States (91)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100”

[Need to constitute Working Group on tribal education. (92)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs 100”

[Failure to ensure implementation of the excise policy forest policy personnel policy education policy economic policy cultural policy and other policies relating to the tribal areas and tribal people by the Centre. (93)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for creation of sub-cadre in All India and State level service for tribal Sub-Plan Areas (94)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms’ be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to constitute a Committee to study in detail the problems of administration in tribal sub-plan areas and for making recommendations to the Government thereof (95)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for preservation and development of tribal languages in written and oral form and necessary measures by the concerned authorities for the development of the Saura, Santhali and Kuruk tribal scripts invented by these tribals to write the history and culture. (96)]

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to call the applications from different minority linguistic groups among the tribal communities by giving wide publicity by the Government agencies of Centre and States in the tribal areas to submit before the Minority Commission to include them in linguistic minority groups and to recommend the Government about the safeguard of the tribal languages, culture and tradition (97)]

SHRI MANORANJAN BKAJTA
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to grant equal scale of pay to the Bush Police under Police Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to grant selection grade to Police Radio operators in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to remove the anomalies in the pay scales of laboratory assistants and attendants in Education and Medical Departments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (100)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient funds for construction of rural roads in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (101)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have a free port at Campbell Bay in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (102)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to increase the stipend/scholarship amount for the students of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (103)]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बस्तर) : उत्तापस भरोस, अपनी बात कहने से पहले मैं पत्रनीय श्री साहेब जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने श्री बिहार के सम्बन्ध में, घोर खासकर हरिजनो तथा भूमिहीनों पर होने वाले श्रावण के सम्बन्ध में, कहा, अगर क्या यह वे दिन भूल गये, जब कि बिहार के सैकड़ों हरिजनो को मनसबदारों के नाम पर उनकी पुण्डित ने फल करवाया और उन पर श्रावण किया। आज जब बस्तर को भूत कर वह जो भय बहा रहे हैं, वह उचित नहीं है।

आशुतोष के बाद यह विभाग पहली बार एक अध्यापक-श्रावण आई सी एस को मिला है। मैं बड़ी खुशता से साथ उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि, प्रायः सम्पूर्ण भारत में कानून और व्यवस्था में जो गिरावट आई है, उस से हमें एन्वार नहीं करना चाहिए। उस में बड़ी मेजरी से गिरावट आई है और यह कांग्रेस के बीच बस्तर के शासन की देन है। हमने माफ-माफ आये दिन शराब बिल्लर करते जा रहे हैं। सरकार का नियम

इसलिए हुआ था कि देश में शांति और व्यवस्था कायम रहे । जब तक देश में शांति और व्यवस्था कायम नहीं रहेगा देश का विकास भी नहीं होगा । यह अफराक़ और हानून व्यवस्था को निरावृत्त देश के विकास को भी नुकसान पहुंचा रही है । मैं ज्यादा माफ़ि नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1960 में जब लाहौर पर 140 5 अफराक़ होते थे ता 1977 में यह 195 10 अफराक़ हुए हैं । पुलिस कंधनवान को देखा जाय तो 1974 में जब साठ साहब की सरकार थी तो यदि सी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार हुए ता पुलिस ने 40 पर बाज मीन दो और ग्यापानय में 7 को सजा मिली । यह प्रमाणित करता है कि हमारा अनुमान, हमारी पुलिस का आवरण और पुलिस का चरित्र कैसा है । 1943 में 5 56 राख केस बाज में रजिस्टर हुए और 1978 में यह अनुमान है कि लगभग 15 लाख हुए । 73 में 13 लाख से अधिक हैं । इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि अफराक़ों के चरित्र को देखते हुए हमें उनका गहरा और गंभीर अध्ययन करना चाहिये जानने का प्रयास करना चाहिये कि किन परिस्थितियों में और किन कारणों से अफ़रि दिये थे अफराक़ बंद रहे हैं । हमें यह देखना होगा कि पुलिस विभाग में आज ऊपर से नीचे तक जो श्रेणियाँ बनी हुई हैं इन श्रेणियों में किन तरह से काम हो रहा है । इसको भी देखना होगा कि हमारे अधिकारियों और पुलिस विभाग के निम्न श्रेणा के कर्मचारियों की स्थिति क्या है ? उनकी मन स्थिति क्या है ? क्या बख़ है कि 32 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी भारतीय पुलिस जतसेवी नहीं बन पाई ? अमेरिका में यह पुलिस बनाई की यह हम समझते हैं । इनके बारे में भागे चल कर घातना । लेकिन यह मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि 32 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद आज भी जतना उसी रूप में अफराक़ और घातना है जिस रूप में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के जमान में थी, इसका कारण क्या है ? उनका रिता आज भी भारत का और भय था है । पुलिस और जतना के बीच में क्या खाई है जो खादक है यह पाटी बहो गई । कभी 30 वर्ष की अवधि में आप ने सोचा चित्त किया कि यह पुलिस ऐक्ट 1961 का बना हुआ है आज अफराक़ करने की तकनीक बन गई गरी बाज बदल गई और आज के घातनायक में आप बड़ी चाहते हैं कि घुपने हथियार में हम लड़ाई करें । घातनायक लड़ाई घात घुपने हथियारी में लड़ना जानते हैं । इन पर कभी आप न विचार किया होता ?

हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि पुलिस विभाग का जो मूलभूत ढांचा है उस में आप ने कौन सा परिवर्तन किया ? क्या कारण है कि

आज हमारी पुलिस हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूंछ करने में अक्षम है भयमय है ? इन सारी बातों पर कभी आप ने विचार किया ? आज पुलिस का चरित्र, उनका मानस, उनका प्रशिक्षण उनका व्यवहार तो बड़ा पुराना हो न है ? कबोकि 30 वर्षों तक की हुकूमत न पुलिस को जतनी बनना कर भारतीय पार्टी की सरकार के एक क़रूप में उनका काम लिया है । जनी तरह जिस तरह 1861 के बाद ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारतीय जनता का भयमान और घातना कर करवा था । उसी तरह उन्होंने भी रखा । कभी आप न सोचा कि यह क्या स्थिति है ?

इनका महत्वपूर्ण यह विभाग है । आप आज दिन पुलिस का वाली दंत हैं हम भी वाली दंत हैं । उनका मनोबल ताड़ने का प्रयास करने हैं । लेकिन मैं बड़ी नम्रता का साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन के मूलभूत भावना राबट भाक स्पष्ट रूप में कहते हैं कि हम किसी के नोकर नहीं हैं हम किसी पार्टी के नोकर नहीं हैं । हम किसी व्यक्ति के नोकर नहीं हैं — हम नोकर हैं बाज न, हम नोकर हैं जतना । बतों यदा तक कहते हैं कि यदि सरकार हमें आदेश कुछ और दे और बाज न कुछ और कहता है तो हम उसकी मानस में इनकार करेंगे । 1974 में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने जब बिहार में पुलिस के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को चुनौती दी थी और कहा था कि तुम किसी पार्टी के नोकर नहीं हो तुम काज न के नोकर हो, तुम जतना के नोकर हो तब उन्हें पार्लिस्ट और देशद्रोही कहा गया था । अगर तब उनकी वाली पर ध्यान दिया जाता तो आज स्थिति कुछ और होती ।

आपको याद होगा कि 1977 में गृह विभाग न बजट पर जोरते हुए मन कहा था कि 1961 क पुलिस ऐक्ट को फाड़कर पक़ दा जता दो और नए पुलिस अध्याय का गठन करो । मूख सुधी है कि दत्तात्रेय गृह मंत्री चौधरी बरण निह जी न भी पुलिस अध्याय का गठन किया । साठ जी जिस दन में हैं मैं उनका पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस काम को आजान के बाज हा फौरन हा जाना चाहिए उन पर कभी उन्होंने सोचा ? ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का ताड़ एतनवय निजना है कि इस तरह की परिस्थिति सादा कि पुलिस निपाटी अफराक़ कवियों से जितना भयमान नहीं होता है उसने अधिक अपने अधिकारियों से प्रभावित रहे । लेकिन क्या कभी आपने इन सारी बातों को जानने का प्रयास किया ? जो काम 1947 में हो हो जाना चाहिए था उनका जतना पार्टी की सरकार जतन के साथ ही किया गया । लेकिन

[श्री रामानन्द तिवारी]

उममें भी मेरा एक समोधन है । पुलिस भाषीन में एक-एक अच्छे प्रकार है लेकिन इन आई.पी.ओ.एस. अपराधों पर विचार करने हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्या वे एक गरीब सिपाही के दुष्ट दंड को जानते हैं ? क्या कभी उन्होंने इस दंड को अपने जीवन में महसूस किया है ? मैं उसी जीवन को बिता कर यहाँ पर आया हूँ । 13 वर्ष सिपाही के पद पर रहने तथा बिहार में गृह विभाग के मंत्री के पद पर रहने के बाद अपने अनुभव के आधार पर मैंने गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया था कि पुलिस में सिपाही से मानेदार तक किसी प्रतिनिधि को 'आयोग' में रखा जाये । इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम ने रहस्यमयी और मकनेना जी जैसे प्रकारों पर प्रतिबन्धन किया है लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि उनका अनुभव किताब का है, जीवन का अनुभव उनके पास नहीं है । उनके दुष्ट और उन की तडपन को आप कैसे जानेंगे ? क्या पिछले तीस वर्षों में कभी आपने सोचा कि एक पुलिस सिपाही को लगातार 6 घंटे सोने का अवसर मिला है क्या ? इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इसका कारण क्या है ? आज आप जो आरोप देते हैं उनका पालन पुलिस वालों को करना पड़ता है । यदि वे पालन नहीं करते हैं तो आप उनको परेशान करते हैं । यदि आप चाहते हैं कि पुलिस को निडर बनावे — निडर का मतलब उद्दण्डता से नहीं है कि वे डिमिशन गोडे—लेकिन उन्हें विश्वास हो कि आई.पी.सी., सी. धार की सी. या और जितने कायदे कानून हैं उनका मल्ली के साथ पालन करेंगे और यदि बाहर जायेंगे तो दण्ड मिलेगा लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से सत्ता में कायम रहने के लिये पहले उनका प्रयोग किया गया । अपेक्षा है जनता को भयभीत करने, भ्रामक करने तथा अपना साम्राज्य कायम रखने के लिए पुलिस का गठन किया था । 1857 में जब त्रिशूह हुज्रा तो फौजी तरीके पर यहाँ की पुलिस विकसित हुई लेकिन आप उनको बदलना नहीं चाहते हैं । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी भारतीय पुलिस सीता लानकर हिमालय के साथ कहे कि हम किसी पार्टी के गौरव नहीं हैं, यहाँ तक कि सरकार की बड़ी बात मानेंगे जो कानून कहता है, जो नियम कहता है, जो पुलिस ऐक्ट कहता है—लेकिन ऐसा ही नहीं पता है । माफ कीजिये—बिहार राज्य का कृषि मंत्री — श्री कृपिन् देव सिंह बिधान परिषद् में जब यह कहता है कि हम गुप्ता पावते हैं, पानेंगे — तब इसका क्या अर्थ निकलता है ? क्या इसने अपराधों मनोवृत्ति नहीं बढ़ेगी, अपराधी मनोवृत्ति नहीं बढ़ेगा ? हम तरह की बात कह कर आप उनके मनोवृत्ति को बढ़ा रहे हैं । हर काम में हमारे पोलीटिगन्स इन्टरफीयर कर रहे हैं ।

धीमन, 1857 में जो शास्त्री की सहाई हुई और बाद में वह प्रसफल हुई, जिसको अंग्रेजों ने बिदाह कहा, उसके बाद 1859 में एक पुलिस आयोग का गठन हुआ, ताकि फौज का स्थान पुलिस से सके । 1902 में लार्ड कार्डन ने कहा था—जनता को सब कुछ देने के बाद यदि पुलिस तन्त्र अयोग्य और प्रभम हो तो फिर हम जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं करते हैं । 1861 के पुलिस ऐक्ट में यह नहीं नहीं लिखा है कि जनता के प्रति हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है । इसीलिए लार्ड कार्डन ने सोचा था कि इन्डिड की पुलिस की तरह से यहाँ भी पुलिस का यह सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि जनता में सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो, लेकिन यह हममें सफल नहीं हो सके ।

अब मैं आप के माध्यम से तीन-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । आप एक सिपाही 24 घंटे का गौरव है, आप उससे 18-18 घंटे तक लगातार काम लेते हैं, पाँच व्यक्तियों का काम आप एक भादमी से लेते हैं—क्या आपने कभी चिन्तन किया कि इस के बदन में आप उमे क्या देते हैं ? श्रीमान्, हम 19 वीं सदी के उत्तरार्ध में भी आप देखिए—बी.0.एस.0. एफ.0. सी.0. धार.0. पी.0. के जवानों के साथ क्या व्यवहार होता है । उनको 28-28 दिन तक बार्डर-गार्ड में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, उनकी हथकड़ी लगाई जाती है, उनका बेदन काट लिया जाता है । क्यों ? यदि उनसे कोई छोटी सी भूल हो जाती है, वे छुट्टी से आया घण्टा नेट पड़ते हैं, घुनीकर्म फटी हुई पहने हैं या कोई और गलती हो जाती है, 'तौ' उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है । जिस तरह से इन्दिरा जी के राज में डिस्टेन्डरशिप थी, इन्दिरा जी की वाणी कानून थी, वही स्थिति इनके साथ है । श्रीमान्, मैं भी उसी जीवन से निष्कर्ष कर आया हूँ । यदि कोई सिपाही अपराध करता है तो उस से एक्स्ट्रा-डिल करायी जाती है, जिसको हमारी भाषा में 'दनेल' कहते हैं । जेठ की दीपद्वी में उसकी पीठ पर 28-28 हट्टे बाध कर और राइफल लेकर परेड करायी जाती है और यह परेड घण्टों चलती है, जिसका परिणाम यह निश्चयता है कि कोई सिपाही मर जाने है । क्या आपने कभी इसके बारे में सोचा है ?

बी.0.एस.0.एफ.0. का कानून कहता है—यदि थोड़ा कुमूर भी होजाय, 10 मिनट भीद या जाये, तो उन के अपराधों को यह अधिकार है कि उनको "ट्रांसपोर्टेशन-आफ-लाइफ" की सजा दे सकने हैं । आप के लिये तो दफा 307 है, लेकिन उस गरीब के बेटे के लिये, उस दुखिया के बेटे के लिये, जिसको अंग्रेज ने फौज की दुष्ट में रखते हुए सिपाही बनाया था, क्या आप उस की फौज की सुविधा देते हैं ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको फौज की सुविधाओं की जानी चाहिये । फौज की डिमिशन को लगावो लेकिन यह तो आप करते नहीं हैं । इतना ही नहीं, यह जान कर आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे जो अफसर हैं, अच्छे से अच्छे अफसर हैं, ईमानदार अफसर हैं, वे भी उन निपाहियों में अपना व्यक्तित्व खो बैठे हैं । 16-16, 18-18 और 20-20 घंटे तक निपाहियों को काम करना पड़ता है । मैं यह मंत्री जी से यह भी

निबन्धन करना चाहता हूँ कि कभी 60 सिपाही यहाँ पर सारे भँदों पर डमटो देते हैं। क्या आप न कभी उन के बारे में सोचा है। मैंने वे यात्रा में मोर इस स्थान घूम म ड्यूटी देते हैं। कभी आप ने सोचा कि वे कहाँ बीउने? वे सुबह 9 बजे प्रातः 10 बजे प्रातः हैं, और रात को 8 और 9 बजे तक जब हमारा सेवान् बचना है व ड्यूटी देते हैं। उन के लिए आप ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है। हमारे विषये तो केटीन है और दूसरा सारा सामान है लेकिन उन के पास क्या है। 16 घंटे 12 घंटे और 10 घंटे तक उन को ड्यूटी देनी पड़नी है। आप की नाक के नीचे यह भव होना है जबकि आप ने कानून बनाया है कि कोई भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर या दूसरे सक्टर में लगा हुआ जो आतमी है, उस से 8 घंटे से कभी कोई काम लेना तो आप उसे प्रोत्साहित करेंगे। यह आप का बनाया हुआ कानून है आप का बनाया हुआ नियम है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप इन सिपाहियों से 18 18 घंटे काम लेते हैं। कभी आप ने इस बात को सोचा है कभी इस पर विचार किया है, कभी इस का मनन किया है कि उन का शरीर भी थकता है वे भी मनुष्य हैं व भी इन्सान हैं। घरदार जो चाहते हैं करते हैं। उन के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है। उन की बाणी हो शान्त है और जसा पल चलता या क्या हो खब भी कर रहा है। इसलिए मैं वही नयना से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप जानते हैं कि कहाँ की सर्वो मजदूरी शरीर कापडा है। आप यह देख कि कदाव की सर्वो में भी हमारा जो सिपाही है वह रात को ताड़ा ले कर गनी गली जाता है और जन्ता की रता करता है। और आप उस का देन क्या हो। 240 रुपये उस को आप देते हो जबकि दूसरे लोगों को सारे इन्डुस्तान में 300 रुपये मिलते हैं। एक पुलिस के कुत्ते की बिलाने पर आप 572 रुपये देते हो। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने कभी इस के बारे में सोचा कभी आप ने इस पर विचार किया। मेरे पास इस बात सम्य नहीं है मने विषय पर दिया था कि मुझे ज्यादा समय दिया जाए इसलिए मैं जल्दी-जल्दी समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ आप का आग्रह पालन करने के लिए।

मैं यह भी बचना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे सरकारी कमचारियों को आप 53 सप्ताह और दूसरी छुटियाँ देते हैं। अगर 7 छुटियाँ सप्ताह सप्ताह 60 दिन हो जाते हैं लेकिन आप इन मित्राहियों से रविवार का भी काम लेते हैं। दूसरे सरकारी कमचारियों को आप कमबख्त सोब और फ्रड तीर भी देते हैं। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप उन से भड़कें तो भा काम लते हैं तो उन दिना का आप उन को वेतन दीजिए। जब मैं विचार में मन्दा या और आदरणीय भी धनिक सात मण्डल हमारे स्पीकर वे तो य न यह प्रयास किया था कि उन को 2 महीने की छट्टी दी जाए। 2 महीने की तो उन को छट्टी नहीं छट्टी सिनी लेकिन 21 दिन की छट्टी उन को दी गई थी। इसलिए मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि अगर आप उन को छट्टी नहीं दे सकते तो 2 महीने का आप उन को प्रतिरिक्त वेतन दीजिए। आप हातोडेन म उन से काम लते हैं जबकि दूसरी से काम नहीं लते। 8 घंटे से कभी अगर दूसर काम करते हैं तो आप उन को थोकराइन देते हैं। इस लिए यह आप का नैतिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि 8

घंटे से प्रतिरिक्त उन से काम न लें। अगर काम लन चाहते हैं तो उन को थोकराइन देना चाहिए।

इन व अन्तारा में यह भी कहना चाहता कि सिन्डु रतान में एक सिपाही को वेतन कम से कम 500 रुपये होना चाहिए इस से कम नमन न हो। हमारा देन एक शरीर 200 इन्डियन में 500 रुपये करना है। किता का वेतन 500 रुपये से कम नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं कभी आप को ल कर बन्ना और वह आप यह देख कि एक सिपाही क्या होना म रहता है। सिपाहा का बैरक ऐसा होता है कि उस में उस के लिए इतना कम स्थान होता है कि कहा पर रखने की मजाइस नहीं होती। एक चारपाई पर दूसरा चारपाई रखता है। उस की स्थिति बड़ी खराब होती है और पशु से अधिक हीन अवस्थान में उस रहना पड़ता है। यदि मजदूर से भी हीन अवस्था में किसी को रहना पड़ता है तो वह सिपाही को रहना पड़ता है।

सिपाही का परिवार को रहन वन के लिए यदि आपके पास मकान नहीं है तो आप विचारों पर भवान ल कर उन अमागों के परिवारों को रहन के लिए दा जो कि पुलिस लाइन के मजदूर हो। उस के क्वार्टर में सफाई का बिजला का इन्तजाम हो। उसके क्वार्टर में पछा नंग होता है। क्या उसे गर्मी नहीं लगती है? हम ता एयर कंडीशनर चाहिए हम बिजला का पछा भी चाहिए हमारे घरमरों का सब कुछ चाहिए। लेकिन मने माफ करें कि क्या वह अपना भा का बच्चा रहा है हम ही अपनी मा के बच्चे हैं? आप उन्हें बिजली का पछा दो। आप उन्हें कम से कम दो कमरे वाला क्वार्टर दो। उस व क्वार्टर में रसोईघर भी हो एक लड्डी भी हो एक बराम्दा भी हो। हर सिपाही को कम से कम एक महीने में कम दलित बिजली मूल दी जाए।

म आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके इन सिपाहियों का स्थिति में क्या परिवर्तन किया है। आपने मनो हो लत म बाई परिवर्तन रहा किया है। बैरक में सिपाहियों के लिए साठ वग पीट जगह निर्बिन हानी चाहिए। तिमम वह अपना चारपाई अपना बस्ता अपने बागम रख लत। लेकिन यदि उसका भी प्रवच उसने लिए मुनिश्चन नहीं है। आप सिपाही के लिये यह प्रवच बैरक में परिवर्तन करें।

सिपाही के परिवार के लिए आप चिन्ता का प्रवच करें। उनके लिए एक कम्पनी इन्स्टान हो जिसमें तीन-तीन बच्चा का इन्तजाम हो। उन म कच्चे प्रच्छ विरधन हो। इन के साथ-साथ सिपाहा के बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए कम से कम पाठ की रुपये का अनुमान द ताकि सिपाही अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए, प्राइमरी मिडिल हाई स्कूल की पुस्तक खरीद सकें। जब उसके बच्चे कानिब कहाविद्यालय म जाए तो वहाँ आप उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति दीजिए ताकि उनके बच्चे भी पढ़-लिख कर आई०पी०एम० आई०ए०एम० हो सकें। आप क्या चाहते हैं उनके बच्चे जिन्सीयर सिपाही दरवान या मजदूर बन रहें? अगर आप उनका बिदात चाहते हैं तो आप उन्हें ये सब सुविधाएँ दीजिए।

[श्री रामानन्द निवासी]

हमारे भारतीय संविधान में कहा है कि सब को एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार है। हम न विहार में एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार दिया। पुलिस कमिशन ने भी निष्पक्षिक की है कि सिपाही को एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाए। अगर इस पर भी आप उन्हें एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं तो आप उनका साथ ज्यादा ही करते हैं। आई० गी० एन०, आई० एम० एम० 2, प्राविशियल अफ़सरों को, गजेटेड अफ़सरों को एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार है, आप सिपाहियों को भी एसोसिएशन बनाने की अनुमति क्यों नहीं देते हैं? अगर आप यह अधिकार नहीं देते हैं तो आप उनको जबरदस्ती अपनी ताकत के बल पर उनकी इस अधिकार में रोकना चाहते हैं।

आप उनको प्रमोशन दीजिए। आप पुलिस के अन्धर 99 6 परसेंट भगाने सिपाही सिपाही हो कर ही रियायत हो जाते हैं, भवकाश प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। फिर उनको अच्छा काम करने के लिए प्रेरणा, प्रोत्साहन कैसे मिलेगा? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उनकी प्रमोशन के भवनों का विकास कीजिए जिससे उनको प्रेरणा और उत्साह मिले और वे अच्छे में अच्छा और अधिक से अधिक काम कर सकें।

श्रीमान्, अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें पुलिस को सज्जम बनाने के लिए उस का मनोबल नहीं खोड़ना चाहिए। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हिन्दु समाज में ऊपर से नीचे तक वर्ग व्यवस्था है—उस में ब्राह्मण हैं, क्षत्रिय हैं, वैश्य हैं, दलित हैं। लेकिन पुलिस विभाग में 80 प्रतिशत सिपाहियों की संख्या है सारे देश में पुलिस विभाग में 80 प्रतिशत सिपाही हैं जो कि बहुत दलित हैं, गृध्र हैं, कोष्ठित हैं। क्या आप सीमेंट का काम बानू से लेना चाहते हैं? आप सीमेंट की दीवार बालू से छड़ी करना चाहते हैं? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उनमें अनुशासन रहे तो अनुशासन के मामले यह नहीं है कि उनमें शास्त्र रहे, वे भयभीत रहें। आप कृपा कर उन दलितों को ऊपर उठाइये। उन्हें क्वार्टर दीजिए, एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार दीजिये।

एक प्रतिम बात यह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। कोई भयराज नहीं होता है तो उसके लिए निम्न-विश्व भयराज के लिए क्या सजा हो सकती है इसके बारे में कानून बना हुआ है। लेकिन बेचारे सिपाही के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं है। यदि वह बेचारा डाढ़ी बनाने की वजह से या किसी अन्य कारण से दण्डित हो जाय तो यह ठीक है पर धैर्य से पढ़ें, वे तो उनकी कोई भी सजा हो सकती है, उनका डिमिशन भी हो सकता है, उनका प्रावीकृतन भी हो सकता है। यह भी आपने भयमनों की प्रणाली पर छोड़ दी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कोट है उनमें आप निर्धारित करें कि निम्न-विश्व भयराज में क्या-क्या सजा उसका हो सकती है। उसको आप मुक्त बना

करते न रहें। उनके साथ आप मानवोचित व्यवहार करें, इन्सानों का सा व्यवहार करें। उसको विकार करने का आप अवसर दें। पुलिस का जो सिपाही होता है उसी से जनता का लगाव रहता है, उसी पर पुलिस का सारा प्रभाव निर्भर करता है। मैं बड़े ही नम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ़ आप विशेष ध्यान दें। जो के पैर न फट बिवाई, वह क्या जाने पीर पराई, बास बना जाने प्रसव की पीड़ा। वह गरीब है, वह भयभीत है, इसको घरेलू साहज आप नहीं जानते हैं। इस मामले में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप पुलिस विभाग में भौतिक परिवर्तन करें। यह दम साध पुलिस के जवानों का सबल है चाहे वे

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अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। विधि व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है। यहाँ तक कि विहार में कोई राज ही नहीं है, सरकार नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं है, ना एड भाईर की नहीं है। विहार आप जल रहा है। विहार में कोई संस्था से लेकर रात भर घर से बाहर निवस नहीं पाता है। इसलिए विहार को आप बचाएं। अगर आपने विहार को नहीं बचाया तो विहार जल कर भस्म हो जाएगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after two years of the Janata Party coalition in power, there is a national mood, an atmosphere of disillusionment of cynicism and a feeling of drift in the nation. I have very high regard and respect for the Prime Minister and I listened very attentively to his broadcast yesterday in which he was pointing out the achievements of the Janata Party. I do not want to question the various points that he has raised. But, I must point out that although sectional claims in the various sectors may be correct, the overall impact of this coalition Government is minimal, and it is minimal because basically the incessant infighting in the various constituents of this Government has now reached such a stage that it is no longer funny. It was amusing to see how people who came together for power are fighting, but today it is no longer a question alone for the Janata Party, the whole stability of this nation is coming under question because of this inability of the Janata Party to come out with any sort of co-

herent policy and programme and approach.

Two years ago I spoke on the demands for grants of the Home Ministry. Certain disturbing trends that have been developing over several years have now become more emphasised in our body politic. As a result of lack of strong and clear leadership at the Centre and if I may say so with respect particularly in the Home Ministry, it seems that the fabric of national unity and integration itself is weakening particularly in the geographically peripheral areas of this nation. Just to give two or three instances in the North East you take the dreadful incident that took place on the Nagaland-Assam border where hundreds of Indian citizens were butchered in cold blood. A passing mention has been made about that in this report. Were they not Indian citizens? What did the Home Ministry do when this happened and why this sort of daylight butchery should be allowed within our country? The position in Manipur and Mizoram is also delicate and the whole of that North-Eastern area appears to be in turmoil and there seems to be no clear policy or clear grip as far as the Centre is concerned.

Take the North West. My own State, Jammu and Kashmir remains in turmoil and there an authoritarian and unresponsive regime continues to intimidate the students. I have been out of the country for a fortnight. When I returned I received complaints that students were being tortured in the jail. I have the names here for the information of the Home Minister. Shiv Kumar Singh has been tortured in the jail. Bharat Bhushan Raina was arrested and is missing since then. Many of the leaders of the Youth Action Committee and hundreds of others have been arrested. Many are under ground including the chief organiser, Sehgal. Bhim Singh a colleague and an MLA suffering from a heart disease was ultimately brought day before yesterday here and parked outside the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I

had to personally intervene and get him a room in that Institute. This is the way in which, by repression the genuine aspirations of the people are sought to be suppressed. I have written separately to the Prime Minister about this and I have spoken in this House. I do not want to take too much time on the Jammu issue. But this is symbolic of the lack of grip as far as the Government of India is concerned.

Go right down to the South to Pondicherry. Why was unnecessarily that Union Territory thrown into a turmoil? Firing took place. There was total chaos and confusion. Even now there is no popularly elected Assembly there. I understand a new measure Prohibition is going to be introduced there.

We don't oppose it. But it is a measure which throws out 10,000 people out of employment. Why should it not come through a popular Government? I am saying this to make a basic charge that there is a lack of coherence, lack of clarity and a lack of vision as far as the Government of India is concerned.

Take the problem of minorities. Communal riots still continue to disgrace this nation. I am not holding the Government responsible for it but I am saying that unless the secular and composite culture of this nation is upheld the very fabric of national integration will be in danger. The Minorities Commission was set up. Great expectations and hopes were aroused among the minorities that this Minorities Commission will be able to ensure effective safeguards. What has happened? The Minorities Commission has also become somewhat of a bad joke. The first chairman resigned. About the second chairman there were certain administrative problems. There is no impact of that Minorities Commission also. They are very distinguished people. I personally appeared before the Minorities Commission. But they are not receiving the support which the Government of India must

[Dr. Karan Singh]

give them. If they are really to become an effective instrument for strengthening national integration and for safeguarding the interests of the minorities

Again, a Chief Minister of one State, just because he does not like one of the members of the Minorities Commission, says "I do not recognize the Minorities Commission". This is a peculiar situation. Are the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir not citizens of India? Are the minorities there to be deprived of the benefits of the Minorities Commission? The Kashmiri pandits there number 50,000 that is, 1 per cent of the population; the Buddhists number 50,000, that is, 1 per cent of the population. Why should not the Minorities Commission have jurisdiction over the entire country? Whenever Muslims are in a minority, they must have full protection; but whenever other communities are in a minority why should they not get help from that Commission? Simply because K. S. Bakula, who was a former MP is a member of the Minorities Commission, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir would not allow the Minorities Commission to visit Jammu and Kashmir. What sort of situation are we witnessing in this country? It almost appears that the Centre no longer has the authority. The sovereignty of the Government of India and its writ should run throughout the country. Can Chief Ministers be allowed, under various legalistic or other pretexts, to challenge that authority of the Government of India?

There is the question of rise in social tensions in rural areas, and of caste conflicts. The speaker before me, Shri Ramanand Tiwary, a distinguished and senior Member of the ruling party, or of the ruling coalition, was mentioning that Bihar was in flames. U.P. is in flames. Casteism

11 hrs.

has been there in this country for thousands of years and we wanted to

move towards a casteless society. The vision of Mahatma Gandhi and the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru was that we should move towards a society where every Indian will be judged on his merit, not on his birth. What is happening in this country today? Caste tensions are rising. They are an inevitable process of social changes, but they must be contained within the system, they must not be fanned into the fires of hatred.

Today in Bihar,—the hon. Members on that side will bear me out—in every village, there is a conflict; in Bihar, almost in every village and in every street, people have been thrown against each other in the name of caste. Is this the sort of India that we want to build, an India that is fragmented by sub-nationalism, by religion, by caste? This is not the direction in which we want to move. Unless there is a coherent, clear leadership at the Centre. I am afraid, we are giving an impression that we are gradually disintegrating into chaos.

As far as castes are concerned, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must receive full protection. This is enshrined in our Constitution; and I would urge the Government as I had urged them on an earlier occasion, that instead of lumping Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in one commission, there should be a separate commission for Scheduled Castes and a separate commission for Scheduled Tribes, because the problems of the tribals are totally different, their way of life is different; geographically, they are isolated from the rest of the community and they have special problems, whereas the scheduled caste is a curse, and untouchability is widespread in this country. Where there is Hindu society, this curse has entered, except in Kashmir where there are only Brahmins and no other community. Otherwise, these things are there and they must be removed. On the one hand, efforts must be made to integrate the people of this country, to

see that divisions are not further accentuated as a result of the policy of the ruling party on the other hand the welfare of the weaker sections of the society must be safeguarded by a separate commission for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

Of course the dangerous trend is the general deterioration in the law and order situation I do not want to go into the statistics of crime rates No doubt the hon Home Minister who has a distinguished background as a senior civil servant will be able to come out with figures saying that the crime rate has been reduced But there is even in Delhi a widespread feeling of insecurity as far as the common citizen is concerned New social evils are beginning to develop through films For example I took up the question of horror films Today in the newspaper *The Statesman* there is an advertisement on page 10 The heading is 'Terrifying Opening Friday 6th April—A blood thirsty mob are looking for the barbaric murderer—Jack The Ripper—their bodies lie locked together dead y still (strictly for adults) There is a photograph of a woman and above her photograph the heading is "Hands of the Ripper" The woman is "screaming in terror and the hands are as her throat" Is this the type of poison that we are going to inject into our body politic? Should there be profiteering as a result of these films which pollute the stream of national consciousness? It is no use saying strictly for adults only The advertisements are not for adults posters are not for adults and even if they are for adults I would submit that you will get a sharp increase in the crime rates Every single movie is about the crimes every single movie is about violence every single movie is about some form of anti social elements Is this the way we are going to build a society of Gandhiji's dream is this the way we are going to build Indian culture of which we are all so proud? Even the law and order situation is the worse in the State administrations

कभी हमारे बड़े मित्रों ने कहा कि मुझे ने मुझे पाल रहे हैं। अगर बनाये कि जब मंत्री हो बड़े पापने मुझे तो बन-साधारण बन बना होगा। जब मैं हिन्दी में खोल ही रहा हूँ तो मैं एक बकिना मुला मेरा बान्ना हूँ जो निषधनन सिंह सुमन को है जो वह रसिदें बकिनें और आपने ही रागर के रहने वाले हैं। मैं उसी बकिना में तीन छः सुनाया हूँ। ये हमारी सरकार और इन्फ्रा कावेय के लोग वर जो कहा रहा हूँ सामु हल हैं

इधर वप उन धार धाई बना है
करी तीन बत मन ब्यास का निवारण
उधर नाम बल्लव से ईसा निवारण
इधर गन्धर्वनी भी बहुरिवाचन।

करी कुची बात बह ऊच बोले
हवा में एक हा वर सब हिरन में
पहू लख लाम से राजन के प्रमाण
करी। दिनाकरना गर विरण स।

उधर व वध ह म उन्ना उडा
कहा फिर उबेना कहु फिर मरना
मह बडा बडा पार जा कर लपटा
नार बा बा उर उर ना मरना।

मह हल पार हमारे देश म हो रहा है। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इधर बिम्बा दुर्गों का उधर हिस्सा दुर्गों का। इन देश का तीन न-बाज करेगा पूरे पद बसाये।

Apart from internal factors, there are a so certain external factors which impinge upon our internal situation I do not want to go into it in detail it was mentioned yesterday There are great powers with global interests there are regional powers who are all ways ready to teach naughty neighbours a lesson and there are neighbours themselves with instability in Afghanistan and in Pakistan today The Prime Minister said that it was not proper for him to say anything about Mr Bhutto because it was an internal affair of Pakistan I agree it is an internal affair and I also know from personal experience if I may say so that Mr Bhutto has been an inveterate enemy of this country But even then on the basis of human rights I at least am prepared to raise my voice that compassion should be shown

[Dr. Karan Singh]

to him; at least his life should be spared, not for any other reason but because of humanitarian grounds; I feel that he has not been treated correctly.

I have deviated, the point I am really making is that there are external factors impinging upon our nation because we are a great nation, open to great many influences. Therefore you have a dangerous situation where internal factors and external factors combine to create problems for this nation, and these problems need a national consensus if they are to be satisfactorily resolved. These are not party matters, these are not partisan matters, these are national matters. But I wonder if the government is really aware of the serious dimensions. We get a disturbed feeling sitting here that there is an air of self-induced complacency as far as government is concerned. They seem to be very happy that everything is satisfactory and everything is all right, there does not seem to be a sense of urgency. Mr. Patel, thirty years after your distinguished predecessor came-sake was Home Minister of India, you are sitting here on these benches. May I with great respect urge you to seek once again inspiration from the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad and the other great stalwarts of the freedom struggle, and you snap out this air of complacency that you have developed and function effectively. If you give an effective lead to the nation in the right way the people of India will rally; if you do not, then the people of India will react. May I respectfully submit please do not wait too long, the patience of the people is rapidly running out.

श्री रामचरण कुमबाहा (मधेगपुर) : बगलानि मरोहर, ये बाप का साधारण है कि धार में गमन दिया। यह हमारा घर का मामला है। लेकिन यह का मामला इतना बिगड़ा हुआ है कि पूरे कानून से बरी की किसी भी तरीके की बचा की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। कोई एक भी बारा कान नहीं

बना सकते जिनमें मैं मरीचों की रक्षा के लिए कुछ है। धारा 323 का क्या मतलब है? (व्यवधान)

धारा को करना चाहिए, नहीं किया है तो यह कोशिश करना सारा बड़ाधार हो जायगा।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ धारा 323 का क्या मतलब है? जिन तरीके धारमी को जब चाही, जहाँ चाही भर पेट मारो, बँकन हड़को मन तोड़ना। यही न मतलब है? इसीलिए गांव का तरीके धारमी को जब कोई भी धारमी मारना या मारवाना है तो कह कर मारना है कि देखो, मारने मारने चाहें मन हो मार जाना लेकिन कुछ टूटे फूटे नहीं बरो कि यह जानना है कि 323 या 304 बनेगा, 302 नहीं बनेगा। कोई कम नहीं बनेगा। इसलिए बिजुल गरीबों के खिलाफ मामला करने के लिए यह 323 धारा है। इसी तरह 379 है। थोड़ा बहुत उन में डार उधार हो गया है लेकिन 379 में धारा 250 रुपये से कम की चोरी हो तो पुलिस दर्ज नहीं करेगी। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसी हरिजन बस्ती में या मरीचों के दोने में अगर चोरी हो जाय तो रितने चरो में 250 रुपये का धारा मिलेगा? 250 रुपये का भाव जिन मरीचों के यहाँ नहीं है धारा की मर्यादा के जमाने में भी उस में घर की रक्षा क्यों करेगा?

इसी तरह 426 धारा 427 है, ये बताने की धारा है। उन में हरि जन धारने का दाम मिला है। चाहे रात भर बिन कर 500 धारमी इन दाम का खेन बाज करे, पुलिस गालगी दाम धार का धार दाम पैसों पड़ने पड़े दोस्त दाम मिलाएगी। उस भर काटने के लिए जरूर 50 रुपये की दाम नहीं बत जायगी तब तक कोई मुकदमा नहीं बनेगा। धारमी का मार धारने की मर्यादा छूट है। (व्यवधान) धार की भी पड़ने। यह धारा की तो 1861 में बना था। उन समय एक रुपये में एक मन गेहूँ धार बावन मिलता था। उन समय पचास रुपये में और मा जानवर था? दाम रुपये में बहिया के बहिया पैसों को आरों मिलनी थी। हाथी के पचास धार बाई जानवर इतने पैसों का नहीं था। तो यह हमारी बहरी की रक्षा के लिए नहीं बना था, यह हाथी की रक्षा के लिए बना हुआ था। मैं धारा में बहुत चाहता हूँ कि जब तक धारा इस तरह के उलटे कानून की टीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक धारा नहीं बनेगा। धारा में बड़ा बिरोध पीठा कि हम ने मिला मयाज कर दिया। मैं गुजरात के धारा 109 धारा 110 के रहने हुए बरा मरीचों का मिला दाम जो दारा है किसी भी तरीके की 109 धारा 110 में बाज कर बिजली भर मारना का मतलब है। धारा धारने हाथ से धारमी पीठा बाधवाया बरिग। धारियों के लिए धार मर्यादा के लिए धारा ने मिला धाम कर दिया। बरीचों का मयाज बाधवाया है। इसी को इसलिए, यह तो धारमी कोर्ट तक बाज कर धार बाधवा लेकिन तरीके को बाध कीलिए जिस के बाध का टिकावा नहीं है, उन को बाध

छुटाएगा ? तो अब से गरीबी और धनियों के रास्ते पर आप को कानून बनाना पड़ेगा । अगर आप गरीब और धनी को लाइन पर नहीं खींचते हैं तो काम नहीं चलेगा । जैसे आप देखें, आप कट्टा रखना बन्द कर देंगे । मंत्री जो जरा ध्यान से सुनें । उन को कट्टा रखने से आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं और गरीबों को लाइनमें नहीं डाल सकते हैं । तो फिर हम को भी कट्टा कर दीजिए, हम भी निपट लेते । क्यों आप हम को कानून के जाल में फँसाने हैं ? विपक्ष आप को गुडो से चिन्तित होने की जरूरत नहीं है । अगर कट्टा रखने की इजाजत हो तो गरीब निपट लेते गांव गांव में कट्टा रख कर । लेकिन धनियों का कट्टा पुलिस छीनने नहीं आयेगी और गरीब आदमी किसी से कट्टा में जाए तो सुरक्षा उसे बन्द कर देंगे । कट्टा कट्टा भी रख कर बन्द कर देंगे । आप हुआ कर के इस कानून को भी बदलें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य कैसे बदलेंगे ?

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा : अब यह बत जानें कि कैसे बदलेंगे ? हम चाहे ही मंत्री हैं । हम मंत्री होते ही बना देते कि कैसे बदलेंगे । वा मंत्री हो जाता है उस की धरत बड़ी हो जाती है । हम सारा साधारण आदमी हैं । वह तो यही समझते हैं कि हम को धरत बहुत कम है । दार्जिलिंग मंत्री बनने के बाद हम सोचो की राय एवम नहीं सुनते ।

दुसरी धार में आप में कहना चाहता हूँ, नौकरशाही है । बहुत में गुना करता हूँ—निर्भर हो कर काम कीजिए । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी कहते हैं कि जनता एकदम निर्भर हो जाय । तो, कोमन, त्रिग को आप चाहते हैं कि वह निर्भर हो, वह हो या नहीं, लेकिन 10, 20, 30 और धूम्रपार ता निर्भर हो हो गये चरम निर्भरता का पूरा लाभ उठा रहे हैं । वे जिस काम को करना चाहते हैं, उस में कर ही लेते हैं, क्योंकि उन को रोक नहीं सकते हैं ।

अब नौकरशाही को सीजिय—इन के बारे में आप को सोचना पड़ेगा—हमारे पूर्ववर्ती गृह मंत्री जी—को 0 चरण मिह सी—को छात्रा हुआ, जिस में हुआ ? इन्दिरा जी की गिरफ्तारी के समय किस से छात्रा हुआ—क्या हम तरह से कार्य विधान बुनिया में है ? मैं गुडता हूँ—रफा 420, 379, 120 (ए) के मामला में मजिस्ट्रेट ने कितने लोगों को छोड़ा है कि धार चने चाहते, कपीय कीजिये ? कपीय वापु जब प्रचार जो के मामले में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को कोकशभा में तिम में गुम राह किया ? मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ—ये जो आप के विश्वासवाज नौकरशाही हैं—ये आप को गरीबों को पत्नीता लगाने के लिये बैठे हैं—आप हमारी भाग को मानिये या न मानिये ।

श्री विनोद महापात्र्य (सीरमपुर) : यह तो पहले से है ।

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा : पहले से है या नहीं मैं उस में नहीं जाता, लेकिन आप के पत्नीता लगाने

के लिये बिल्कुल तैयार हूँ—इन बात को आप नोट कर लीजिये । आप हमारी बात का विचार करे या न करें, लेकिन हम आप के साथ रहेंगे, जब तक हम को हम दल में रहना है हम आप को बोट देंगे, इसलिये कि बोट में आप का है, लेकिन हमारी जीभ, हमारे विचार हमारे अपने हैं । इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन पर ध्यान लगाइये ।

आप का समाज-कल्याण का काम खुद चलना है, आप आदिवासीयों का कल्याण करते हैं, हरिजनों का कल्याण करते हैं, पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण करते हैं, लेकिन जो आप के अधिकारी हैं—वे सब उन का काम करने वाले हैं । मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना हूँ—उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने “कीम-माफ़ी” और “छात्ररक्षण” के लिये आदेश निकाला । विद्यार्थी तदुपलक्ष्य के पास, कानून-मो के पास या किसी अन्य अधिकारी के पास प्रवेष्ट कराने के लिये जाता है, तो वे सब उस को इन्कार कर देते हैं । आप बतलाइये—वहाँ और तमोली में क्या चल रहा है—मैं महल जी ने पूछ रहा हूँ । कागज में तमोली लिखा है और वहाँ तमोली दोनो एक काम करते हैं लेकिन बुकि उस में अपने आप को बड़ा लिखा है—इसलिये वह श्रेष्ठ है कि तुम पिछड़े वर्ग में नहीं हो । एक और उदाहरण देखिए—जीप और जकार में क्या पक है, लेकिन आप की नौकरशाही वह नहीं है कि वे परिपक्व जाति या जन-जाति में नहीं हैं । आप जरा देखिये—जिस तरह से धरत वा अपने बिना जाता है । धरती में लिखा है—नरुज, छिन्नी में उस का नरुजवा कहते हैं—यह उस न यदि तुरहवा लिखा है तो बात छलम । कुछ समय में नहीं आता कि इस के चलने पिछड़े वर्गों का क्या होगा ।

इस विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ—यदि आप मजबूत में पिछड़े वर्गों, हरिजनों और आदिवासीयों का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो इसी तरह से समाज कल्याण अधिकारी इन्हीं वर्गों के जाग को बताइये, बरना आप तो बजट में रफा देते जायेंगे, लेकिन उस को लेनेवाला कोई नहीं रहेगा ।

नौकरियों में देखिये—आप तो उन के विषय रिजर्वेशन करने जायेंगे, लेकिन आदमी कोई नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि व लोग निष्पक्ष दिवा करेंगे कि कोई मुठिया आदमी मिलना ही नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन्टरव्यू को पढ़ें । मैं समाज कीजिये, आप जिस लिये इन्टरव्यू लगे हैं ? आइए 1000 और आइए 1000 के पदों में विस्था हुआ है—क्या तुम्हारा कोई सम्बन्धी सेवा में है । यदि विस्था होता है कि नहीं है तो बहुत मुश्किल में, 200-400 आदमियों में मैं कोई एक आदमी का जाता है बरना भाग ही नहीं है । मेरे सामने एक लड़का आया—कुछ साला और लाला था, उन का मुश्किल में इन्टरव्यू में छोट दिया गया । मैंने पूछा, क्या बात है ? यह उत्तर प्रदेश का मामला है । उन को कह दिया गया कि मुश्किली पर्सनेजिटी नहीं है । मैं गुडता चाहता हूँ—मुश्किली के लिये या प्रोपेटर के पद के लिये क्या काया या लडा होना जरूरी है वा बेबनू होना जरूरी है ? मुन्दर होने में वह क्या गलत दख्खा काय करेगा ? इन्टरव्यू में सारे प्रपेटर बिग कर पहले से तय कर लेते हैं

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

कि किसी सेना है और यदि कोई बाहर का आदमी कम्प्रीट कर के आजायगा तो उस को इन्टरव्यू में छाट दिया जाता है। इसलिये इन्टरव्यू को हटा दीजिए। उस की जगह पर मेडिकल करवाइए। लडका एक मास का है या दो मासों वाला है, माई पाच फुट का है या माई पाच फुट का है, एक पैर का लम्बाई है या दोनो पैरो का लम्बाई है, बोलता है या नहीं, यह सब डाक्टर अपनी जांच के बाद जतना देगा। इसलिये मेडिकल करवाइए। सर्जिम के लिए डिग्री या मर्टीफिकेट वापे भी ममान पर दीजिए। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। पता नहीं कि प्राय करेंगे भी या नहीं? अगर नोकरी के लिए, ऊपर नोकरी के लिए प्राय डिग्री ममान कर दें, तो स्कूल, कॉलेज और यूनिवर्सिटी में जो छात्रवाली होती है और मान्यता की जान पत्ती जाती है वह नहीं होगी और यह चीज बन्द हो जायगी और कोई नानापक प्राधो भी हम में नहीं पाने पाएगा। प्राय इन्टरव्यू को खत्म कर दीजिए और नोकरी का इम्तिहान लीजिए। ऐसा प्राय करने, नौ में समझना है कि अच्छे लोग या जाएँ और नारा, चाचा, फूफा और जतिन के आधार पर जो लोग या जतिन, वे नहीं या पाएँगे। प्राय तो किसी का बाबा बचकर दे या किसी का माना बचकर है नौ वह समझना है कि मैं खुदा ही जाऊँगा क्योंकि काम में भरदू या है कि मेरा रिश्तेदार ऐसी सर्जिम में है। डर बाब की प्राय ममान कीजिए।

शाय हो माय हिन्दी का पगला भी प्राय में ही बिम्बे है। मैं जानता हूँ कि प्राय की यहा कारखाना खुला हुआ है प्राय के डालने का। प्राय का टुकमाल बना हुआ है और यहा कुछ विज्ञान बैठे हैं जो हिन्दी के दुश्मन हैं। वे हिन्दी का कारखाने में डालने हैं और जब तक कारखाने में सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन नहीं हो जायगा, तब तक कोई मानुष प्राय देश में बनने लायक नहीं होगा। श्रीमान्, प्राय जवान पर बनती है, जवान उस का कारखाना है। यहा हिन्दी का जो कारखाना और पार्लियामेंट के लोग बैठ कर बनाते हैं और प्राय बैठ कर पार्लियामेंट में बनवाते हैं, वह ऐसी प्राय है जो लोगों की जवान पर नहीं बनती, वह निरुक्त हक वर्जन जैसी है, इस को हमारे मजदूर जी समझने होंगे और प्राय दूसरे लोग न समझते हों, हमारे यहा प्रायों में जो चडवा चडवाया जाता है चाहे वह जितना भी बड़िया हो और बड़ा हो मेडिकल नुरल चडवा चडवा के बाद प्राय डाल कर पानी पीने के लिये दिया जाए, तो कोई नहीं गियगा। कल्पे का मतलब यह है कि प्रायका जो प्राय बिबाद है और अन्त डाल कर निजने है वे उस वर्जन जैसे हैं और वह ऐसी प्राय है जो प्राय बनना की जवान पर प्राय बनती नहीं है। जो तब जवान की जवान पर प्राय बाने वाली प्राय नहीं होगी, तब तक वह नहीं बननेगी। हिन्दुस्थान को जो 16 प्राय हैं, उन में घरेलू या कोई भी जगह ऐसा नहीं है, जिस का पर्यायवाची उस में न मिले। अगर लम्बि में पर्यायवाची अगर है, तो उस को मेने में क्या जर्ज है, बनना का पर्यायवाची प्राय मेने में क्या जर्ज है, बनदू का पर्यायवाची प्राय मेने में क्या जर्ज है। मुझा के नाम पर हिन्दी और देश की दूसरी भाषाओं को प्राय क्यों नष्ट कर रहे हैं। श्रीमान्, मैं अगर विरोध पक्ष में

तो प्राय प्रधान मंत्री जी का प्रायण, कोमोजन के प्राय पर न होने देता। हम का प्रधान मंत्री यहा पर या कर लो प्राय में प्रायण करना है और हमारे देश की कोई भाषा ही नहीं है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री घरेलू में प्रायण करते हैं। अगर डिमापिये को बनवाना ही था, तो हिन्दी का भी डिमापियेन हो सकता था। पूरे देश का सम्मान करने में क्या कायदा प्राय को मिला? मैं प्राय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण भारत के प्राय जब हमको कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारी भाषा नहीं पढ़ेंगे, हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ेंगे, तो बाग हमारी मजदूरी आती है यहाँ घण्ट हम उन पर हिन्दी लाद रहे हैं तो वे भी हम पर घरेलू लाद रहे हैं। यह दोहरा काम चल रहा है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की जो यह शिक्षापत्र है, यह कुछ जायज है और यह प्राय के राज्य में हो रहा है। हिन्दी प्रदेशों की सरकारें मस्कून को फ्रि-प्राय के मूत्र में डाल कर भाग कर रहे हैं इस देण का। मस्कून को अगर बि-प्राय से निकाल दिया जाए, तो मजदूरन बगना, गुजरली, गरी, तमिल, तेलगू, कन्नड और उर्दू पानी पड़ेगी और तब दक्षिण प्राय के जो लोग बैठे हैं, उन को कोई चीज नहीं रहेगा कुछ कहने का। मस्कून के पक्षपाती यह है, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। किसी का नाम से लिया तो पता नहीं क्या होगा। मैं निर्द्वे इतना ही प्राय में कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राय को मस्कून का मोह हटाना पड़ेगा और तब भारत की एकता कायम होगी। मस्कून हिन्दी के प्राय या भारतीय भाषाओं के प्राय भव पड़ने हैं और पढ़ेंगे अगर वह एक श्रान्तन सबजेक्ट की हैमियर में रहेगी। इसलिए अगर प्राय भारतीय भाषाओं को पनपाना चाहते हैं, तो उत्तर भारत की सरकारों ने यह निवेदन करें कि यह जान-बूझा ममान करें। और मस्कून को त्रिभाषा मूत्र में निकालें। प्राय केन्द्रीय फार्मुले में भी मस्कून नहीं है। यह हिन्दी भाषा प्रायों की सरकारों ने जायबदूदा करके त्रिमये कि दूसरी भाषाओं को पडाना न पड़े, यह चार भी बोली कर डाली है और यह चार तो बोली कर के वे यहा पर हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी का जगडा करवाते हैं।

मन में मैं प्राय में रहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्थान में अगर अंग्रेजी बिपमना ममान प्राय नहीं कर सकते हैं तो फिर प्राय प्रायों का पुनर्गठन कर दीजिए। उत्तरप्रदेश का नाम किता उन प्रधानमंत्रियों ने जो उत्तर प्रदेश के रहे। प्रायों जी ने हमें यहा निब्याया है कि जो भी प्राय विरोध प्रकट करता हो वह मार्क्सविक रूप में कर दो। उत्तरप्रदेश को प्रधान मंत्रियों का बिलोना दे कर के उत्तरा नाम किया गया। बिहार का नाम किया गया। (अवधान) बिहार के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति थे। मैं प्राय में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश बाने प्रथम थे कि हमारा ब्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री हुआ है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश का उस में कोई शित नहीं हुआ। मैं कहना हूँ कि प्राय प्राय कर के क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन को ममान कर दीजिए। हमारा स्थिरा हम का दे दीजिए। उत्तर प्रदेश का मूत्र में प्राय तब जितना प्राय प्राय, वह प्राय नहीं होगा प्राय उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम रमणिया भी हुआ कि वह प्रायों की लडाई में बहुत अधिक मजा बहुत, अधिक प्रायों की, उत्तर प्रायों यह हुआ कि प्रायों ने उन के प्राय, प्रायों, ब्यहार

जिया उसे अपना सोनेवा लडका मगाने रहे । भाप भी मगाने रहे और इगलिये समाने रहे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में क्यासनर विरोध पक्ष के लोग चुनाव में खोतवे रहे जो कि भावजन मना में पावे हैं । कांग्रेस में भी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ वही व्यवहार किया जो अंग्रेजों ने किया । घर घर जनता पार्सी भी नहीं बनेगी तो डीक नहीं है । इस से तो प्रष्टा नहीं है कि भाप राज्यों का पुनर्गठन कर दें । छोटे-छोटे जब राज्य हो जायेंगे तब भाप हवा कर के हमार हार तो नहीं मारेगे ।

भाज उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी और पूर्वी इलाका में समीन सामान का बच है । उत्तर प्रदेश का हक उत्तर प्रदेश को द बर में भाप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का मला घोट दवे है । भाप हमारे साथ न्याय कीजिए । हम उत्तर प्रदेश का विवृत बदला नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन हमें भाप हमारा हक छेन पर मजबूर कर रहे हैं । हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारे पत्रकार व पत्रिकों के साथ प्राण खान रहे और हम पीछे पड़ रहें । भाप हमें मजबूर न कीजिए इस के लिए । हम मन से नहीं चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बर्बाद हो । श्रीमद् हमारे राजस्व से भापका बेग एम० ए० तब पड़ गया लेकिन जब हमारा बग जाई तबल में नाम रिकाने के साथ हमारा तो यह सब बिस्वादी है । भाप हमारे बट का भी बा० ए० पास तो कर जाने कीजिए । भाज उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी और पूर्वी भाग में बच है । हम चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बटवारा न हो लेकिन हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि दोनो भागों के बीच जो समझौता है वह भी दूर हो । जब तक हमारे राजस्व से उनका बिकार होता रहा तब तो मदा मारो लेकिन जब कुछ हम से अपने बिकार के लिए कहा तो क्या कि हम अनय हो जायेंगे । इस को भाप कुछ अच्छी तरह से समझ लीजिए कि चाहें सामाजिक समझौता हो, आर्थिक समझौता हो, क्षेत्रीय समझौता हो, इन सब को दूर करने का कीडा जनता पार्सी ने उठाया है । भाप गृह मंत्री होने के नाते इस देश के सब से बड़े मालिक हैं । घर का जो मालिक होता है वही तो घर मंत्री होता है । घर का जो मालिक होता है वह घर में आए किसी भी व्यक्ति को निकाल बाहर कर सकता है और बाहेर तो बाहर गए या मारो हुए यादमी को बला भी मक्ता है । भाप चाहें तो वह जो क्षेत्रीय समझौता है इनको दूर कर सकते हैं । मैं भाप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इनको दूर करने के लिए भाप तुरन्त प्रभावी कदम उठाएं ।

इही शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) Sir, during the year for which we are discussing the performance of the Home Ministry we have found that it has been marked with, by and large, indecision, inaction, procrastination, ad hocism and status quoism

Sir, being in charge of the All-India Services in this country and thereby

the bureaucracy, the Home Ministry has by and large succeeded in intensifying the bureaucratic regime over this country and the administration. Sir this Ministry was charged with a very important task of dismantling the structure of Emergency and to uproot its foundations. But Sir how has it performed this very important function? Two years have passed since the people of this country have restored unto themselves their democratic rights and have won back their fundamental rights. But at the same time they changed the Government and assigned to the new Government a very important task of punishing the perpetrators of the most heinous crime against the Indian people during those 19 months of Emergency. But what the people have found is that there has been hesitation and the Government has been dragging its feet if not there is what Dr. Karan Singh rightly said a feeling of complacency. That is the impression of the people of this country. Now Sir you will recall the events beginning with the clumsy arrest of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her release the actions that have been taken by the Government in meeting the problems and in taking follow up action. Sir the people's impression is that the Government has been suffering from a sort of inferiority complex which had given rise to credibility to the forces of reaction. The Shah Commission did a very commendable job with all the difficulties that it faced. But the follow-up action has been tardy. What was wanted was a vigorous pursuance of the recommendations of the Shah Commission but we have found that they have been more concerned with their fighting and advantage has been taken by the forces of authoritarianism to regroup themselves. Sir, lack of decisiveness in action has been the main source of strength of the anti-people forces in this country beginning to combine. Take the case of Special Courts. Our Party from the very beginning has been suggesting that because the enormity of the crime was such that if one has to go through the usual procedure of criminal

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nal trial, then the whole process would have been shelved and this Government had to wait for the introduction of a Private Member's Bill in this House to wake up. Then, take, if I may say so, the most surprising action of going to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion on a Bill. That shows as if they are having a guilty complex or they are trying to give a feeling to the people of this country that they are not sure of their own steps and action. Now, the Supreme Court's opinion has been obtained. This House has passed the Bill. Then some amendments have been made and I believe Government has agreed to those amendments for the compulsive reasons that are obvious. But what has happened with regard to the final passage of the Bill? When will the Courts be set up? What is the time table? Is there any time table for this? That is why the people feel that although a very important job was given to this Government, and this Ministry was the administrative ministry to carry out the mandate of the people, they have been by and large wasting valuable time allowing those who held the people of this country as captives, as objects of their mercy and subjected them to the most repressive attacks ever known in the history of independent India, to go about the country boasting as great champions of democracy—a wonderful result of the functioning of this Government! Therefore, it is long overdue that the forces of torture and Fascism were given as object lesson, so that the people of this country cannot be enslaved again. I believe the hon. Minister owes the people a duty to say categorically how long things will be allowed to drift.

The Shah Commission report has been available for a long time—more than one report, the Reddy Commission report, the Grover Commission report, other Commission reports as well. The people have been eagerly waiting for the Government to wake up and take follow-up action. You

go through the process of inquiry under this Act, you obtain reports, a considerable sum of public money is spent, but then no action is taken on those reports—as if Government wanted to have a sort of face-saving device before any action could be taken. They do not even take action on these reports. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take the country into confidence on this vital aspect and tell us categorically what they propose to do.

Another dismal record of this Ministry is their repeated failures to protect the lives of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the minorities and also the weaker sections of the people of this country. One would have appreciated it if, instead of frittering away their energy to save or protect the old and decrepit cattle population of this country, they had been a little more conscious of their obligation to protect the human population of this country. Starting with Belchi and all that—I do not want to go into the statistics of this, there is an admission in the Report and in the Government statements and in the discussions in this House that there has been a failure. We found last time Choudhury Charan Singh gave us a comparative statement, as if a little less number of incidents of atrocities against the Harijans or the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was justified in this country. During the Congress regime it was much more, therefore let us not get unduly perturbed about it. This attitude we have found to be one of the sources encouraging those people, a section of people, who have been exploiting the Harijans, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the economically backward people. We have been telling the Government that not only have they to take administrative action, but it is also essential that they pay proper attention to land reforms, to raise the economic condition of that section of the people, the unfor-

fortunate people of this country who have been at the receiving end, although 30 years of independence have gone. Here in this country a handful of people have been enjoying the fruits of independence for years. The disparity between the people has been increasing very fast and during 30 years there has been accumulation of more and more wealth in the hands of fewer and fewer people while the poor have become poorer in this country.

I know this is a matter of over all Government policy and this Ministry alone is not responsible for this but this Ministry is responsible to co-ordinate its policy and at the same time impress upon the other agencies of the Government the solemn responsibility which had been imposed on the Central Government by the Constitution of this country by the organic law of the country by the founders of the Constitution. That solemn duty that responsibility is not being performed by the Central Government and the Home Ministry is responsible to the people of this country and they are responsible not only to protect the lives of these unfortunate people of this country but also owe an explanation as to why vigorous steps are not being taken to stop these incidents. Let us not have statistics for this purpose. Statistics will not save the people. The other aspect is to be very much borne in mind. There is encouragement of casteism in this country. Casteist politics is being followed. We are proud that if one goes to West Bengal, he will see that there is no casteism in West Bengal. The Minorities Commission went there. I am not making any reflection on any of my friends. I am not making any reflection on anybody. We are proud that we do not believe in casteism in politics and we have seen what havoc this cancer of casteism has caused in our body politics. Elections are being conducted on caste politics. In the services also caste politics has been brought in. In different sectors of Indian poli-

ty, public life and social life, the cancer of casteism is corroding the very fabric of our Indian life and Indian society. Therefore it is very important that the Government takes a very serious note of these aspects.

Communal riots are still taking place. One can say well you cannot avoid that. But Dr. Karan Singh rightly said and I agree with him that the feeling in this country is not there that the Government is aware of the problem and is awake and is trying to take vigorous steps. How can you ask the people to believe that you are genuinely and sincerely trying to do something in this respect? They find that the ruling party is more concerned with who will be the Chief Minister who will be the Minister and so on and so forth. The sickening display of mutual distrust and bickering in the ruling party and dispute has affected the administration and administration takes the benefit of that. If there are non functioning political masters then the administration takes the advantage of it. Therefore we request the Government please realise that the time is running fast. There are forces standing waiting in the wings to take advantage of your inaction. Take advantage of your internecine quarrels and bickerings. I am not concerned as such with their inner party matters but I am concerned with what effect it has on the administration. Because of that so many state matters are pending here in Delhi for months and months. Chief Ministers have to run to Delhi; the Ministers have to run to Delhi. We the Members of Parliament have to make representations one after another. Some of them are trying their best. I have no doubt about that. But there is a feeling that things are coming to a standstill because of these reasons.

My time is short but I want to point out two very important things. The police verification system is still being continued even after the de-

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mocratic rights have been restored by the people to themselves. This is very important. In the ordinance factory, even the civilians were subjected to police verification only at the time of recruitment. After the Janata Government came, in December 1977, even prior to that, new regulations have been brought into force whereby every two years there has to be police verification. Now this has justifiably caused serious resentment amongst the employees. Our Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu has written to the former Home Minister, Chaudhry Charan Singh on this matter. We would like to know from the Home Minister very categorically—it is a matter which is agitating the minds of thousands and thousands and lakhs of Government employees in this country—whether you are going to maintain this absurd methods of police verification, whereby even the ordinary rights, the democratic rights of the Government employees are sought to be interfered with. How is this cancer going into the bureaucratic set up? In a case of Punjab National Bank, a letter was addressed to two employees of the Bank. I am reading out that letter from Punjab National Bank dated 11th November, 1978. It is addressed like this:

"S/Shri S. Bhownuk and P. K. Biswas, CPM Members of Staff, C/o Punjab National Bank."

Is this the way you are going to treat the Government employees? Is this the instruction that has been given from your Ministry which is in-charge of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and which is in-charge of the different all-India Services? Has that instruction been given that the employees will be known by the affiliation they may have with a particular political party? An official letter is being written in this manner. I do not have time to read out what they have

said. They say that an inquiry was made from the Finance Ministry; they have only passed it on; they do not know what it is. I will send him a copy of that letter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India wants to treat the Government employees in this manner.

We had a discussion only two weeks ago about article 311(2) (c) and article 312 of the Constitution. If you want a committed public civil service, if you want to rely not only on top echelons in the administrative set-up but if you want to get the willing cooperation and support of the employees generally, then you have to get rid of these draconian provisions in the Constitution which have been used only for the purpose of taking vindictive and repressive actions against the Government employees. This is a matter which is of great importance and I request the hon. Minister to take note of it.

The other matter is about the language problem. There has been almost a unanimous demand for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Not only the people speaking that language but a large number of people in this country have supported it. The Bills have been presented in the House for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth schedule. What is the attitude of this Government towards this? If you think that by trying to adopt an attitude of Hindi chauvinism you can solve the language problem, you are living in a fools' paradise. When there is an attempt to impose Hindi, there is bound to be a resistance. Coming from a State where we are not against Hindi at all—the people there are muttering some Hindi whether correct or incorrect—I say, we shall oppose imposition of Hindi. I quite appreciate the feeling of a very large section of people in this country who are resist-

ing the imposition of Hindi. Steal-
tfully, by various methods, it is sought
to be imposed. Let Hindi flourish
on its own strength let Hindi be
one of the finest languages. We have
no quarrel with that. It has to develop
on its own. Don't try to impose it
on the people. At the same time,
other languages also have to be devel-
oped including Nepali language for
the inclusion of which in the Eighth
Schedule there is a very persistent
demand.

With regard to police, our Chief
Minister has said that we deeply ap-
preciate the service that were ren-
dered not only by the State police but
also by the Central police force dur-
ing the devastating floods. We have
openly acknowledged it. We are
thankful to them. That was the out-
look witnessed during the time of tra-
gedy. But unfortunately, that out-
look is not available with the police
generally. They are being utilised for
the purpose of repressing the working
class movement even in Delhi with
which the Minister is concerned. The
workers of the Simplex Co Ltd have
been agitating for meeting their legiti-
mate rights, protesting against ille-
gal acts of retrenchment and lock-
out. How did the employers manage
to tackle the situation? They in-
voked Mr Patels police. They are
willing to oblige them. The police
force was utilised for the pur-
pose of beating up the workers
and tried to help the employer
by bringing in casual labour setting
up one section of workers against an-
other section of workers by creating
divisions amongst them. They are not
at all wary of beating up the work-
ing people in this country. You see
the difference between West Bengal
and other places. That is why to-
day the working people are realising
who are their real friends. Please
don't utilise the Police for the pur-
pose of breaking up the movement of

the working class or to suppress their
aspirations. You will never be suc-
cessful. Mr Patel, I can assure you
that.

Now funds will have to be made
available. We want better service
conditions for the police. Our State
has been asking the Central Govern-
ment for more and more funds so
that better housing facilities can be
created and their service conditions
can be improved. We know that the
Police forces in this country are not
receiving the best of treatment. But
a particular attitude has been devel-
oped among them. They have been
utilised for all sorts of sordid activi-
ties. For anti-people activities their
help has been taken and that is why
their mentality has been such. They
are utilised in such a manner that
their reaction is to go against the
people. But there is a welcome change
in the scene when there is a national
tragedy.

Therefore we would request the
Government to help the State Gov-
ernments more liberally so that they
can improve the service conditions
and other amenities for the Police.

With these words I conclude be-
cause my time is short but the law
and order situation in Delhi is such
that the attitude of complacency
should be given up as early as pos-
sible. There are unavoidable impres-
sions in the minds of the people that
their security is at stake. They feel
insecure there is no point denying
it. This matter requires the imme-
diate attention of the Government.

With these words I would request
the Hon. Minister let them activate
themselves and let them show to the
people of the country that they are
serious in carrying out the mandate
of the people.

श्री सन्तो नारायण नायक : (खजुराहो) :
समापति महोदय, यह मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह
समाप्त्य को माने रखी है मैं उनका समर्थन
करता हूँ और इसी सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना भी
चाहता हूँ। इन मंत्रों में प्रधान मंत्री, मंत्रि-
परिषद्, पुलिस, आदिवासी और हरिजन आदि
की समस्याओं के बारे में कुछ प्रस्ताव मांगा
गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रधान
मंत्री हैं और मंत्रि-परिषद् है यह देश की सर्वोच्च
शक्ति है। अगर हमारा मंत्रि-मंडल बहुत अच्छी
तरह से काम करे, उसके विचार, उसकी नीतियां
सही हों और जो सक्षम तब किया है उस और
यह अच्छी तरह से चले तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ
कि उनके नीचे काम करने वाले जो बड़े बड़े
अधिकारी हैं, विभाग हैं यह और देश की जनता
उनका अच्छी तरह से अनुकरण कर सकती है।
जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि
हमारा राज्य, हमारा प्रशासन गांधी जी की
नीतियों के अनुसार चलेगा, गांधी जी ने जो
हमको सन्ता मराना है, जो देश के लिए लाभ-
दायक नीतियां हैं, जहाँ के अनुसार हम चलेंगे,
अगर इसका पालन विधिवत होना है तो मैं
ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस देश के लिए यह प्रमाण
यह ही सामकारी होगा। यहाँ तक मैं कहता
हूँ कि जो वर्तमान मंत्रि परिषद् है उसमें, पिछले
दिनों जो अच्छाचार होता था वह आज नहीं
है। अगर करें किमी में कुछ जानी है तो वह
ही सकती है लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि वह
उतनी धारो नहीं है जितनी पिछले दिनों में
केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में हमने देखी। विरोध पक्ष के
कुछ नेताओं ने कहा कि पाटो में बड़ी गड़बड़ी
है। लेकिन उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिए क्या यह
तानाशाही है? जहाँ तानाशाही होती है, जहाँ
प्रधिन्यायकाही होती है वहाँ कोई कुछ कह नहीं
सकता, वहाँ जो सुधीन होता है वह जो कहता है
सब की उसका पालन करना पड़ता है। लेकिन
हमारा प्रशासन में विश्वास है। इसलिये अगर
कोई शासन के खिलाफ या पाटो के खिलाफ कोई
बात कहना है तो उसकी छुट तो दे देंगे, लेकिन
हमें अपनी दिशा को, अपनी नीतियों को ठहर
सामने रखना चाहिये। इसदिने मैं मानता हूँ—
कहाँ कोई बात होती है, आपस में कोई ऐसी चर्चा
होनी है, तो उसकी छुट शहर होनी चाहिये,
लेकिन जो हमने अपना उद्देश्य, अपना लक्ष्य
बनाया है, उससे हमें भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिये,
उसको मजबूती से पकड़ना चाहिये। इसलिये
मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो वर्तमान मंत्रि-मंडल है
उसको गांधी जी ने जो नीतियां बनाई हैं, उनके
अनुसृत्य चलना चाहिये। अगर वे नहीं चलते हैं
तो इसका बुरा प्रभाव प्रशासन पर भी पड़ता है,
प्रतिशस्त्रियों पर भी पड़ता है।

मैं आपकी एक-दो उदाहरण देना चाहता
हूँ—यद्यपि ये बहुत छोटे हैं—लेकिन बहुत महत्व-
पूर्ण हैं। आपके जो प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रों हो रहे हैं,
जहाँ से कोई फोन आया है कि मंत्री जी से बात
करनी है, मंत्री जी काहे नहीं कमरे में बैठे होंगे,

लेकिन ये खुशामदपरस्त लोग मंत्री जी की बाह-
बाही सूटने के लिये कह देते हैं कि मंत्री जी
बाय-रूम में हैं या अभी पांच मिनट हुआ बाहर
चले गये हैं। मैं ऐसे मंत्रियों से निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसे खुशामदी और गलत बात
कहने वाले लोग हैं—उनको अपने पास न रखें,
सही आदमियों को रखें। मंत्री जी यदि भोजन
कर रहे हैं तो वह बातवत् कि अभी नहीं मिल
सकते हैं, फलां समय पर मिलेंगे या इस समय
काम कर रहे हैं आप फलाने समय पर आये या
देखोकोन करें। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो पुराने
गांधीवादी हैं, जिन्होंने गांधी जी के साथ काम
किया है, जो उनकी नीतियों पर चलने का प्रयास
कर रहे हैं—उनको इसके बारे में तोषना चाहिये।
मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री लोग
सही तरीके से काम करें, चापलूसी करने वालों
को अपने पास न रखें।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि चाहे एम०एन०
ए० हो या सगर् सदस्य हो, जब वह मंत्री जी
को पत्र लिखता है तो उसका जवाब जरूर
आ जाता है कि पत्र मिला, कार्यवाही की जा
रही है। उसके बाद दोबारा पत्र आता है कि
जब की गई, यह बात गलत है। मैं आपने
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अधिकारी ने पहले
ही फैसला दे दिया था, यदि उसी अधिकारी के
पास फिर से उस पत्र को भेजा जायेगा, तो वह
कैसे कहेगा कि जो पत्र मैं लिखा हूँ, वह सही है।
इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस तरह के जो पत्र
आते हैं उनको जांच के लिये आपको कोई दूसरी
व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। जो पत्र आपके पास
आता है या कोई तत्कायत भेजी जाती है—
उसका निराकरण कैसे हो? मैं चाहता हूँ कि
उसकी जांच उच्च-अधिकारियों के द्वारा कार्रवाई
जारी चाहिये, जिस अधिकारी ने पहले ही उसकी
रिजैक्ट कर दिया है, उसके पास उसकी जांच के
लिये नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं पुलिस के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ। पुलिस विभाग एक बड़ा शक्तिमान
विभाग है और इसके मनोवृत्त को बढ़ाना भी
चाहिये। हमारे तैयारी जी ने भी अभी कहा
है—पुलिस के मनोवृत्त को बढ़ाना चाहिये, क्योंकि
रक्षा और न्याय दिवसों की छिमेकारी पुलिस
विभाग की है। यदि पुलिस का काम सही तौर
पर हो तो उसने जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा
साम मिल सकता है, जनता आराम से रह सकती
है। लेकिन आज हम सारा बोध पुलिस की ही
देते हैं, अपने को दोष नहीं देते हैं। मैं आपके
साथने ०४ उदाहरण देना करता हूँ—यदि किसी इकाई
को पुलिस ने पकड़ा, याने मैं उसकी छुट कर
दिया, तो उसके रिजैक्टर कीरन नेताओं को पास
जाते हैं, आते हैं किसी भी पाटो की हों और
कहते हैं कि निर्दोष को पकड़ा गया है। जिनके
यहाँ इकाई पकड़ी है, वे प्रत्यक्ष में पड़े हैं,

उनके रिश्तेदार भी नेताओं के पास भागते हैं और कहते हैं कि बड़ा कुलम हुआ है। दोनों नेताओं के पास जाते हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में नेता का क्या कर्तव्य है? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ—जो नेता है, जो कार्यकर्ता है—चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी का हो, वह जनसेवक के साथ-साथ स्वाधीनता भी है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जब कोई चोरी हो या डकैती हो या किसी के साथ कुलम हुआ हो तो उस समय किसी भी नेता या कार्यकर्ता को जल्दी धीच में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। यदि वह पड़ता है तो ग्याप नहीं करता है। प्रातः यही हो रहा है कि नेता और कार्यकर्ता बीच में दखल देते हैं, जिसके कारण पुलिस के अधिकारी सही तौर पर काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जल्दी दखल नहीं देना चाहिये। जब वह घच्छी तरह से समझ लें कि आस्तव में किसी के साथ क्या होती है। रही है, तो केवल मुसाव के रूप में वे अपनी बात कह सकते हैं, उन्हें अधिकारी की क्रलम को नहीं पकड़ना चाहिये। हम लोग जो जनता में काम करने वाले लोग हैं—हम जनता और सरकार के बीच में एक बड़ी हैं, इसलिये हम मुसाव दे सकते हैं, लेकिन ग्याप में दखल देना हमारा काम नहीं है। इसलिए उदादा दखलान्दाजी होसी है और उसका प्रभाव यह हो गया है कि लोगों के साथ ग्याप होता है। इसलिये पुलिस को सही तौर पर ग्याप कराने की छूट देनी चाहिये।

15 hrs.

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी कुछ पुलिस के अधिकारी ऐसे हैं चाहे वे हैंड कामेटेडिल हो या चाहे बड़े अधिकारी हो, जोकि बड़े ईमानदार ह, निर्भीक हैं और सही तौर पर काम करने वाले हैं लेकिन अगर वे सही काम करने ह तो वे अपनी स्थान पर नहीं रह पाते और तुरन्त उनका तबादला कर दिया जाना है और उच्च अधिकारी इसको मान भी लेते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो बड़ी तौर पर काम करते हैं, जो निष्पक्ष तौर पर काम करते हैं, उन को बल मिलना चाहिये और उन के साथ ग्याप नहीं होना चाहिये। यह जो व्यवस्था है, इस में सुधार होना चाहिए।

109 छात्रों के बारे में कहा गया । उस में पुलिस जिस को चाहे पकड़ ले, कोई धारमी जा रहा है, और बिना कारण उसे पकड़ लिया । अगर कोई हिन्दीगोवर है, मुन्ना है, तो उस को जरूर पकड़ें लेकिन कोई शरीफ धारमी है, तो उस को नहीं पकड़ना चाहिये । इस में पुलिस का विवेक में काम लेना चाहिए । बहो बगैर विवेक में काम नहीं होता है ता लोगों के साथ ग्याप हो जाता है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का काम ठीक हो और इस लिये के बल जरूरी है कि जो छोटे वर्गधारी हैं, उन के बल जरूर बढ़ाने चाहिए क्योंकि उन के साथ ग्याप कम है, उन के बल कम है और उन के काम ज्यादा करना पड़ता है । चाहे जाहा हो, चाहे बर्मी हा और चाहे बरवान हो,

जब भी उन की ह्यूटी लग जाए, तो उन्हें काम पर जाना पड़ता है, । इसलिए उन को सरक्षण मिलना चाहिये और उन के साथ बड़ाए जाय ताकि वे दिलीरी से काम कर सकें ।

चौकीदार के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि वह सब से छोटा चोर है । हम यह समझते हैं कि बेगार काम हा गर्द है लेकिन उसमें बेगार ली जाती है । चौकीदार को राजस्व विभाग से वेतन मिलता है और मध्य प्रदेश में उस को 33 रुपये मिलते हैं लेकिन उन्हा प्रदेश में केवल 15 रुपये मिलते हैं और पुलिस विभाग से उस को कुछ नहीं मिलता है । अगर वह शान में रिपोर्ट कराने जाना है तो उस को वहा दो दिन रचना पड़ता है और शानी भी वहा पर भरना पड़ता है । 15 रुपये में वह केम घाना गुजारा कर सकता है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पुलिस विभाग को भी उस को कुछ वेतन देना चाहिए । जा सब से छोटा वर्गधारी है, उस का वेतन बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

एक निवेदन मैं और करना चाहता हूँ । जहाँ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का अच्छे साधन मिले उन को अच्छा वनन मिल बड़ा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाषित हमारी सुरक्षा का अच्छा इन्जाम होना चाहिए । बर्मी हमारे धर्म में गृह मंत्री पतेल माह्व गये थे और वहा पर लोगों ने यह शिकायत की कि धर्मी भी इन्टेलिजेंस में सब से ज्यादा इवैनिया पकडी हैं । शानी, टीरमगड, छतरपुर, दादा, माधर धादि ऐसी जगह हैं, जहाँ पर इन्टेलिजेंस कृप पड रही है, और पुलिस हमें सुरक्षा नहीं दे सके हैं । इस के लिये मैं ने पहले भी मुसाव दिया था और अब भी निवेदन करना हूँ कि कम से कम इसकी जाच ता कराई जाए या कोई कमीशन बैठाया जाए, तो जो हम वान की जाच करें कि ये इवैनिया क्यों पड रही है, कौन व्यक्ति इन इवैनियों के पीछे है । ईशानगर में जो इवैनी पडी है, उस में ज्यादा की जीर पकडी गई, उस जीर से इवैनी शानी गई । मैं गृह मंत्री को से, गृह राज्य मंत्री को से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे मेरी बात का गुने और बनेलअब में जो इवैनिया पड रही हैं, उस के लिये जाच कमीशन बैठाए और यह हम बात को जाच करें कि ये इवैनिया क्यों पड रही हैं और इनका निराकरण कैसे हो सकता है ताकि जनता की सुरक्षा हो सके ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में एक कोषे स्थान है और वहाँ के चतुर्भुज मन्दिर में सत्ता मन के रूप काम की चोरी हा गई जब मैं मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा का विधानक था ता बराबर यह सोच करना था कि को-बी-0 आर इसकी जाच की जानी चाहिए । मध्य प्रदेश ग्याप हाय यान् विधान-नी की गई लेकिन के-डी-म सरकार में उदाव काम है कि अभी समय नहीं है । सत्ता मन की

[श्री जयश्री नारायण नायक]

की चोरी हो जाए और उनकी जाच न हो। जिन लोगों का यह विचार था कि हम वड़े बड़े पुलिस अधिकाधिकारी, बड़े बड़े आदमियों का हाथ है, उन्होंने अगर तर्क विद्या पढ़ी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हम के बारे में जनता के धम को दूर करने के लिए सी०बी० आई० के द्वारा जाच कराइये ताकि जनता हम बात को समझे कि जनता पार्टी को सरकार बनती तो हमारी जांच भुली गयी। जनता के सीधे स्थान से एक बड़ी चीज चोरी हुई है और चार किस्तों में चोरी हुई है। इसलिए हम को सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जाच होनी चाहिए। जो अधिकारी हैं वे गुमराह करते हैं और कह देते हैं कि कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। इसलिए हम को बारे में जाच होनी चाहिए जिस से लोगों को यह लग सके कि इस के बारे में जाच हुई है।

अब मैं कहता हूँ कि जो सब में गरीब आदमी है, चाहे वह हरिजन हो, चाहे आदिवासी हो, उस के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उस का लाभ उस तक पहुँचे। आपने यहाँ अनुभूति जाति आयोग भी बना दिया है। इन के लिये हम करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं। यह पैसा कम नहीं है और इस में प्रान्तीय सरकारों भी अलग से मदद करेगी लेकिन मैं देखना हूँ कि उसके बारे में जो विधिक पालन नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी पैसा आप जिस काम के लिये देते हैं और जिन लोगों के लिए देते हैं उस के बारे में आप देखें कि वह पैसा उन लोगों तक पहुँच भी रहा या नहीं। उन हरिजन और आदिवासीयों तक सही तौर पर पहुँच रहा है या नहीं? वही वही हम बात या परीक्षण और जाच होनी चाहिए। अधिकारी लोग जाते हैं, मंत्री जाते हैं। वे जा कर कम से कम हम बात को जानकारी करें कि जो पैसा दिया गया है वह वहाँ पर खर्च हुआ है, जिन के लिये दे दिया गया है, उन को महापत्ता मिली है या नहीं। मैं कहता हूँ कि हम बारे में योजना का पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं होता है। इसका पालन पूरी तरह से होना चाहिए।

जो गुमराह लोग हैं, उन को मदद करने का भी प्रावधान है कि हम उनको मजान बना कर रथे और उन को बसायें। उनकी मदद करें, धंधा दें। लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। आपने विचारधारा में स्वीकार किया लोगों को बसाने के लिये मजान बनाने लेकिन एक भी संगठित या उन घरानों में नहीं रहता है क्योंकि आप उन्हें माघन भी करने के लिये दो। केवल मजान दे देते हैं क्या होगा? इसलिए, चाहे हरिजन हो, आदिवासी हो अब आप उन को बसा के हैं तो आप उन का माघन भी दो। बिना माघन के वे बाँट नहीं कर पायेंगे। देश में ऐसे गरीब

आदमी भी हैं जो गांव के बाहर पड़े रहते हैं और हर मौसम में परेशान होते रहते हैं। अगर उन को बसाने के लिये मदद करनी है तो उनको साधन जरूर दो, पैसा जरूर दो।

बहुभाषा मजदूरों को उठाने का भी प्रावधान है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इनको मजबूती से ऊपर लाये और प्रान्तीय सरकारों से भी कहें कि वे भी इस काम में मदद करें। जो गरीब हैं, साधनहीन हैं, मजदूर हैं, जिन के पास मजान नहीं है उन के लिये हम परदास राया केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रखा है। प्रान्तीय सरकारें भी जा गयी हैं, हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं, जो भूमि नहीं जातिवा है, उन सब को साधन दें। मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि टोकमगढ़ जिले में भूमिधारा बनाई गयी, उस को जमीन भी दी गयी। लेकिन वहाँ इस तरह से काम खराब हुआ कि जो मेनेजर थे वे भाग पैसा खन गये। तीन सौ एक्ड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। इस को सरकार को देखना तो चाहिये। इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि आप भूमि सेना बनायें। भूमि सेना परती जमीन को टोक कर के देगी तभी लोग खेती कर सकेंगे। यहाँ लोग सभा से एक प्रस्ताव 15 दिसम्बर, '78 का पास हुआ लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री ने भी मेरे पास जवाब आता है कि भूमि प्रस्ताव मेरे पास नहीं आया है। इस तरह से बैसे काम चल सकता है। लोक सभा से प्रस्ताव पास हो जाते हैं लेकिन उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। इस तरह से सरकार की कार्यवाही चमती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा आप हरिजन, आदिवासीयों के नाम पर देते हैं, वह नहीं तरह से उन तक पहुँचना है या नहीं हमको देना जाना चाहिए। छात्रवृत्ति के नाम से जो पैसा खा जाता है वह भी सही तरह से उन तक पहुँचना चाहिए। इस लिये हमें निश्चय भी हो जाना चाहिए कि वह सही ढंग से उन के पास पैसा पहुँच रहा है। जिस से लोगों को फायदा हो और वे भागे बचें।

जहाँ तक विदेशी छात्र वृत्ति का दिया जाने का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की वे नहीं दी जानी है, केवल दिल्ली और उनके पास के इलाक़ों के लोगों को ही दी जानी है, वही इनको लेते रहते हैं। हमारा बहुत बड़ा देश है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह से वे कर लोहों को वे छात्रवृत्ति दी जानी चाहिये।

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को आपने पेंशन दी थी। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने जानी सर्टिफिकेट दे कर पेंशन पा ली है। उनकी जाच होनी चाहिये। अगर उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग नहीं लिया था और कुछ प्रभाव पत्रों के आधार पर वे पेंशन भी हैं तो मैं बन्द की जानी चाहिये और जो पेंशन की राशि उनको अभी तक दी जा चुकी है वह उन से वापस की जानी चाहिये। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी व्यक्ति

है जो बाकई म जेल गए ह जिहोने स्वतंत्रता प्रदान म भाग लिया है लेकिन उनको नहीं मिली है। देशा रिपब्लिकी म उन्होंने भाग लिया है लेकिन उनका पास प्रमाणपत्र नही है। वहा मे कुछ नौकरियों म भी व उनका रेसिस्टेंस नाम मा ह और व बरखास्त भी हुए ह। उनका भी प्रापको खपल करना चाहिये। एक नाम राम बाभीकी टीकमगढ़ जो हरिवन है बराबर स्वतंत्रता प्रदान म उनका नाम किया है लेकिन नवीन अधिकारी उनमे नाराज हो गए इन बास्ते उसकी पगल भी समान कर दी गई। इस तरह की चीज ओ है इसकी प्रापको देखना चाहिये। जिहान बाकई म नाम किया है उनको जरूर पगल मिलनी चाहिये।

जब प्रशासन क बारे म म थोना मा कहना चाहता ह। मैं मानता हू कि यह प्रान्तीय मामला है। लेकिन फिर भी क ममान गविय से बच नही मरना है। जो जब ह उन म न का जो प्रशासन है व देश भर म प्रलय प्रलय तरीके से चलता है सब की व्यवस्था प्रलय प्रलय तरीके से चलती है। म चाहता हू कि उनका प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध म एक भी व्यवस्था होना चाहिये प्रशासन म प्रापको एक रूपता लाना चाहिये। जलो म प्रापको मुगार भी करना चाहिये। जो कने बहा जाता है प्रापको यह देखना चाहिये कि वह सुवर कर बाहर निकल। प्राय लोग है कि जो सनन प्रादमी जल जाता ह व और भी गवन वन कर जेल म से निकल कर बाहर घाता है वन अवर कुछ प्रायम गता है तो व बहता है कि इन बाद म फिर जब में पाए। उनका बहुत मुगार होना चाहिये उसको बहा समझाया जाना चाहिये उन पर इस बात का प्रभाव डाला जाना चाहिये ताकि वहा से व एक अच्छा नागरिक बन कर निकल। इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो कि जो जम करना है या यादवी करना है उसको लगे कि वह गवन काम कर रहा है।

प्रशासन का अच्छा बनाने के लिए प्रापको पुलिस का मरुंग लेना चाहिये। पुलिस का काम कबल इनना ही नही होना चाहिये कि वह लोगो को गाय लियाए या कुछ मुरसा लागो को प्रभाव कर दे। समय पुलिस विभाग या अधिकारी उनको ही समझा जाना चाहिये जो यह देख कि उसके क्षेत्र म कोई दुश्मना ही न होन पाए। वह इस बार भी पहले से तैयारी करके रहे व दूर दूरों से बराबर चौकसी रख। चन्नाधों को होने से उनको रोक्ना चाहिये। इस प्रकार का सुन्दर व्यवस्था उसको बनानी चाहिये। स्वयं स्वयं लिया गेना या बा म मुरसा व्यवस्था कर देना ही काफी नही है। पुलिस का विभाग एसा बनना चाहिये कि व पहले से ही पटना होन मे बचाए और देखे कि कोई किसी को मारा न गने।

नवीन प्राप्ती हरिवन प्राप्तिनी पिछे हू प्राप्ती की प्राप्ति सरक्षण प्रदान किया है। प्राप्ति कहा है कि उनका मामलो म उन पर हो

रहे जमी को मामन म पुलिस दस्तदाजी कर सकती है। यह एक नराहनीय काम है जो प्राप्ति किया है। अगर इस पर ठीक तरह से धमक हो तो मैं समझता हू कि शानन घाटी तरह म चल सकता है और लोगो को याद भा मिल सकता है।

श्री कृष्णराव धोंडने (नाम्न) मन होम रिपब्लिक क उपर अपने तात व मासज पत्र किए ह म एक बहुत प्रम्य भयला प्रापक मामने रचना चाहता ह। महाराष्ट्र और ननाक म सीमा विचार बहुत देर मे चला घा रहा है। वयगाव कारवार निपानी मानकी मन्तुर औराद हुमानावा प्राप्ति म इस साक्ष मराने भाषा प्राप्ति लोग सीक ह उनका तीन साल म प्राय तक इमार नग मिला है हुमत प्राप्ती की भाषाई प्राधार पर पुनरचना की थी। उसकी वनियान पर क रावो का रिप्रागनाइजेशन तो हो चला है और उनको इमार मिल चला है। लेकिन जिन को इमार नग मिला है उनको भी तो प्राप्ती इमार दना चाहिये। हर प्रनाव मे मरद इस को कामयाबी क बा हूम मभा न कहा है कि उनका माग जाय है जब उनकी माग जाय है तो उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश भी तो प्रापको करनी चाहिये। प्राय वन है कि पूरा करने की न्य कोशिश कर रहे ह मगर प्राय सोम की बात है कि उनको क्या तक इमार नही लिया जा न। वन्नी सरकार ता इमार नही देखी थी लेकिन अब तो जनता प्राप्ती की सरकार है प्रापका इमार देने म बडा मरिक्त है? पहन जो इमारि जो के मामने मरफणीय दम की तरह मे दर्यापन पेज की थी उनको हर प्राप्ती के लोग मे जिनमे मे प्राय वन म मरि पने पर बैठे हुए। फिर उन 10 लाख प्राप्ती को इमार देने म प्रापको बडा किरत पेज घा रही है? उन 10 लाख मोता न बडा मनाह किया है कि जो प्राय उनको इमार नही देने है। प्राय कहने हैं कि जब न दोनो मरद मरि पूरा जगह नही प्राप्ति मब तक मरगा हन नही होगा। मराम टेरिटरी का नही है बल्कि 10 लाख मोतो का है। कुछ मोता न कन बा कि बाउकोनाइजेशन प्राय स्ट होना। तो यह प्राय प्राय वन प्राप्ति हो सकी है। प्राय प्रीम प्राइजेशन मे मराठा के प्राय 5 करोड मोत प्राय मे रह सकते हैं 3 करोड मोत बल्कि के प्राय जमी से रह सकते हैं प्राय म लोग रह सकते हैं तो 10 लाख मराने लोगो मे बडा मनाह किया है। इमारि मेरी इमारि है कि जो उनकी जायज मोत है उसकी विमरगरी के ले मरगाव को लनी चाहिये। मैं विचारि कना दानो स्टेशन मराने पर विमरगरी मोत कर प्राय बान मे मभा कने रहे हैं। वरु जिन मामों तक मगाव का म और मोता म रहे? उनका हन वन किने का रहे है। लिपे बराब के बडा पूरा मराने के म की तरह से माराष्ट्र एकीकरण मरिनी के उम्मीदवार के विमर के मराने म मराने म

[श्री केशवराव धोंडने]

गया, वहां पर प्रश्न मंत्री बैठगाव गये से धोर उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर तुम चुन कर आ गये तो हम मन्त्रों को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मुझे फल है कि वेल्गों का मुआयना चुन कर आ गया। धव आपको धोर कीन तो कुरवानी चाहिये? आप इन्साफ दीजिये। ऐसा नहीं है कि महाराष्ट्र कोई धाकात्मक है, किसी की भूमि लेना चाहता है। जो मराठी लोग हैं एक विलेज यूनिट क्वाटर देकर उस एरिया को महाराष्ट्र से अन्दर मिलाइये। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो दुबारा चुनाव कराव सकते हैं। इस मामले पर ओपिनियन पोल भी ले सकते हैं। अगर चुनाव से वह लोग महाराष्ट्र से अन्दर जाना चाहते हैं तो उनकी वहा भेजिये। अगर वनोट्स में जाना चाहते हैं तो वहा भेजिये। इसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र से अन्दर जो कपड़ बोलने वाले लोग हैं उनको उधर भेज दीजिये। हम यह तो नहीं कहते कि कपड़ बोलने वाले महाराष्ट्र में ही रहें। मवान बेमिक प्रोवलम का है। भाषावार प्रांतीय राज्यों के तत्व को लिहाज में उनकी आप इन्साफ दीजिये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह भी आप इस मामले को हल करेंगे। 25 साल हो गये सीमावासीय लोगों ने हर तरह की कुरवानी दी है, अगर गफ़्तम है कि इस इन्साफ में अभी तक इस मामले में इन्साफ नहीं दिया है। कम से कम इस मामले पर आप निर्णय दोनो मुख्य भाषियों पर न रखते हुए मुद्दे इंटर्फीयर कॉन्फ्रेंस धोर 10 लाख लोगों का इन्साफ दीजिये। यह धार का फल है।

जो हमारी भाषाओं के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं उनके बारे में 30, 32 साल के बाद भी अभी तक कोई इन्साफ नहीं मिला है। मुझे गुस्सा आता है, गम होता है धोर में भाषन का निषेध भी करता है। धोर में सरकार से पुरखोर नरीके में कहना आठगा है कि इनने साव धार जो यह इन्साफ इस मामले को हल नहीं कर सके हैं। मैंने सवाल पूछा था 21 मार्च, 1979 को अनागति प्रश्न सं० 41991 उपर्न। कहा गया है कम से कम 8,478 में से 7,293 ईन्स इन्सप्लेंट है, महाराष्ट्र स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में कागजात नहीं थाये हैं। इसके मने यह है कि 1,146 कैनेज के बारे में आप सोच रहे हैं। 31 साल के बाद भी आपने 8 हजार भाषियों को, आ कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी रहे हैं, ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया है। उन्होंने कीन सा मुनाह किया है? अगर आपने नहीं हा भरता है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कह सकते हैं कि इनके कागजात इन्सप्लेंट क्यों है। इस काम के लिये जिम्मेदार स्वतंत्रता सेनानी नहीं हैं। जो नहीं हो चुके हैं उनके परिवार के लोगों को अभी तक कोई धायिक सहायता नहीं मिली है। भेरे रिते तान्देड में अगर तापुके में रहस्यी एक देहान है जहां 35 मोन नहीं हो चुके हैं, राजाकारों के साथ

मुकाबला करते हुए उन्होंने अपनी जान दी, पूरी जिन्दगी बर्बाद की। यह गाव पूरा जला दिया गया। लेकिन एक नया पैसा आपने उनकी अभी तक नहीं दिया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिनकी कुरवानी से, जिनके नाम पर आप हुकूमत करता चाहते हैं, जिनके वनिदान की वजह से आप यहाँ आये हो उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिये, सहोदो को मदद करने के लिये 31 साल तक आप धामोश क्यों हैं? नितनी ही बार मैंने गुशारिण की, पत्र लिखे, सवाल पूछते हैं, तो जवाब आता है मंत्री जी का कि हम क्या करे, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं करती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट वही है कि हमने पूरे कैनेज केंद्रीय सरकार की भेज दिये हैं। अभी जल्दी क्या है, 25 साल तक धोर कैनेज रहने दीजिये ताकि शहीदों के रिश्तेदार स्वतंत्र सेनानी की खत्म हो जायें, फिर आपकी याद आये। आप आनारी की बात करते हैं, सैविड भाषाओं की बात करते हैं, अगर पुगनी भाषाओं लाने के लिये जिन लोगों ने जान-निमार किया है, आप उनके रिहाफ वगाव कर रहे हैं, आप उनको भू रहे हैं। अगर आप उनकी इन्साफ नहीं देना चाहते, तो आप उनको जहर देकर मार दो ताकि वह हमेशा के लिये यह बहें कि हमने मुनाह किया है इस देश को स्वतंत्र बनाने के लिये काम कर के। मैं गुशारिण कहना कि यह ममला नया नहीं है, पुराना है। रितने भालो तक स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में राजाकारों के इन्साफ लउते हुए कई देहान बर्बाद हो गये हैं। जो देहान बर्बाद हो गये हैं, उनका पुनर्वास किया जाना चाहिये। धोर उन धोर लोगों का सम्मान करना चाहिये।

डा० वावा साहेब अम्बेडकर की मौन के बारे में एक कमीशन मूर्कर हुआ था। मैंने कई बार माग की है कि उन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जमा होनी चाहिये। मुझे सोनु मिह पाटिल साहब का खत आया है भेरे। मार्च, 1979 के खत के जबाब में खत सं० प्र० सं० पत्र 1/13016/34/78 एम० एड पी० डी० मार्च 1979

प्रिय श्री धोंडने,

"स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेडकर की मौन के जाव रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित किए जाने के बारे में आप के 1 मार्च, 1979 के पत्र में लिए गए प्रश्नोप पर मैंने अपनी भावि विचार किया है।

यह जाव रिपोर्ट शीघ्रनीय स्वरूप की है, इसलिये खेद है कि इसे प्रकाशित करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

भूम-नामनाधी सहित।"

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या करना है प्राचीन भूम-नामनाधी का, क्या जरूरत है उसकी? जिस के लिये हम पुनर्वास करते हैं, अब यह काम

घाप नहीं कर सकते तो घाप खुदा के लिये घपनी शुभ-कामनायें अपने पास रखिये, घाप वह रिपोर्ट यहा पर लाइये, जिससे पता लगे कि डा० बाबा साहेब धन्वेडकर की मौत कैसे और किम हालत में हुई। जब आपके पास रिपोर्ट है तो घाप उसको शाया क्यों नहीं करते? क्या घाप गुनाहगार है, क्या आपने उनको माफ था? अगर घापकी पहले की एक्जैम्पेंट बहुती कि हम बाबा नहा करते तो दूसरी बात थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बीमारी गोपनीय चीज उसमें है? क्या घाप उस बात प्रेमी में घे घाप उसे शाया नहीं करते? अगर घाप शाया नहीं कर सकते तो मुझे दीजिये, हम उसे शाया करिये। यह पब्लिक मैग्जर है, जाच रिपोर्ट आपके पास मौजूद है, उम्मा इस सम्पादक में भेज करना जरूरी है।

इतना बहुर में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े लोगों की घोर हमारी मांग है कि महाराष्ट्र में जो नवबोड हो चुके हैं, उनको भी दलित समाज की पूरी सहानुभूति मिलनी जरूरी है। परन्तु प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब वम्बई गये थे, वहा के दलित पैसरो और दीर पोटियो ने उनसे मांग की कि उन्होंने बीमता गुनाह किया है, हिन्दू धर्म के अन्दर अर्थश्रम क धर्माचारों की वजह से उन्हें धमानर करना पडा, उनको सहानुभूति करो नही दते? धर्मानर के बाद उनमें फीनसा एक पडा है? उनकी मुसानी हानत अच्छी नही हुई है यह घमोर और बड नही हुए। मेरा कहना है कि नवबोडियों की बड़ी सहानुभूति देना जरूरी है। इतना ही नही जो इकतामिनी बैरबई है, उन सम्मान लोभो का भी सहानुभूति देना जरूरी है, चाहे वह किसी जाति के हा इच्छा हो मुसलमान हो या सिक्खिया हा। जो इकतामिकनी बैरबई है, उनका मदद करना जरूरी है। घाप जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर मदद करने की बात छोड दो, जो इकतामिनी बैरबई है उनको मदद करना घापना जरूरी है। अगर दलित समाज की सहानुभूति मदद मल करी।

मराठवाडा में आ बाबा हुमा है, उसकी जड़-मियन इन्कवायरी की जानी चाहिये। जो गुनाहगार है, उनको सजा दी जानी चाहिये। जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उनसे निचे मावाइल कोर्ट, स्पेशल कोर्ट मुकदर किये जायें ताकि दलित समाज को नानुस हो कि इन देश में इन राज में हमारी घोर हमारी को बर्तनों की इज्जत मरुत है। इन्होंने मे तो हम ज़िन्दगी घण्टी तरह से गुजारते हैं, अगर देहातो में जो दलित और पिछडा लगे हैं जो बदकता हुआ समाज है उनकी कोई ज़िम्मेगी नही है, उनको स्पिर जीवन घमो नक नही मिला है। यह कहते हैं कि हमने बीमता गुनाह किया है जो घाज 31 नाम के बाद भी हमारे पास मरान नही है, बैरिड नही है, कोई धाधय नही है? जो रजाक हैं यह उनके असक बन जागे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि घाप किन के लिये समूह

जाति की बात करते हैं, नई घाजादी की बात करते हैं? इन के बाबजूद भी अगर उमका, जायदा पिछडे हुए लोगों को नही मिलता, इन्माक नही मिलता है तो वह दलित लोग माफ करते हैं कि हमका दलितसमान चाहिये। इसके लिये घाप ही जिम्मेदार हागे। उनका हममें क्या गुनाह है, क्या ज़ुलम किया है उन्हाने? मैं गुजारिश करुगा कि मावाइल कोर्ट घोर स्पेशल कोर्ट इनके लिए बनाइये।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता कि छवर्षा निवासी महाराज, महाराज बसवेश्वर, महाराज पूले, डा० धन्वेडकर, महाराजा प्रताप नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की जवानी को या पुण्य निधि को तानीन देने की हवा करें। लाकनौय जय-प्रताप नामक की जन्म निधि की भी तानीन देने की हवा करें। यह बहुत दिनों की मांग है इसे पूरा किया जाये। यह मांग मैंने घाप न बई बार की है।

राष्ट्रीय के अन्दर जो 'भारत भाग विद्या ग' और अधिनायक शब्द हैं यह नातासारी के है। मैं बड छदक के साथ कहना हूँ भारत में घाप विद्या गहा को नावणीय जनता है कोई अरेंता आदमी नर है। कोई छदक शक्ति नहीं है। हमका तबदील किया जाता चाहिये। घरी गुजारिश है कि हमक लिये एक मेजान बन गये मुकदर कर के उन गण मन के राष्ट्रीय में इन्कतानी स्पेशली होनी चाहिये।

महाराष्ट्र के अधिनायक के तबदील करेन मिशनरीड डांग चलाई जा रही मानावाडा प्रांशर की निदा करन हूँ राष्ट्रीय में बडा बा कि यह एक बांग प्रशंसक है। इन्माक उस को मरानादारी की जानी चाहिये।

* सनवट पतिग १००० पुनियन घमान की इन्कतान गहा है इन्की है मरिन उन लोभो का। इन्कतानी तानीन और स्पेशल मा इन्की चाहिये घोर उह दुगरी मरलिधने मईना करन लीग। इनक प्रमा पुनिस घोर होन लीग म मीननन पतिग पर पुनिसमिनी होनी चाहिये।

जा नक जला का सम्बन्ध है इन पार जेन आ लुके है। इन इन्कतानी की घोरान 11 न 19 महीने लर जेन आ लुके है। लतिन घमो मर जेनो में बर्न तरमीन नही हुई है। अब तो पूरा भारत देश ही एक जेन हा गया है। जेता में तरमीन करने की बटन अहरन है।

इन्कतानी म मरिन लोभा ने अत्याचार घोर ज़ुलम किया हुआ उनको सजा देना चाहती है। लेकिन जो कीन मिनिस्टर महाराजी घोर तानाशाहा के दुबारी बने थे, पार्टी बदलते हो उन्हें माफ कर दिया गया। जैसे, महाराष्ट्र के मिन्स कोड मिनिस्टर, श्रीलम् की-अम्मान ने जब पार्टी बदली घोर घापकी कोनीबद मिनिस्ट्री में मिनिस्टर बन गये, तो यह देवता घोर

[श्री केशवराव घोडगे]

पुष्पात्मा बन गये। उनकी एकतापरी होनी जरूरी है क्योंकि भाषातत्त्व में उन्होंने बहुत जुलम किया है।]

सबवार (देवनार) आधम के महर्षि, आचार्य विनोबा भावे, इमज्जनी के बड़े पुत्रारी से धीरे उन्होंने इमज्जनी को "धनुषायन पर्व" का नाम दिया और आशीर्वाद भी दिया था। उनकी एकतापरी होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। चाहे कोई महात्मा हो, मिनिस्टर हो या देवता हो, हिन्दुत्वान के लोगों से कोई बड़ा नहीं है। आचार्य विनोबा भावे का गुरुत्वा के प्रत्येक ब्रह्मण्य दान-पूजा, सात्वत सेवा, धनुषायन निवारण और वर्षाधम को बदलने के लिए प्रयत्न करने की घोषणा करनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन हमारे महात्मा ऐसा करने के लिये नैद्यार नहीं है। उन्हें तो वर्षाधम स्वयंसा ही चाहिये।

महाराष्ट्र में सांगवी दिने में जब के सिविय जत्र, श्री गण्डीबायें के यहाँ एक बेचारा नौकर था वी० बी० बाबूने, जो गान को बोर्ड की गण्डीबायें का काम करता था। उस को जत्र की बच्ची सम्मानने के लिए दी गई। यह लड़की रो रही थी, इसलिए बाबूने ने जत्र को कहा कि आप से लीजिए। तो माहब को बड़ा गुस्सा आया कि रोगी हुई लड़की को मेरे सामने क्यों लाया। माहब ने हाथ-पैर में उसकी बहुत भाग। यह पैर-दमाही की है। एक व्यापारीय दानि समान के आदमी ने खानगी काम करता है, उसके साथ बॉर्डर लेकर धीरे गुप्तम या या मुक्त करता है, यह बहुत धनुषायन बात है। ऐसी हालत बहुत जल्दी पर है कि भूमर बेचारे वणिज कर्म-चारियों को बॉर्डर लेकर धीरे गुप्तम बना कर रखते हैं और उनमें घर का काम कराने हैं। यह बंद होना चाहिये।

धगर होम डिपार्टमेंट इस देन को सही मानों में स्वीट होम बनाना चाहता है, तो उसे ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिए कि हर एक गहरी या देहाती यह महसूस करे कि उसकी बिन्दरी धीरे इन्तजाम महफूज है। लेकिन जब ये हस्तगत हो महफूज नहीं है, तो वह हमारी इन्तजाम क्या करेगी?

मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे सुझावों पर गौर करने और इस मुक्त के दलित और परदेवित लोगों को सही मानों में स्थान देने, नहीं तो दलितस्थान कायम हुए और नहीं रह सका है। यह मैं बेतारकी देकर अपना भाषन खत्म करता हूँ।

जय आत्मा।

श्री रामदेविलास पासवान (झाड़पुर): उमाधन महोदय, मैं मुख्यता से तीन बातों को धीरे सदन और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह माँग करता हूँ कि वह इस देन में फासी की गजा की धमक कर दें। बिना के किसी भी कोने में बिना किसी को

धमकाने की फासी लगे, तो भारत सरकार को उसकी निन्दा करनी चाहिए। आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि आप निम्न मुद्दों की बात क्यों करते हैं, ईरान की बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं। तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी में प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ये गृह मंत्री बना न कि चाहे क्यों—चाहे नेपाल में, ईरान या पारिस्थान में—किसी व्यक्ति को फासी दी जाये, तो निश्चित रूप से उसकी भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए।

इसलिए कि मेरी मज्ज में यह बात नहीं आती है कि कोई भी काम किसी के सुधार के लिए किया जाता है, लेकिन आप रोग को हटाने के लिए रोगी को धमक कर दें, रोगी को मार दें तो उस से समस्या का कोई निदान नहीं हो सकता है। मैं आप को बतलाऊंगा कि यह बात सही है। आज बिन्दनी बहुत इस लोग कर रहे हैं, मैं मज्जना हूँ कि तीन साल से पारिस्थान में बहुत बचनी घा रही है, उस के भी पढ़ने से देश में बहुत बचनी घा रही है, इस लोग को बहुत कर रहे हैं और फिर बहुत धाने की बचनी रहेगी, लेकिन इस का रुट काज क्यों है? क्या कारण है कि समस्या का निदान नहीं हो पा रहा है? क्या कारण है जो हमारे माथी में कहा कि रक्त हो भयंकर बन रहा है? इन को मन में पीछे जो कारण है, जो बेमिक्त रुट है उस को पकड़ने की आवश्यकता है। जैसे सम्पत्ति है, तबाम लोगों के दिमाग में एक ही बात घर कर गई है कि जिस प्रकार हम सम्पत्ति भजित करें, उस के दिमाग में एव ही बात है कि हमारी धाने धाने वाली जनरेशन मुख्य न मरे, इस के लिए एक-एक आप इतना पैसा क्या कर रख देना चाहता है कि हम मुख्यता तक पानन पोषण बतला रहे। एक ही परिवार का चारो तरफ पका जमा हुआ है। एक ही परिवार है जिस के पास में घरों लगे की सम्पत्ति है। उसी परिवार पर भाई है, दूसरा भाई बहुत बड़े घरपर के पर पर मेरेटरी या बिनामर या भाई जी के पर पर बैठा हुआ है। तीसरा भाई राजनीति में बहुत बड़े धोरे पर बैठा हुआ है। चौथा भाई है जिस के पास में मिन है, जमीन है खेद हुआ है, इस तरह एक ही परिवार का जो बचत धारो धीरे बना हुआ है जब तक इस को खत्म नहीं करे तो धीरे सम्पत्ति को मोह लोगों के मन से नहीं ताड़ने तक यह जोर खत्म नहीं होगी। तब तक लोगों के मन में यह जो धर्म के प्रति मोह है, जो इस के प्रति निम्ना है जिस के कारण सारा करण होना है उस को आप खत्म नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं हमेशा से कहना चाहता हूँ धीरे मैं एक बिज भी लाने वाला हूँ इसी जोर के उपर। आज नमलादरम की बात बहुत बड़ी जानी है। मैं ने एक बार इसी मदन में कहा है कि एक महत्वा है, 25 साल तक बचान है, छत्तीसवें साल में उस की उम्र खत्म हो जाती है, जोबरी पाने लायक वह नहीं रहता है। जब उम्र खत्म होने लगती है तो वह अपनी बचती है उस को इस तरह निम्ना है कि जैसे फासी की सजा लगने वाली हो। उस परिस्थिति में वह एम एन ए, एम पी, मिनिस्टर या भयंकर सभी के, यहाँ जायेगा, नाजबख्त दंग से पैसा खर्च करेगा और इस प्रकार की उस की स्थिति हो जानी है कि बचत बचत दूट जाने के बाद भी जब उसकी मोहरी नहीं मिलती है, जब

[श्री रामबिलास पाण्डेय]

जाती है, चीन का पहलू मानना हो जाती है और अमेरिका को पहलू मानना हो जाता है लेकिन हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग को उसके बारे में कुछ पता नहीं होता। जब भी गुप्तचर विभाग कोई रिपोर्ट देगा, पतन रिपोर्ट देगा। मानने नारायण नारायण बानी रिपोर्ट देव सी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ध्यान भाषा का सामना नात्रिए। मैंने हमारा बार कहा है कि प्रायः हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी की मन बोधिये। धार एक दक्षिण की भाषा और एक उत्तर की भाषा सम्पत्तरी कर दोनिए कि दोनों भाषाओं की धारको पढ़ना होगा। हम भी एक दक्षिण की भाषा सीखेंगे और दक्षिण वाले एक उत्तर की भाषा सीखेंगे।

श्री होमैन अट्टाचार्य हमारी भाषा का क्या होगा ?

श्री रामबिलास पाण्डेय . धारकी भाषा भी सीखेंगे लेकिन अंग्रेजी को तो हटाइये। धार अंग्रेजी का वाधा करते धर धारने ऐसा नहीं किया तो धारो चल कर हमके मदकर पत्थाम निकलेंगे। धार को निराल रहे हैं। धमम का देवीमगन धारा हुआ है सब लोगों के बहा बह जाएगा। धमम गरजार के नियमों का कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। बाहर बाजों की वह निराल रही है। धुनाव के समय तो यह कहा गया था कि मज देश के बाजों हैं, सब को समान अधिकार है और हम धारार पर बोट भी मिल लिए गए थे। धर कहा जा रहा है बिहारी, उत्तर प्रदेश का धादमी, बगाल का धादमी धमम में क्यों रहे। धर कोई व्यापार करने के लिए जाए तो उसको हटा दें, धर कोई स्मरणिय के लिए जाए तो उसको हटा दें यह तो बात समझ में आती है लेकिन जो धूमिहीन हैं, बाजों का बर को धपना गुजर बपर कर रहा है, उमरो धमम की गरजार हटाने के लिए बहे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि जब तक धार धिमी भी समस्या के रट काव में नहीं जाएंगे तब तक किसी भी समस्या का धार निदान नहीं कर सकते हैं।

महोदय धारस्ट. और ट्राइबल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट धार जाती है लेकिन उस पर धरान कुछ नहीं होता है। रिपोर्ट तो धार मगा लेते हैं लेकिन धरान नहीं होता है। यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए। धार धर पूरा उसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन करे, उसको मचली में धमम में लाए तब मान्य पड़े कि धार हरिजन और धारिधमियों और पिछड़े लोगों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI CHARAN NARZARY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine my observations only to certain limited subjects. The Home Ministry is in charge of the tribal affairs. I am a tribal from the far flung State of Assam. As you can

see, all of us who are tribals are very less talkative. We are not very much vocal. That is why the tribal problem very seldom comes to the notice of the Government. Only in extreme cases our problem comes to the notice of the Government. The Assam-Nagaland border incident was such a case in point.

Most of the members of the House knew about Assam-Nagaland border through newspapers, and the news which came out in the press, which was not entirely correct. Some 25,000 people were involved in the incident which took place on 5th January 1979 in the Assam area bordering Nagaland. The Nagaland miscreants attacked the simple and unsophisticated rural people, most of whom were tribals. The officials who had given the figures of casualties put it at 50. But, as we all know, in Assam the number of casualties was much more than what has been stated by the official sources. As a matter of fact, the incident was an example of extreme form of barbarity, so far as we know, in the history of north-eastern India.

It was stated that the incident took place because of the border dispute between the two States of Assam and Nagaland. It is a fact. But then the issue has to be solved at the governmental level, the two State Governments as well as the Central Government. What has happened has happened. But, after the incident, what has happened to the affected people? Some relief has been given to the affected people from both the official as well as non-official sources, but the relief was very much inadequate. What was more necessary was the question of immediate rehabilitation of the affected people, who have been rendered completely homeless and landless. But what I have learnt today from the newspapers coming from Assam is that some thousands of the affected people, out of fear in the border areas, have already left their places and come over

to the tribal concentrated areas in the northern bank of the Brahmaputra and this has caused great annoyance to the local people there

My regional party in Assam is in partnership with the State Government there and we have been frantically trying to settle the problem there through mutual understanding and co operation. But even then, the Government machinery in the State has not been successful in solving the problem, as was expected

The mystery as to why most of the affected people have come over to the other side is yet to be ascertained. There might be some foul hand behind that also. But why is such incident taking place in Assam? We have to go deep into the problem. According to our calculations presently all over the State of Assam there are some 20 000 landless tribal families. How these people have become landless and homeless is a very serious question. And to understand the gravity of this issue, our Home Minister and the hon. Members of the House should understand and know the background of the problem also

16 00 hrs

In the past Assam was completely a tribal State ruled by a tribal King. Then the Ahoms also came from Thailand they also founded their kingdom and there was sufficient vacant land in Assam, but conditions changed in course of time, and because of this inflow of people from outside, the population of the indigenous, local tribes has been outnumbered

I want to tell you that there was a time when the freedom movement was going on when the tribals in Assam through the Tribal League entered into a coalition government with the Congress headed by the late Gopinath Bardoloi, and thereafter also they entered into a coalition

headed by Sir Mohammed Sadulla of the Muslim League

16 01 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

In the meantime the inflow of immigrant people from East Bengal continued in such colossal proportions that the local people had reason to be very much alarmed. That is why the Assam Tribal League entered into an agreement with both the Congress Party and the Muslim League and thereby succeeded in incorporating Chapter X on Land Laws in the Assam Land & Revenue Regulations 1886. Whereby all the tribal areas have been declared as tribal belts and blocks. There are 33 tribal belts and blocks and entry of outsiders into them has been restricted by the provisions of Chapter X.

Had the provisions of Chapter X been implemented sincerely and honestly by the governments after independence the vital interests of the tribals would have been protected, but the administration never cared to implement the provisions sincerely and honestly. In the meantime the inflow of the immigrants from East Bengal as well as from other parts of the country continued and serious kinds of exploitation, economic, social, political and cultural, started. In the process of this exploitation the tribals had to retreat. They have been pushed out of their own lands and today some 20 000 tribal families have become completely landless and homeless. They have encroached upon the reserve forests and other Government-owned lands and when such homeless and landless families encroached on the Diphu and other reserve forests in the area bordering Nagaland they had to face this kind of incident. Now they have to go over to the other bank in search of shelter. It is a serious problem.

I want to tell our hon. Home Minister that there has been a very serious

[Shri Charan Narzary]

imbalance in the population of Assam. At present the indigenous people are being outnumbered by foreign nationals, particularly from Bangladesh. I would not say that all these people should be deported, but the people who are not *bona fide* should be deported. But, whenever the State Government makes an attempt to deport such non-*bona fide* people of doubtful nationality, the issue is politicalised. The State Government also feels very complacent in taking a very bold step. The Union Home Minister should therefore intervene in the matter. Otherwise, that part of the country may be lost in future. We have reasons to feel and be afraid that in the near future Assam may become another Kashmir.

I have said this with malice or prejudice towards none, but only in the interests of our national security. The simple and unsophisticated tribals living in the northeastern region should feel that they are also part and parcel of the nation. And if favourable conditions are created there, we are also in a position to give our best services to the cause of this nation. If the tribals in the northeastern region

are not protected well, we are very much afraid that the northeastern region cannot be protected. If Assam is to be protected, then that would be possible only by protecting the vital interests of the Tribals. But our interests are being ignored so far. No Central leaders cared to visit our areas in the past. There might be some people who do not want that our areas, our people should be visited by the Central Leaders. But today, I am sure, that our Home Ministers will certainly take a little care to look into the affairs of the tribal in the North Eastern Region and certain policies should be adopted by the Central Government so that the best services of the tribals of that region can be utilised for the cause of the nation.

I do not want to speak much. We have our own problems. We only hope that we will have better days ahead and that we will contribute our best services in our own humble way to the cause of the nation.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागनपुर) : सभापति महोदया, सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने नये गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा और यह भाषा करूंगा कि भारत के राजनितिक इतिहास में द्वितीय सरदार पटेल के रूप में यह कार्य करते हैं। सर्वोप से यह भी गुजरान से ही पाते हैं।

यह दुर्भाग्य है कि दो वर्षों के दरमियान तीन गृह मंत्री हमारे यहां आए और यही कारण भी है कि गृह मंत्रालय की जितनी पत्र होनी चाहिए उन का कोई प्रभाव है। लेकिन मैं यह विश्वास रखता हूँ कि हमारे नवीन गृह मंत्री, जिस प्रकार वे जिस मंत्रालय में उन्होंने मूल्यों को एक स्थापित प्रदान किया है, सोच रहे हैं कि जिस प्रकार कार्य करने की इन की नीती है, उसी नीती से काम करते हुए यहां गृह मंत्रालय का कार्य भी वह ठीक करेंगे। कौटिल्य धर्म का शासन के धर्म-शास्त्र में हम देखते हैं कि गृह मंत्रालय का कार्य जिस प्रकार से किया जाता है। लोग कहते हैं कि विदेश मंत्रालय पर हमें सर्वगमन होना चाहिए मैं तो विरोधी दल के नेताओं से यह नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि गृह नीति के उपर ही विदेश नीति ध्वजबिन्दु रहती है। जिस देश का घर टूटा हुआ रहेगा उस की विदेश नीति भी खरिब रहेगी। इसीलिए गृह नीति के सफल में हमें कुछ प्रावश्यक मूलभूत सिद्धांतों का निरूपण करना चाहिए।

हमारी गृह नीति का पहला मूलधार होना चाहिए कि हम किस घर में रहते हैं। क्या हमारा प्रजातांत्रिक घर है या हमारा तानाशाही घर है। तो पहला हमारा गृह नीति का आधार होना प्रजातांत्रिक घर और यह हमें खुशी है कि जनता सरकार में चाहे हजार ध्वजगुण हो लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में तानाशाही की हमारी बार मरने और प्रजातंत्र को फिर से स्थापन करने का ध्येय उस को है और हम चाहेंगे कि चाहे जो कुछ भी हो जाये लेकिन हमारा प्रजातंत्र ध्वजगुण रहे। जिस दिन गृह मंत्रालय से प्रजातंत्र का गुर्रस्त हो जायेगा उस दिन कोई गृह मंत्रालय नहीं बचेगा, किसी व्यक्तिगत तानाशाह की अपनी स्वेच्छाचारिता बचेगी। इस दिने मैं कहूंगा कि उन 19 महीने की तानाशाही में कोई गृह मंत्रालय नहीं था, बल्कि एक तानाशाही हुकूमत की अपनी स्वेच्छाचारिता थी। इस दिने जब प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकारों को वापसी का प्रश्न पाना है—तो मैं बोलूंगा नहीं चाहता, लेकिन हम ने सचमुच में जनता के अधिकारों की लोटा दिया, मजदूरी के हड़ताल करने के हक को उन्हें लोटा दिया और ऐसे जितने कानून थे जो जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों की छीनते थे, उन सब को

मनाए कर दिया। लेकिन यहाँ पर एर चीज कहना चाहता हूँ—विधि धोर मानन, “अन-घाफ-सा” ज़िन्ती दूर तक हम स्थापित कर सकेंगे, उसनी ही दूर तक हमारे मृत भती जी मधुमध में मशम माने जायेंगे। हम को यह मान लेना चाहिये कि जो यहाँ पर प्रीवेन्टिव डिस्ट्रिक्ट धोर मीला बानून को लागू कर के मानन को बनाना चाहते हैं, वे उनसे ही धराम धोर मधुमध हैं। मधमपिन महीदया, कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि यहाँ धराराय बड़ रहे हैं, हम निये मीला लागू करो, लेकिन धारा इन्ड में खुताव होने वाले हैं, धारा को ही धराराय में धारने देना होगा, यहाँ पर जो “घाफ-घार-घार” को टैगेरिस्ट गैर है उन ने एर निम्न प्रजापिन की है कि जो यहाँ के प्रजापिन खुताव मइने वाले साग हैं, उन का बाने-धाम कर दिया जायगा, लेकिन उन के बाद भी यहाँ अन-घाफ-सा धोर प्रजापिन का गता नहीं छोड़ा गया। प्रजापिन के निये केवल भयों का उच्चार ही नहीं चाहिये, बल्कि उन के निये धरोधित मून्य खुताव के निये हमेशा तगर धोर मवेष्ट रहना चाहिये। हम ने यदि मीला के प्रारधान को ममान किया है, तो हम से हमारा दायित्व धोर ज्यादा बड़ गया है। यदि हम समय हय धोरने प्रमानन को ममान धोर खुताव नहीं कर सकेंगे धोर धराराय बड़ने जायेंगे—तो चूक धराराय बड़ रहे हैं, हम निये हम प्रजा-तान्त्रिक अधिकारी का ममान कर दें—बहु तर्क नहीं बन सकता है।

इस निये मैं धारने दूह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—अनता सरकार का मव से यहना काम यह होना चाहिये कि यहाँ मशम धोर खुताव सरकार होनी चाहिये ताकि धराराय खन मिट जाय धोर मव से बड़ी बाग यह है कि जो हमारा दंड विधान है, उन में भी धरोधित मुधार होना चाहिये। हम लोग 19 महीने जेला में रहे हैं—जब हम लोग बाहर धारये तो लोग कहते थे कि धारयह जा कर मव जायेंगे। हमारी जेने मध्य-युगीन स्मृतिरा याद दितायी है—इस निये इन जेलों का भी धरोधित मुधार होना चाहिये।

हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय नेता श्री नाटे अब दूह मन्त्रय पर बहम मुह कर रहे थे तो उन के सामने केवल एक ही बाग थी। उन्होंने मुह करते ही एक दम से फन्वा दे दिया—“विम-ईर-ए-मवन्मेंट-घाफ-वेन्डेटा।” उन को निकल एर ही बाग दिखलाई देती है—बह है स्पेशन कोर्टम की बाग धोर उन में भी वे पकने पर गये हैं। जो पार्टी किसी ध्वनित की मर्यादा में कैद होती है, उन पार्टी का जीवन उभी दिन ममान हो जाता है, जिस दिन कैप ध्वनित की तेजस्विता ममान हो जाती है। यदि मधमध में उन का कोई दोष नहीं है तो फिर इतने की क्या बाग है? चाहे कोर्ट ही या स्पेशन कोर्ट हो—उन से कोई धमर नहीं पड़ेगा

लेकिन ए गिली-मार्श-इर धामवेर एरीतात। मैं धार को बनवाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बाई नई बाग नहीं है, हिन्दुमान ही नहीं, समुधे दुनिया के इतिहास में देखा जाय तो धार धारण कि कि स्पेशन कोर्टम बनाई गई है। श्री सन में स्पेशन कोर्ट बनी है। मैं पाकिस्तान की बात नहीं करता हूँ। जो धमामान्य धराराय निये गये हैं, उन के निये धमामान्य मदानयो का नियुक्त किया जाना भी उनका ही धारयन है, बरना इतिहास में लोगों की पब्लिक-मैमोरी बहुत गाटे हावी है, लोग भूय जायेंगे कि एमरजेंसी के दौरान क्या-क्या धराराय हुए थे। इस निये स्पेशन कोर्टम से इतने की कोई बाग नहीं है, यह प्रजापिन के धिमाम नहीं है। हमारी सरकार ता बैसे भी प्रजापतिव है। राज्य ममा में जा भी गुशाव धारये हैं, हमारी सरकार ने उन की स्वीकार किया है, धव ता मैं ममानता हूँ कि हमारे इन्डिया कायेम के लोगों को भी इस का समर्थन करना चाहिये। लेकिन जब वे राज्य ममा में भी धार गये तो धव कहते हैं कि हम इस की स्वीकृत में, मइको पर ले जायेंगे। राज्य ममा धोर साज सभा में हारने के बाद यदि मइको पर ले जाने की ताबत धाय में हावी, तो जनता पहले ही धाय का पहा पर भेजती। इमीनिंग यह स्पेशन काटस से इतने की जो बाग है, तो यह उन के जूनयो उन के धरारायो को प्रमाणित करती है। हमारी जनता सरकार के ऊपर चार्ज लगाए गये धोर हमारे माननीय नाटे साहब ने तो इनसे चार्ज मितान, कि जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह मवन्मेंट का वेनडेटा है,

vendetta against Harijans, vendetta against Muslims, vendetta against labourers

धव धगर इन्डिया जी को माफ कर दिया जाय, तो कोई वेनडेटा देखने को नहीं धागता।

धमसधयको की बाग होती है। मैं बहुत जिनघना के माय विरोधी दलो के लोगों से गुठना चाहंगा कि इनके बयों के इतिहास में धारा तक धमसधय बहते रहे हैं कि हमारे लिए एक धमसधयक धायोय बना दिया जाय, तो वह क्यों नहीं बनाया गया था। हम किलने ही धायोय हो लेकिन धारा 31 बयों के बाद एक धमसधयक धायोय हम ने बनाया है धोर यह धमसधयको के प्रति, उन की मुरसा के प्रति हमारी निष्ठा का प्रमाण है। 31 बयों गये धोर बागमोर में मव से पहली बार प्रजा-पिन चुनाव जनता पार्टी के मानन में ही हुए। इस की कौन नहीं जानता। धारा तक यह कहते थे कि धमसधयको को राष्ट्रपति बना दिया, मुख्य न्याया-
देविये। राजनीत का बाद पड़ना के बाद राज्य ममा में एक जिल स्वीकार कर लेते हैं लेकिन अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की ममानता ही ममान कर

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

ही गई थी बहुत किस ने की? वह कांग्रेस सरकार ने की थी। हम ने श्रीलोक विश्वविद्यालय का धार्मिक स्वरूप लाना चाहते हैं, उसे वापस करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाया जाना है कि हम धर्म-समूहों को खिलाफ है। आज तो हम धर्मसमूहों के मामले में सभी दलों से मिल कर बात करते हैं, धर्म-...

यह देश का मरना है। धर्मसमूहों को समझा केवन श्रीलोक विश्वविद्यालय के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन कर देने से और उन के किसी व्यक्ति को नेता के सर्वोच्च पद पर स्थापित कर देने से ही हल नहीं हो जाएगा या उन्हें जो प्रोत्साहन देने से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो जाएगी। मैं अपने माननीय गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहता कि इस के लिए हमारे कुछ मुझा है।

एक मुझा तो यह है कि नेशनल ट्रेडिशन कॉमिल की बैठक बुलाई जानी चाहिए ताकि इस पर और गंभीरता से हम विचार करें और जो ये बहुत ज्यादा रायदम हो रहे हैं, समय-दोता तो मैं उन सारे रायदम के बारे में कहता, और उन में जो मुसलमानों का खूब हुआ है, उन के बारे में विचार से कहता। समय-बाज के कारण मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि सन् 1971 में 321, 1972 में 240 और 1978 में जो सब से खराब वर्ष है, 230 रायदम हुए हैं और इस के लिए हमारे ऊपर चार्ज लगाया जाता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक भी धर्मसमूह की बनि होनी है, तो वह सरकार के लिए बनक है और दंगी को जो रफा-दफा किया जाता है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता कि हमें सभी के जुझों के लिए जिस तरह से स्पेशल बोटमें लोगों के लिए बनाए जा रहे हैं, उन्हीं तरह से समरी ट्रान्स भी खपत फाफेजमें से लिए होने चाहिए।

हरिजनो और भादिवागियों के लिए हमारे भी राम विलाम पानवाव ने काफी कह दिया है और इस तरह से मेरा भार कुछ उन्होंने हल्का कर दिया है लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 में जब हम आए, तो उस के लिए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई थी और मैं कहने है कि हम हरिजनो और भादिवागियों के शुभचिन्तक हैं। प्रायः यह देखें कि आज हमारे सब लोक सेवा प्रायोग, पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का अध्यक्ष एक हरिजन है। यह 31 वर्ष के इतिहास में पहली बार हुआ है। मेरे पास इतना वक्त नहीं है करना मैं रिजर्वेशन के बारे में भी दिया सजता था कि हमने इन के लिए क्या किया है। 1971 में खे कर 1978 तक हमेशा हम बचने वाले और जनता सरकार के इन दो वर्षों में रिजर्वेशन की परसेन्टेज भी बढ़ी है और उन का नम्बर भी बढ़ा है। लेकिन मनुष्य में हमारा एक काम अच्छा नहीं है। जो काम हम अच्छा करते हैं वह भी प्रष्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज हमने जनजाति प्रायोग बनाया। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशन को स्ट्रेचुरी कमिशन बनाया। उस में हमने जनता पार्टी के भादमी

को गरी रखा। श्री भोवा पानवाव भादमी जैसे कांग्रेसी को उनका अध्यक्ष बनाया है। यह है जनता पार्टी की उदारता की नीति। मभापति महोदया, हम में न केवल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कमिशन बनाया बल्कि हमने पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए भी प्रायोग बनाया। बाबा बालेनकर वेडवर्न क्लेमिज कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी वह रिपोर्ट 25 वर्ष तक रहे की टोर्न में पड़ी रही। लेकिन अब 25 वर्ष के बाद इस के सम्बन्ध में भी बदलाव आया है। उस रिपोर्ट का सब मूल्यांकन करने के लिए पिछड़ा वर्ग प्रायोग की स्थापना हुई है। ये हैं जनता पार्टी के काम।

मभापति महोदया, एडमिनिस्ट्रिव रिफार्म हमारे भादमीन का एक बड़ा नारा था। अष्टाचार को खत्म करने का हमने आह्वान किया था। अष्टाचार को खत्म करने की दिना में हम फिलाना प्राये बड़े हैं यह हम को अपने हमसे से पूछना चाहिए। अष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए जो हमें अब तक करना चाहिए था, निश्चिन बात है कि वह हम नहीं कर पाये हैं। मैं केवल मुझा देना चाहता हूँ कि लोकपाल बिल को पास कराने में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसकी पास कराने में जनता पार्टी जो देरी कर रही है वह जनता के साथ विश्वासघात कर रही है। अगर इसी सब में इस बिल को पास नहीं किया जाता है तो हमारी नीयत पर संदेह किया जाएगा जिसको कि हम दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को भी इन्टेरेस्ट नरना चाहिए जिसमें कि पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर जो कमलमरीली हर मान अपनी भादमी का सही बोरीय सरकार को दे। अगर उसकी सम्पति बढ़ती है तो सरकार को उसको जप्त कर लेना चाहिए। जब तक हम अष्टाचार दूर करने के अपने कदमों में प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और मन्त्र सभ्यो को सम्मिलन नहीं करेंगे सब तक सम्मुख में जनता में भी हम अष्टाचार नहीं हटा पायेंगे। इसलिए हमें लोकपाल विधेयक को जल्दी से जल्दी पास करना चाहिए।

अन्य में मैं एटी डिफेन्शन बिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में आपराधन मयाराय का मिल-मिला फिर से बुर हो गया है। यह जनता पार्टी ने भी किया है। इस के लिए मैं जनता पार्टी को भी दोष दूंगा कि राज्य सभा में अपनी सभ्या बढ़ाने के लिए उस ने कुछ लोगों को लिया। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि गलत साधन अगर होंगे तो गलत ही काम होंगे। इसलिए एटी डिफेन्शन बिल को न लाने का कार्य उन लोगों के साथ दगाबाजी होगा जिन लोगों ने अष्टाचार के साथ सघर्ष किया है। मेरा मुझा है कि आप सचमुच में एटी डिफेन्शन बिल को साइदे।

मेरी मेरे कुछ मुझा है। प्रायः भूमे समय दिना, इस के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwar, South). Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity, though belatedly.

The Janata Government have just completed two years of their rule. If you look back on their performance it is most disappointing. The first and foremost duty of a Government is to maintain law and order in the country and to give protection and security to its citizens and the Government have utterly failed in that direction. What is the situation today? Only a few days back I read in the papers that some Members of Parliament from Delhi and Metropolitan Council Members met the Home Minister and it seems that he has conceded that the law and order situation in Delhi is not satisfactory. It is really so. There is no security for the people. If you look into the papers you will see this every day we hear of some burglaries, robberies, dacoities, murders, and what not. There have been hold ups of trains. There is no safety of passengers who travel by train. Many a time dacoits attacked the trains, looted and sometimes committed murders also. There have been many cases of holding up of buses on the national highways. Leave alone the smaller roads but even on national highways, there is no protection to passengers who travel by buses.

What about metropolitan cities?

The situation is alarming. Respectable people cannot walk on the roads after sunset. Women cannot go alone unescorted even during day time. About the lot of young girls of course we cannot say anything because it is so risky for them to move about alone. Unsocial elements are at large. The Chopra children case is an instance in point but there are so many though only one case has achieved so much publicity. There are so many hundreds of cases of this sort where school children were kidnapped and murdered and if the government cannot give security and protection to its own citizens what else are they for? Sir, the progress of a country depends upon its internal situation. We cannot hope to progress in any field unless internal peace is maintained and the

citizens security is guaranteed. It is the primary duty of any government and there they have failed.

If the year 1977 was a year of Commissions, the year of 1978 was the year of omissions, the foremost omission being the omission to maintain law and order in the country. Here the Home Minister has stated that there have been only 230 communal riots in the country. He has compared it with the figure of 1974 because it is very convenient for him as in 1974 there were many. But while giving other Tables you take some other year. So it is a very convenient way of saying that in the former regime in 1974 there were many communal riots. Is it the way to convince the people that communal riots were very much less this year? Of course he has conceded that the communal riots of Aligarh and Sambhal were very serious. Sir, they are not only serious but they have blackened the face of the Janata Party. They way the Aligarh incidents took place and how they were carried on for months together has not brought a good name to the Janata Government either at the Centre or in the State. The Prime Minister was requested to visit that place but he declined to visit though he was at that time holding the portfolio of Home. He said it was the responsibility of the State. Sir, is it not the responsibility of the Centre to protect the minorities? Perhaps he failed to understand that it was his responsibility—protection of minorities.

About the atrocities on Harijans it is appalling. It has crossed all limits and all figures of the previous years. Perhaps that is why they have omitted to mention the comparative figures of atrocities on Harijans. In regard to the number of atrocities on Harijans the figure given in the Consultative Committee was 12870 in one year—not even in one full year it is only upto October or November. This was the figure given to the Consultative Committee. 12817 cases of atrocities on

[Shri F. H. Mohan]

harijans were committed and the Janata-ruled Governments top the list—U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan I might give the figures of atrocities on harijans; in U.P. it is 5,317—upto November, in Madhya Pradesh it is 2,988 reported upto November; in Bihar it is 1,489, in Gujarat and Rajasthan the cases are 499 and 834 respectively. These are the Janata-ruled States where the atrocities on harijans are the highest. What does this show? It shows that the communal troubles are in the Janata-ruled State—the atrocities against the harijans are more in the Janata-ruled States. It shows the attitude of the Janata Government towards the minorities and harijans.

What about the serious cases of atrocities committed against harijans? These are cases reported about heinous offences, murders, violence, rape and arson against the harijans—there are 899 cases of arson, 485 cases of rape, 1,384 cases of violence and 395 cases of murder of harijans. This is the state of affairs. Then, how can the minorities and the scheduled castes live without fear? They are the poorest classes of people. Richer classes of people think that they can do anything because they think that it is their Government which runs there in the States. There is a class war. The lands which were in possession of the harijan ryots have been forcibly taken away sometimes by committing murders, rape and arson. These things are going on in Bihar. It is admitted by the Chief Minister himself in the Janata-ruled state of Bihar. He himself says that he has to arm them or he has to give them the guns to protect the lives of harijans. He has stated that and you must have also been knowing that though it has also come out. What does this all show? The poor and helpless harijans are troubled to such an extent that there is nobody to defend them and so he is thinking of giving arms and ammunition to the harijans to protect them-

selves. This is the state of affairs throughout the country.

In Pondicherry one statement by the Prime Minister sparked off the riots there with so much of loss of property. Throughout the country such is the situation which has never existed before. Is this a matter to be proud of? I heard the speech of the hon Prime Minister about the Janata Government's achievement. These are far from truth and far from facts. He made only promises of giving employment within 10 years. Will the Janata Government remain for ten years? He thinks as if the Janta Government will remain for ten years. Already two years are over. Does it mean that he will give employment to all within ten years? You do not give unemployment allowance or even subsistence allowance. When you are not giving that, Government of Kerala has already passed the Bill for giving subsistence allowance to unemployed people. You have not even approved of that. You are not allowing the States to give the subsistence allowance to the poor people who are unemployed. This is the state of affairs.

The forces behind all these communal troubles and atrocities are the RSS—Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. Are you able to curb its activities? Are you able to stop the shakhas which are giving para-military training? Why is it at all required in free India? We have got the national army; we have got the para-military forces like the B.S.F., C.R.P., Territorial Army, Assam Rifles and the I.T.B.P., Central Industrial Security forces and so many para-military forces. Why have another force of a private nature by a private party? Why not curb the activity of the RSS and its shakhas? They are given the drill for using arms and ammunitions. For what purpose? It is only to threaten the non-Hindus. Their Chief says that all those living in India are Hindus. This goes to prove that he wants to convert all of them to Hinduism. What does this

mean? Even now in some states the people are very much irritated. If a Muslim organisation teaches some drills they are harassed and they order an inquiry. RSS people are openly doing it. Nothing is done. That is because it is their Government now. They are openly doing it. They are involved in communal trouble but you are not courageous enough to say that they are involved in communal trouble. RSS should be banned. If it cannot be banned at least stop their activities of threatening minority communities. UP government has done it to some extent. I must congratulate them. Kerala has done it and Karnataka is doing it. Let the intentions of the Government be made clear whether they want to curb the activities of RSS—which is a threat to the minorities as well as to the peace of the country—otherwise all other communities will have shakhas and para military forces.

Add to that now in respect of compensation during communal troubles the strategy is changed. The house are set on fire but no compensation is paid. Madam recently when there were some disturbances in Karnataka on the point of Mrs. Gandhi's having been expelled from Parliament this Janata party members asked for compensation in the Assembly. Is it not the duty of the government to protect everyone of its citizens, the innocent people who have earned their living and who one fine morning find that their everything is burnt by the mischief mongers? Whether he is a Hindu Sikh or Muslim whose ever's property is lost he should be compensated. That you are not doing.

Then there is Special Courts Bill and all those things. My point is that you are not paying attention towards maintaining peace or law and order. Your attention is solely directed towards punishing the political rival and sending them to jail or file the FIRs (Interruptions). It is not a case of revenge? Yesterday the Prime Minister said that he was not

taking any revenge or that he was not thinking of revenge. Then what is it if not revenge? People elected her but you expelled her. People made her the Prime Minister but now you are sending her to jail and so many cases are being filed. Why? It is because you are afraid of her and also afraid of the next elections. You want to finish her before the next elections. You want to see that Indira Gandhi and her family are finished before the next elections. I say if you are afraid of anyone it is only Indira Gandhi.

MR CHAIRMAN You must conclude now.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN Then there is the question of linguistic minorities. This Janata government assured that Urdu will be made the second official language in U.P. and at other places. Where has that promise gone? It seems you made these promises, thinking that you will not come into power but to your surprise now having come to power you are not able to fulfil those promises. I would appeal to the government to give due place to Urdu. I am told that even persons who know Urdu but have no knowledge of Hindi are not taken into service. There is a condition that you must know the local language but that is only after recruitment. Many of the Chief Ministers do not recruit at all if they do not know the regional language. There is necessity of calling again another Chief Ministers conference to discuss these points and providing schools for the linguistic minorities and providing employment for them without insisting on any pre condition of knowing regional language at the time of recruitment.

There is one more point which I wish to emphasise. Mr. Dhongde spoke about border disputes. These border problems are there. These disputes are pending for a long time. You must deal with them once for all.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

The Mahajan Commission was appointed to go into the Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute. That report is there. Why not you accept it? Mr Mahajan was a good judge of the Supreme Court. If Maharashtra does not accept it, have the status quo. Don't worry about the problems of the other parts of the country at all. You shelve all those border problems. Let the status quo be maintained. If there is already a Commission, you accept that Commission's report straightway. Although Karnataka is losing, Maharashtra is not accepting it. If they don't accept, don't have any more commissions. The border problem with regard to Chandigarh, Fazalka etc. has not been solved. If you cannot solve them you can shelve all those border disputes and maintain status quo. Otherwise you will be opening up the Pandora's box if you go on appointing commissions.

There is only one more point before I conclude. The general law and order situation in the country is worsening. Of course, I do not blame Mr. H. M. Patel who has taken over the responsibility quite recently as Home Minister. Earlier, although he was not Home Minister, yet, he was a Cabinet Minister and so he must also accept joint responsibility for all those things. I say, if you cannot give protection to the minorities you have no right to run the Government. What about the Minorities' Commission? Dr. Ramji Singh said that they have appointed Minorities Commission, Scheduled Castes Commission and all

these things. You go and ask the Minorities Commission Members as to what they feel about it. Their status is less than that of the Under Secretary to the Government. You have given the status of a Cabinet Minister to the Chairman. But he feels that he is less than even an Under Secretary to the Government of India because he has no right even to appoint Secretary, staff and officers. He is not being consulted. Mr. Masani

has resigned. You will hear about the resignation of some others in the near future. You only want to hoodwink the Muslims by the Aligarh Muslim University Bill. It is nothing but to hoodwink the Muslims. Here I would like to say a word about Mr. O. P. Tyagi's Bill in the House. You have this 'Freedom of Religion Bill' which is brought in by the Janta Member of Parliament, Mr. O. P. Tyagi. I was not worried when I saw that a private member has brought forward a Bill. But I was alarmed to see the reaction of the Prime Minister at Patna when a Christian Delegation met him. He seemed to support the Bill of Mr. O. P. Tyagi. Already in the constitution we have got Article 25 which gives freedom to everybody to profess and propagate any religion. If the Christians use inducement or threat for conversions etc., then, these are acts which are already punishable under the provisions of our Indian Penal Code. That being so, I ask, why should there be any separate legislation for that. This only creates suspicion in the minds of the Christian minorities, who are loyal to the country and who are law-abiding. Unnecessarily you are only creating suspicion in their minds. What you should do is that you should create confidence in the minds of the minorities—including Christian minorities. You should create confidence in the minds of the Harijans. You should create confidence in the minds of the poorer classes in our country. That will stand you in good stead. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

श्री चतुर्भुज (शांलाबाद) : माननीय मन्त्रालय नही देना, मुझे अबसर नही गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर ध्यान विचार रखने का, इस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं इन मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

धनो जो बिना के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे उन्होंने अच्छाई की बात कोई भी नहीं रखी और मुझ के रूप में भी कोई बात सामने नहीं रखी। ऐसा दिखाई दे रहा था माँगी बदन के बदर बि जैसे तीन साल का राज उन के हाथ से निकल जाने के बाद छटपटा-हट हो रही थी। हरिदा माँगी उन के हाथ से निकल गई, माँगी बदन के बदर वह नहीं गई लेकिन ऐसा बहुत

हो रहा है उन को कि हमारा क्या होगा हमारी पार्टी खड़ेगी या नहीं खड़ेगी और इसीलिए सारे का सारा ध्यान और कड़ी नज़रों का रहा है, कहीं कोई गलत काम किया हो उस के ऊपर नज़र आ रहा है, सब के ऊपर आ रहा है। पहिले जवाहर लाल नेहरू भाग के को ही नेता थे, इंदिरा जी भाग की ही नेता थीं, सोम साल के अंदर जो एच बीर से प्रारम्भ हुआ और चिराट बट-बस हो गया, क्यों नहीं भाग ने उस को रोका? भाग को वहीं भी सब साथ के अंदर कोई प्रयत्न नहीं

प्रातिवर्ती के रूप में बन कर वह संस्था सामने आई और हमारा बड़ा धर कर दिया। और आज सब वाले भाग में हाथ मिलाते लग जाय तो भाग उस के तनके घाटने लग जाएंगे, यह भाग का भीरव है।

इसलिए मैं एक बात कहूँ कि भाग या न सोचें कि कौन सी संस्था धुरी है कौन सी अछड़ी है, भाग राष्ट्र के दृष्टिकोण में सोचने, भारतीयकरण की ओर धर भाग का विचार जाता तो भाग यह स्थिति न हानी। भाग रशिया के अंदर रजियन सैव्येज है, चाइना के अंदर चाइनीज सैव्येज है, अमेरिका के अंदर उनकी भाषा है, फ्रान्स के अंदर फ्रान्सीसी है, सारे देश राष्ट्रीयता की ओर धागे बड़ रहे हैं, नीत्र यति से धागे बड़ रहे हैं और भाग हमारे घर को अनायबपर रखना चाहते हैं? जहाँ हिन्दी भाषा की बात भाती है तो वणिग के भावाइ भाती है, हर व्यक्ति की भावाइ भाती है। क्यों नहीं राष्ट्रीयता भाग धारने दिन और दिमाग के अंदर मजबूत है? भाग माना का स्वयं क्या नहीं मजबूत है? क्या कुमायों से ले कर बागमौर तक

का भाव होना भाग का तो न धर्म का यहा विभेद होना न गेडगुल्ट कास्ट का विभेद होना न निर्मा जात का भेद होना। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का राजनीतिन इस तरह से नहीं सोचना। भाग में गुठना चाहता है, भाग की पार्टी के अंदर जितने गेडगुल्ट कास्ट के व्यक्ति हैं, मुझे बनाइए कि कौन हज़ारगति है? एक भी भावमी मुझे बता दीजिए। जितने भाग के नेता हैं सारे के सारे सखवति और करोजति हैं। भाग की पार्टी 30 साल के अंदर, जितने महोवर बड़ा जाता है, जा अमन हरिजन है, उन के एक भी व्यक्ति को सामने नहीं आई। भाग ने कभी उस का अमर नहीं दिया। बा-भेद के ऊपर भाग चलते रहे। डिवाइड एंड रूल की राजनीति भाग चलाते रहे। मुनपूर्व गुप्त मंत्री सरदार पटेल ने जो एकीकरण की धार हाथ बड़ाया था अंदर उन की नीति को धागे बढ़ाते, उस के ऊपर धागे चलते ही देश का उस स्थान पर से जाते जहाँ न हम रजिया के मुलाम बन कर रहने, न अमेरिका व मुलाम बनने। हम भारतीय विपत्ती के रूप में आगे बढ़ते और भाग बिना व जितने भी देश हैं व हमारी भार निगाह लगाने की हिम्मत नहीं करत। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है सोम साव का। भाग हमारे देश के अंदर दुर्भाग्य से कहीं रजियन साथी काम कर रहे हैं, कहीं

अमरिजन साथी काम कर रही है। कोई सोचने वाला है कि भारतीय साथी कहीं काम कर रही है? किसी के दिमाग के अंदर यह बात नहीं है। भारतीय साथी की धार स्थान नहीं जाता। अंदर कोई इस समय बंदम बढ़ाता है ता बड़ा जाता है कि वह स मुक्ति विचारधारा का भावमी है। वह बड़े दुष्ट की बात है। वर देश का दुर्भाग्य है—अनेक नेता होते हैं मार्ग-दर्शन देने हैं लेकिन उन के गुणों का अभाव उन की मृत्यु के बाद होता है। भाग जब प्रमाण की का उदाहरण सीनिय—उन की मृत्यु का समाचार धागे ही भाग ने राजनीतिक पावदा उठाता प्रारम्भ कर दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—आहे सतधारी पद हा या विपत्ती पद हा राजनीतिक विचारधारा हमारी पार्टी के अंदर हो सकती है सता व अंदर हा सकती है लेकिन जब राष्ट्र निर्माण का प्रयत्न सामने आता है हम सब की एक राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा न माने बड़ना चाहिये, नव ही हमारा दग धागे बड़ सकता है।

30 सालों के अंदर—यस में एक सक्ता हूँ—क्या किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक दल में कहीं भी साथ का हाथ दिखाई दिया? यदि साथ का कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक दल में पकड़ा जाता है ता भाग उसे मोचने से उठा दीजिय उस पर केम लगाइये उस का दुष्टत्व कीजिय मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी मैं स्वयं साथ का मिपाटी रहा हूँ सब के एक सक्ती के कार्यकर्ता के अंदर जो वरित निर्माण होता है मैं उस के लिये कह सकता हूँ कि जो कार्य वह करता है, जो राष्ट्र का चिन्तन वह करता है, भाग का 30 साल का भी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता नहीं कर सकता है। जो कार्यकर्ता मिगरेट नहीं पीना, त्रिम में कोई कार्रविक दुबलना नहीं है—भाग उस के लिये आशय लगाते हैं?

इस लिये मैं निवेदन करता कि पिछले दो सालों में, जना पार्टी के शासन में, हमारे गृह विभाग ने जो काम किया है, वह बहुत सफलतापूर्वक है। भाग तीन सालों के धारने राय में कुछ नहीं कर सके केवल बापदे ही करने रहे। लेकिन भाग अब हम शासन में धागे हैं, ता हमें कुछ मोचने का अवसर मिला है। कुछ गलतिया हम में हा सकती हैं, हम उन को मुधारने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। गेडगुल्ट कास्ट के लिय भी हमारी सरकार बहुत काम कर रही है। मुस्लिम बर्ग के लिय भी काम कर रही है। भाग हम देश के भावनात्मक एकीकरण की ओर धागे बड़ रहे हैं। मैं चाहता कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी सरदार पटेल का रूप धारण करें और देश के भावनात्मक एकीकरण की ओर बंदम बढ़ाये। भाग हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश इलना विधान है कि हमारे देश के मुख्य मंत्री जितने के दिनायिक, डी० आर० डी० और एम० पी० का भी नहीं पहचानते, इसी लिय शासन में गुठना नहीं आ पाती। भाग के ऐसे शासन का बिभाजन कर के गुठ प्रशासन देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और इस के लिये आवश्यक बंदम उठाने चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना कि जो हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है जिन का सविधान न राष्ट्रभाषा प्रापित किया है उस के लिये हमें बा-हिन्दी या तत्कालीन उठानी पड़े—हमें एक रूपता लाने के लिये बंदम

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

वशता चाहिये। विरोध तो होगा ही रहेगा, लेकिन हमें राष्ट्र के हित के लिये सामे बढ़ना चाहिये।

इसी तरह मे शेड्यूल कास्टम का मामला है—भाज यह प्रश्न क्यों उठता है? यदि भाज उन को प्राथिक स्थिति प्रदत्त होती, तो यह प्रश्न अपने प्रायः समाप्त हो जाता, सम्प्रदायवाद का मामला भी समाप्त हो जाता। यहाँ पर हम दोहिम्प्रदाय के एम० पी० हैं—हिन्दू और मुसलमान हैं, हम दोनों के एक यानी मे बैठ कर घाना खाते हैं—कहा सम्प्रदायवाद है? लेकिन जिन की मनोवृत्ति छोटी है, जिन में जिज्ञा नहीं है, एक दूसरे के प्रति आदर और भद्रा का सम्भार नहीं है, उन में ही ऐसी भावना पैदा होती है। इस लिये यह विभाज को चाहिए कि जिनसे भी साधन उन के पास उपलब्ध हैं उन से उन के भन्दर राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को पैदा करें।

मे पुलिस विभाग के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? 30 सालों में किस ने भाई-अनीजावाद पैदा किया। भाज कोई भी काण्ड हो जाता है—हमारे साठे नाहूब बोल रहे थे कि उन्होंने यह किया, वह किया—सारे का सारा दोष सरकार पर ही मड़ना चाहते हैं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—भाज जिस तरीके से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उन के मुखाङ्कन में हमारी पुलिस का संख्या बल कम है, हमें उन के संख्या बल को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, उन की संचार व्यवस्था को बढ़ाना होगा। कुछ तत्वों के भन्दर भाज नई टैकनालाजी पैदा हो रही है, इस लिये हमें विज्ञान की ओर भी आगे बढ़ना होगा। भाज हमारे यहाँ पुलिस थानों में साल गिपाही होते हैं, जिन में मे दो पेशी पर चले जाते हैं, दो जितों की अदली में चले जाते हैं, यदि कर्नलर या जाय दो तो दो उन की हाइरी में चले जाते हैं, याने में केवल एक गिपाही रह जाता है, जबकि उस थाने के भन्दरगन 60 हजार जनता होती है। एक गिपाही उन की क्या मुश्किल करेगा। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि समाज का समोवर, समाज का सरकार सुदरता जामेगा तो चाहे उन की संख्या कम भी हो तो भी काम चल सकता है। समाज अगर अच्छे संस्कारों वाले लोगो का होगा, तो जिनसे भी अपराध होते, वह सारे घटते चले जाएँगे।

17 hrs.

भाज हम क्या देखने हैं कि अत्याचार का शोचाला है। अत्याचार ऐसे नहीं मिटेगा। मुझे यह कहने हुए शर्म घाली है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक भाई दूसरे भाई से रिफव लेता है, तो उस की गर्दन तक क्यों नहीं जाती, क्यों नहीं उस का फिर टूट जाना और क्यों नहीं रिफव देने वाले हाथ टूट जाते। भाज एक भाई दूसरे भाई से रिफव लेता है, एक भाई दूसरे का गला दबा रहा है, दूसरे का मुँह बम रहा है। जब प्राणीयपन उस के भन्दर पैदा होगा, तो मे सारे दोष निवृत्त चले जाएँगे। सारी बुराइयों की जो जड़ है वह यह है कि गरीब भूमी की सारी बुराई बढ़ी है। जब व्यक्ति के भन्दर भारतीयता जागृत हो जाएगी, तो उन के भन्दर से मे

दोष निकलते जाएँगे। मैं पहले भारतीय हूँ और फिर दूसरी कोई चीज जब ऐसी मनोवृत्ति नहीं होती है, तभी मे प्रवृत्त पैदा होते हैं, खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था का जहा तक संवत है, केंद्रीय सरकार रोनी, रोनी, कपडा और मकान का प्रवृत्त करें। मैं बिलार में इस में नहीं जाना चाहता, इसलिए मैं कुछ सुझाव हो दूँगा।

समावर्ति महोदय भाज का 15 मिनट हो गये हैं, थोड़ा समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री चतुर्भुज मैं अभी समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। बतमान स्थिति जो पैदा हुई है, उस के लिए राजनीतिज्ञ जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन कहना कि वे दल-बदल का कानून इसी मंत्र में लायें, लोकपाल बिल भी इसी मंत्र के भन्दर लायें। राजनीतिज्ञों पर बहुत हमेशा रहना चाहिए। जब राजनीतिज्ञ भ्रष्ट होते, तो सारा समाज भ्रष्ट होता हुआ चला जाएगा। हम दोष दूसरी की नहीं दे सकते। दण्ड राजनीतिज्ञ करता है, राजनीतिज्ञ-भेद-भाव पैदा करवाने हैं और राजनीतिज्ञ सब कुछ करवाने हैं। जब इन्दिरा गांधी गिरफ्तार हुई, तो बमों के भन्दर भाज लगा दो गई और मान, सारा भावभी जन गये, कोई लोग हवाई जहाज से उडे। देश के भन्दर गुदामर्दी कोन करवाता है, ये राजनीतिज्ञ लोग ही करवाते हैं, सत्ता में रहने वाले लोग नहीं करवाते। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन कहना कि राजनीतिज्ञ राष्ट्र हित को ध्यान में रखें। सत्ता के लिए चाहे वे नई सेजिन राष्ट्र के लिए चिन्तन करें और एक हो कर रहें।

*SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Ottapalam): Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose these demands. After the Janata Party came to power social conflicts have sharpened. In the northern States where the Janata party came to power, thousands of harijans were brutally beaten up. Belchi was a beginning only. The big land owners using their newly acquired political clout systematically murdered the harijans. In 1978 alone as many as 412 harijans were murdered and 458 harijans women were raped. Although the Prime Minister and other leaders of the ruling party made heroic declarations on many occasions that those who persecuted harijans would be ruthlessly suppressed, nothing seems to have happened. The atrocities on harijans continued unabated.

Ultimately things have gone to such an extent that the Bihar Chief Minister had to say that harijans will be armed so that they can defend themselves. What does all this show? It only shows that the Janata Government has miserably failed in giving protection to the lives and property of the harijans in this country.

While we are discussing the demands of the Home Ministry I have to bring one important point to the notice of the Government. All of us know that the term of reservation for harijans, adivasis and other backward classes will end by 1980. While incorporating in the Constitution the provision regarding reservation the Constitution makers had visualised that the harijans and other backward classes would come up socially, educationally and economically to the level of the more advanced communities by 1980. But today the reality is that we have still a long distance to travel to reach the desired goal. Therefore I strongly demand that the reservation to these sections of the society should be extended by another ten years.

Another point I want to make is about the harijans who had embraced christianity. Madam, Chairman, secularism is the cornerstone of our Constitution. Denial of basic rights to a particular section of our society on the ground that they have converted themselves into another religion violates against the basic principles of secularism enshrined in our Constitution.

In Kerala there are lakhs and lakhs of christian converts who are clamouring for justice. They have been demanding that they should be given the same benefits which are being given to the harijans. Kakakalekar Commission, Nettur Commission and many other Commissions set up by the Central Government as well as State Governments have categorically stated that the christian converts are economically, socially and educationally as backward as the rest of the harijans are.

The Government of Kerala has made repeated requests to the Central Government that the christian converts in Kerala should be treated as Scheduled Castes and all benefits should be given to them that are being enjoyed by their harijan brethren today, but unfortunately all these requests have fallen on deaf ears.

In this context I would like to tell the House as to what happened in Lok Sabha a few days ago. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, intervened in a debate and asked angrily why these harijans got themselves converted into Christianity if they were aware of their social disabilities. I am sorry to say that it was quite unfortunate on the part of the Minister to have made that statement. This only shows that you are denying these rights to these christian converts just because they embraced christianity. This is a clear case of discrimination on the ground of religion. I request with all sincerity at my command that the Government should change its attitude and extend all benefits to the christian converts as are being given to the harijans.

I have one word to say about the judiciary. Madam, judicial service is a forbidden fruit for the harijans in this country. It is a sad reality that in the supreme judicial forum of the country, namely the Supreme Court, not a single harijan has been appointed as a judge. Leave aside the Supreme Court, what do we see in the High Courts? In none of the High Courts in India a single harijan has been appointed a judge. The same case is there with regard to District Courts also.

In Kerala there are 15 judges in the High Courts but there is not a single harijan judge there. If harijans are denied this, how will they get justice?

The democratic edifice rests on the proper administration of justice. If the harijans are not represented in the judiciary of the country, how can

you expect them to get justice
Therefore my earnest request is that
the harijans should be given reservation
in the judicial services

Madam, while I am dealing with the
problems of harijans I am reminded
of a famous poem written by a
modern Malayalam poet, Shri Kad-
ammanitta Ramakrishnan, I would re-
cite a few lines from that poem:

Haven't you fried and eaten my
black kids;

Haven't you gouged out their tear
stained eyes

Haven't you uprooted their mise-
rable shanties.

Today you should gratefully re-
member how you have become what
you are.

You have graciously given us a
title

You have graciously given us a
title—harijans,

We are not Hari—We are not gods
We crawl—but we are not worms
We whither away—but we are
not flowers
We are just Slaves

The poet has poured out the agony
of the harijans in these famous lines
This is the condition of harijans in
India today

If the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi
are to be fulfilled and if the millions
of harijans are to live like decent
human beings only the Indian
National Congress is the answer.
That great organisation alone can
afford protection to the harijans and
fulfil their hopes and aspirations. The
harijans in this country have no
illusions about the Janata Party. They
know only too well that they will
not get justice, at the hands of the
Janata Party. With these words I
conclude.

श्री गोविन्द राम मिश्र। गान्धू। शुद्ध मज्जालय की
अनुदान की मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे विपक्ष
के कुछ मित्रों ने इन पर बोझों का जो भाषण दिया है
उनका मैंने सुना है। उनमें इनकी भी निंदा नहीं है
किम्मत नहीं है कि वे सत्य बातों को भी स्वीकार करें।
मारा दोष उन्होंने जनता पार्टी की सरकार पर मढ़ दिया
है और सभी व्यक्तियों को उन्होंने नकार दिया है। यह जो
व्यवस्था बिगड़ी हुई है हमने लिए जोल जिम्मेदार है,
हमें सलाह में आए हुए दाही माने हुए हैं। हम में कोई जाय
बहुत अधिक की जाती है। हरिजन हरिजन विनाश
जाता है। मैं माने इन व्यक्तियों में बहना बाहना हूँ कि
इनको बायेंबाय में हरिजनों की जितनी उपेक्षा हुई है
उनकी इतिहास में कोई विनाश नहीं मिलती है। साथ
बहुत ही इनका कनाब बिगड़ था। साथ ही लेकर के
हरिजन कपी बड़े की दृष्टिने क्षम्य बांध दिया और
साथ का कुछ भी की कर में मंटे लगते होने का है।
इसका परिणाम साथ भी हरिजन और आदिवासी
भुगत रहे हैं। मुझे यह कहने में कोई मरौब नहीं है कि
आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की आवाज में मैं मांग
करना स्वाभ्यसाधने है। इनके पाप इनके मित्रों कोई
पारा भी नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों
आदिवासियों की कुछ पकड़ कर ये हमनी वीरणी पार
करना चाहते हैं। साथ देखें कि इन्होंने क्या किया है ?
भारत की सर्वोच्च मर्यादा यह मर्यादा है। मैं लोग की बाबा
गाहक सम्बन्धन की भारत में सम्पन्न करने के लिए
इन्होंने क्या किया है ? न बड़ा उनको कोई छोटी है
और न ही सौन्दर्य हाल में उनका कोई पारदेह है और न
उनके जन्म दिवस पर जो कि 14 अप्रैल को है कोई
छुट्टी होती है, जब कि उनका योगदान किसी भी भारतीय
महान नेता से कम नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार मैं धनक जो बर्मा में रिजर्वेशन के
बारे में, उनको जमीन आवंटन करने के बारे में, उनके
जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के बारे में उनको यह सरकार
घोरे घोरे दूर करने में लगी हुई है। मेरिन घाली हम
बिरोध पक्ष को बोलने रहें, या घण्टे शब्दों में कुछ
बहने रहें, इसमें काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जबमन
में हरिजन, आदिवासियों की दशा बहुत बिगड़ी हुई है।
मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि मैं भी स्वयं एक हरिजन हूँ
और उनके नजदीक रहता हूँ, उनके दुःख दर्द को
समझता हूँ।

हम हर जगह कहते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन की पीछे
इसलिए नहीं भरी जा रही है, क्योंकि उपयुक्त सम्पदा-
वार नहीं मिल रहे हैं। यही साक मना और राज्य सभा
में आप देखिये, मंत्रिमंडल में आप देखिये, कि मिलने
हरिजन नहीं है ? यहाँ के लोक सभा और राज्य सभा
समिचासकों में जो बर्माचारी हैं उनमें किन्ते प्रतिजन
हरिजन, आदिवासी हैं। इसकी धोर किसी का ध्यान
नहीं गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका परदेह बड़ा
कम है। बड़े बड़े जो ऐस्टेवार्जमेट्स हैं, बन्दर-
देहिम हैं, प्रबो कुछ महीने पहले मैं दिखाई गया था,
वह प्लांट रस की मज्जाना से बना है और 1956 में
बन रहा है। बड़ा 57 हजार बर्माचारी हैं और मनेजिंग
डायरेक्टर की श्रेणी से भीक गुपिलेटेंट और उसके

समस्या को वह है छठी श्रेणी का जो उसमें कोई भी हरिजन और आदिवासी का प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। एक और जहाँ हमारी जनसंख्या 1/3 है वृत्त जनसंख्या की, वहाँ उनके लिये नौगरी में कोई स्थान नहीं है। सभी तरफ वह कहते पाये हैं कि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं हैं। तो उपयुक्त बनाने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? तो यह बड़ी विडम्बना है। मैं चाहूँ तो नहीं जाना चाहूँ, पर कुछ पोम्पूज जो रिजर्वेशन की है हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को लिये वह मैं आपकी बताता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ, वहाँ पर जो रिजर्वेशन लागू है वह प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी में 15 परसेंट है मेड्युलर कास्ट के लिये और 18 परसेंट है ट्राइब्स के लिये और तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 16 परसेंट अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये और ट्राइब्स के लिये 20 परसेंट है। और नौगरी में कितने साग हैं? बनाम वन में 1 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 2.5 परसेंट और तृतीय श्रेणी में 11 या 13 परसेंट लगभग आता है जिसमें स्त्रीपर भी शामिल है। तो निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि हम वन से हमको लागू नहीं करना चाहते। मैं गृह मंत्री की भी कृपा चाहता हूँ कि जिनका वन लागू है उनको भरने के लिये स्पेशल एडवांस रैजिमेंट ड्राइव चालू करें ताकि इनको

नहीं उस बर्गवारी की जिम्मेदार मानते हैं जो जानबूझकर बंटीस्टेड को पेश करते हैं और उम्मीदवार नहीं रखते हैं? हमने तो यहाँ तक देखा है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी बंटीस्टेड जो पुलिस प्रोम के लिये फिट हैं फिर भी उनकी उच्चाई और सीने में बमो बना कर उनकी नहीं रखते। तो मेरा कहना है कि जानबूझ कर इन लोगों को नहीं रखा जाना है। जिनकी भी हरिजन और आदिवासी के लिये स्त्री बनी है वह जड़ तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है क्योंकि हमको लिये जो हरिजन बन्ध्याग विभाग हैं उसमें जितने भी उच्च अधिकारी हैं वह खराब हैं। मुझे उनसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, परन्तु वह इम्प्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं करते हैं, इसका मुझे गिला है।

दर्जा बराबर मिल सके। अभी हमारा जो रिजर्वेशन है, उसकी अवधि 26 जनवरी, 1980 को खत्म हो जायेगी। एक और ता आप कहते हैं कि जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको बराबरी में लाना है, इस मिशन का आप स्वीकार करते हैं, परन्तु कार्यक्रम में आप उन्हें पीछे रखना चाहते हैं, सामने लाना नहीं चाहते हैं। उनका पिछले 30 साल में जब बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं दे पाये, उनके लिये जो मौलिक अधिकार मंत्रिधन के विभिन्न प्राधिकारों में दिये गये हैं, उनको भी विनिमय नहीं दे पाये तो आप कैसे इनको खत्म करेंगे।

रिजर्वेशन का ध्येय लगाते हैं विनिमय, या बहुत हो गया 2, 3 बार लिये। विनिमय करने के लिये जिस से मना किया है। मैं चाहूँ कि गृह-मंत्री हम और आप दोनों और रिजर्वेशन की अवधि का कम-से-कम 20 साल और बढ़ाया जाये, तभी वे जो गंभीरता की बराबरी कर पायेंगे।

भारतीय संविधान के प्रातिम 335 में मंत्रिधन के लिये जो उपग्रह बनाये गये हैं, उनके बारे में एक विधेयक यहाँ लाया जाना चाहिये और उसमें विनिमय का भी क्लॉज रखा जाये। इस देश के अन्दर उड़ीसा मणिपुर और बेंगल बंगाल में ऐसे विधेयक लाये गये हैं और बेंगल बंगाल के विधेयक में वैनम क्लॉज भी रखा गया है। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह कर सकती है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की भी आपने आना चाहिये, मोटो यैनी चाहिये।

एन्ट्रोमिटीज मन्त्रालय में बहुत हर्द है। कुछ की बात है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने साब लिये पर 15 प्रमन की इस बात का स्वीकार किया था और वन भी उन्होंने राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश में हमको स्वीकार किया है और खेद प्रकट किया है। आज हम स्टोपन साइज के भी विचार मुझे और दर्शें कि वह हमें पुरा करने में क्या तरफ सहायक होते हैं। एमर्जेंसी की एन्ट्रोमिटीज मन्त्रिधन के लिये हमने स्पेशल कौटुम्ब बनाया है, हम इन लोगों पर हा रही एन्ट्रोमिटीज का रोजने के लिये क्या मंत्री स्पेशल कौट बनाये और उनके लिये प्रिमाटिडिज काफिर बिबी हरिजन आदिवासी में से नियुक्त करें? एडवांस का काम करने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि 5 मान म प्रथम बार दिये। 2 मान ता बीन दिये हैं, 3 मान शेष रह गये हैं, पना नहीं हम अवधि में यह हागा या नहीं। इनके लिये मेरा गुणाव है कि यह जो प्रोटैक्शन आप मिलियन राइट्स एक्ट है, उसके लिये मोटाइल कौट बनाये जायें। मुझे नहीं लागू कि हम मिनट्री ने इस बार में वन किया है, अभी 3 साल बाकी है। यह मयात्र के लिये बड़ा भारी कलह है इसे हम सब स्वीकार करने हैं।

जिस प्रकार से और अनेक बर्गीकरण बनाये हैं, माह मोरिटी बर्गीकरण, मिड्युलर कास्ट बर्गीकरण और दूसरे बर्गीकरण, मन्त्रालय में इनका कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यदि आप उनकी कम-से-कम पैनालाइज करने का अधिकार नहीं दे सकते तो इतना तो करना चाहिये कि उनकी जो रिजर्वेशन है वह सरकार के लिये बोर्ड होना। उनकी आवश्यकताएँ हर प्रांत में हो। इस तरह से बाकी एड तक समस्या हल हो सकती है।

हरिजन आदिवासी क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ, उसमें लगभग 16 मान से बराबर पटना का रहा है, वहाँ के लोगों की जीविका के लिये कोई उद्योग-धंधा भी नहीं है, आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं, कोई नाम इनके लिये वहाँ पर नहीं है। बाहर का प्राप्ति में जब वे जाते हैं तो उनका क्या शायद होना है।

मैं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर दिवाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कायेन गायन में बड़ी डिमी के एक एज, दा

अनेक दफ्तरो में रोस्टर मेनटन नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि रोस्टरों की ईमानदारी और बड़ाई के साथ मेनटन किया जाये।

[श्री गोविन्द राय मिश्र]

आई.ए.एम. और आई.पी.एम. के डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोमोशन में अधिकतम योग्य व्यक्तियों का भी सम्बर नहीं जाता है। मैंने होन मिनस्ट्री को मध्य प्रदेश का एक बेस रेफर किया था कि मि. कुमार, सीनियर इन्सुटी कलेक्टर, का तीन साल से सम्बर था रहा है, लेकिन बी.पी.सी. ने कह दिया कि वह पयोर है। इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री-मैजिस्ट्रल टेस्ट में हरिजनो और आदिवासियो के लिए जो छूट है, उनमें भी संशय रचा गया है। आदिवासियों के लिए 20 प्रतिशत निम्नम मासों रखे गये हैं, जबकि हरिजनो के लिए हमारे प्राद में

बारे में एनराज क्यों नहीं करती है? जब वह आदिवासियों के बारे में एनराज नहीं करती है, तो उसे हरिजनो के बारे में भी एनराज नहीं करना चाहिए।

दिल्ली में जो बड़ा मन्दिर हो रहा है। पिछले महीने मैंने देखा—दिल्ली विजुन प्रदाय मस्थान—का एक एक्जट्रिक्ट देखा, जो क्लर्क और टाइपिस्ट की 150 पोस्ट्स के बारे में था। मुझे जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि उनमें साफ साफ लिखा था कि हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए कोई स्थान रिजर्व नहीं है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

विभिन्न कार्यालयों में जो हरिजन-आदिवासी कार्यरत हैं, उन्हें विदेशों में नहीं भेजा जाता है। उन्हें स्वेकल ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती है और वे पिछड़े के पिछड़े रह जाते हैं। गृह मंत्री की इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि अधिक से अधिक हरिजन-आदिवासी विदेशों में जा सकें।

इस बात से हम इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति विगड़ी हुई है। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि इसकी दोषी जनता सरकार है। हमके लिए पूरा समाज दोषी है, क्योंकि आखिर सरकार समाज से ही बनती है। मैं विरोधी पक्ष के मित्रों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आगे धायें, न कि छात्ती घातोलना करते रहें। वे टीम सुलाव दें और टीम कार्यवाही करें, तभी हम आगे बढ़ पायेंगे।

बर्षों पहले पुलिस बानें में स्टाफ के बारे में जो 1-1-6 का फार्मुला लागू था, अभी भी वही जारी है। अपराधों की सख्या बढ़ रही है, अपराधों के प्रकार बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन स्टाफ बढ़ी का नहीं है। उनके वेतन आकर्षक नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनमें अत्याचार बढ़ना है। वे कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं। उनके लिए बानें में कोई जोरा नहीं रहनी है। कई जगह टेलेफोन नहीं हैं, ट्रांस-राइटर नहीं हैं। इसलिए उन का मनोबल गिरता है। उनके मनोबल को ऊंचा उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

उनके लिए आवास की भी कमी है, इसलिए उनके लिए आवास की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

इन सबों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU
KHRIME (Arunachal West): Madam Chairman, the Janata Government can take legitimate pride for liberating the people from the shackles put on them during the Emergency. But still there are some more shackles which have to be removed. What concerns me most as a citizen of this country is the outbreak of communal violence and the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which has created a fear psychosis among the minorities and weaker sections of our country. This is a danger signal and unless firm steps are taken to curb this violence and to put an end to communal atrocities, the poorer classes as a whole will be alienated from the ruling party.

The Government have appointed various commissions to look into the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the minorities and the backward classes. This is a welcome step, as far as it goes. But time and tide do not wait, firm action should be taken against all those elements which are committing violence. There are lot of laws in the armoury of the states. If the violence continuous it only means that there is something wrong with the implementation of the laws or they are ignoring these incidents. In spite of the Prime Minister's repeated circulars to the Chief Ministers to direct district authorities to deal firmly with the problem they do not deal with it properly. This we have found time and again from the press and from practical experience.

One of the reasons which I can visualize for the present state of confrontation between the weaker and affluent sections is that the former are no more prepared to take things lying down. They are determined to

assert their rights and fight for their rights because all along they have suffered as the under-privileged. One of the ways in which we can help ease the situation is to give them the strength to defend themselves. For this we have to take them in adequate numbers in the police and paramilitary forces.

Again there are problems of growing urban violence and social tensions. Then there is the growing unemployment in the country with the consequent frustration, and a feeling of insecurity in the metropolitan cities where especially women feel very unsafe.

Coming specifically to the problem of the Scheduled Tribes, I wish to point out that while efforts are being made to remove the backlog in the recruitment as well as in promotion, the rate of progress is rather slow. During the eight year period 1971-78, the recruitment to IAS rose from 18 to 168 and for the IPS from 28 to 69. In the absence of specific overall recruitment figures for these services, it is difficult to make any comparison whether the backlog has been filled in. The figures for Scheduled Tribes in the case of Class I is quite revealing. The figure went up from 0.41 per cent to 0.85 per cent, as against 5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Tribes. This is admitted by the high power Committee appointed last year. They also recommended that a time-bound programme should be fixed to remove this backlog. For this purpose, constitution of a Committee of Senior Secretaries has also been suggested to review the progress. I suggest that a time-bound programme of 3 to 5 years should be fixed to clear the backlog.

Furthermore, I want to suggest that there should be a special recruitment exclusively for the Scheduled Tribes as was done some time back to meet the shortage of IAS officers in general. For this purpose, the age limit for the

people in service should be increased to 40 years. A special examination should be prescribed where only Scheduled Tribes provided they are eligible should compete. This will enable many Tribes belonging to class 2 and class 3 to compete so that they can come to occupy these posts. Otherwise most of them will not be eligible under normal promotion rules.

While speaking of recruitment, I would like to refer to the decision taken by the UPSC on their recommendation of the Kothari Commission. The Kothari Commission had recommended that there should be one compulsory paper in one of the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule. This imposes a great hardship on the people of the northeastern region because none of their dialects has been recognised in the Eighth Schedule. So our sincere appeal to the Government is that they should either allow us to have an alternative paper in English or there should be a phased programme of seven or eight years after which you can say that we must learn one of the Indian languages.

While the Union Territories do not have their own service rules, different states can make their own recruitment, promotion and other service rules. Nagaland, for instance, has its own service rules and it has provided that 80 to 90 per cent of the jobs will be reserved for the tribals in the services. The other Union Territories should also be allowed to frame their own service rules, so that most of the indigenous tribals can get jobs in the services and come up to the level of other people.

Regarding the joint cadre of the Union Territories, most of the IAS and IPS officers are reluctant to go to difficult areas. They feel that Delhi is much better. They think that an officer is penalised if he is sent to a difficult posting. So if an officer is not found efficient in the Capital, he is sent to a difficult place which you

[Shri Ranching Khandu Khume]
 claim should come up very rapidly. When an officer in front of you was so much inefficient, how do you expect that he will put in his best there and promote the development of those people? This is not a right approach of the Government. If there is an inefficient officer, let him be kept in the Capital itself. You ask him to improve himself or take whatever action is possible.

Lately there has been a lot of controversy about the Freedom of Indigenous Religions Bills passed by the Arunachal Pradesh Assembly. This Bill does not take away anybody's religious freedom. Let me make that very clear. We have simply said that our people have not yet come up to a standard to be able to understand and decide which religion they should accept. The majority of the people in Arunachal Pradesh worship the sun and the moon. Their religion is called Donuipolo. Nobody should go and tell them that theirs is a better religion which should be accepted. It is not a question of allowing or not allowing conversion from one religion to another. We simply say that till such time that our people come up to the level of others, nobody should influence them. So, there should be no misgiving that this Bill is against the missionaries propagating their religion.

Many things have been said. The other day, on the Calling Attention it was said that churches had been demolished. It was said that a tribal was not allowed to marry a Christian girl of his choice. Actually, he has married a Christian girl. Nobody stopped him. Only some of his well-wishers told him that it was better for him to marry a girl from his own tribe. How can he later on say that he was not allowed to marry a Christian girl, that he was not allowed to do this or that? I can very well say that in the Tenga valley near Bom-

dilla, every year Christian Fathers perform Christmas. So, this august House should not be misled. This Bill was passed with the consent of the people. It was passed unanimously by the Assembly. It was actually brought up as a Private Member's Bill. So, henceforth there should be no misunderstanding about this Bill.

Lastly, you know about the tension prevailing in the northeastern region, especially after the 5th January incident on the Assam-Nagaland border. It has had repercussions on Assam-Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh also. The people of Arunachal Pradesh are peace-loving. They do not have any bad motives. The 1951 Act on transfer of land was passed by the Assam Assembly when there was no representative of our people there. It was unilaterally passed and it smoothly got the President's assent. It was only an enabling measure, but it was converted into a compulsory measure, and all the plain areas were transferred to Assam. When it was only an enabling measure, how can you convert it into a compulsory measure? For that matter, there are hilly areas in Assam which ought to be transferred to Arunachal Pradesh on the same principle.

There are lots of tensions. Some of our people have been beaten up. An Assam Minister has seen how some of our people were beaten up in the market. He rescued them, and sent them to the hospital. Our people have not retaliated. Some stories have been circulated that the Assamese were beaten up and their houses were burnt down. These are all false stories. This is a very important issue. I got a letter only yesterday from the Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union giving all the details how our people have been assaulted in Assam. They say it is very important and this problem should be solved. The leaders have been talking across the table and so many things have been

done to arrive at an understanding but miscreants take advantage of the situation, and innocent people have been unnecessarily affected. When there was a problem between Nagaland and Assam some bad elements created problems. The same thing has been done in the border areas between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh also. I request the Central Government to appoint a high power committee with representatives of the States concerned and also the Centre to solve this problem once and for all.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA

(Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

Madam Chairman, I rise to make a few observations on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Home Ministry is the pivot of all Ministries and naturally the proper functioning of the Home Ministry will help other Ministries also to function well. In this list, we find a large number of aims and objects of the Home Ministry. But the result is the failure of the Home Ministry as the earlier speakers have also said very eloquently to deal with the various problems of the country. I understand it fully because this is perhaps the poorest Ministry and most of the time without a Minister. Though there are two Ministers of State even then for quite some time there was no Minister. When Mr Charan Singh resigned the Prime Minister himself was looking after it and he had no time to go into all the problems in depth.

Very often, we hear the Prime Minister always speaking about democracy, democracy and democracy. I fail to understand what democracy he means. It may be the Janata style of democracy what he refers to that is a "comparative" democracy. Why I say "comparative" democracy? When we pinpoint some problems when

we raise some issues when he speaks about the problems which the people of this country are facing immediately the Minister will reply. Look here during the past Congress regime this was the position. So they try to compare and justify their misdeed by quoting the previous Government as if during the Congress regime whatever measures were followed those measures must be followed by this Government. They are not doing anything to improve matters. They do not feel obliged to learn any lesson from that.

The functioning of democracy is not only what we preach about democracy. It has to be practised.

Democracy is a kind of an institution—the Parliament, the opposition parties, the fearless press, the public opinion—all these together make an institution. About the functioning of democracy in this country though they say that they believe in the system of opposition parties the position is different, as I see from my own experience. I come from a far flung territory, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Janata members claim that there is no Emergency. The Emergency still exists in that part of the country. There is one man administration, one Chief Commissioner. Even during the Emergency period he was the person who was the main architect of Emergency excesses and the person against whom all the political parties spoke. All the political parties condemn all the political parties sent representations to the Minister and the Government to take him back and yet we found he was nourished by the Home Minister and encouraged by the Home Ministry.

This Government is always speaking about democracy. I will cite one concrete example as to how democracy functions there. There is no Assembly. Only two Advisory Com-

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

mittees are functioning there One is associated with the Chief Commissioner and the other is associated with the Home Minister at the Centre. That Advisory Committee is indirectly elected by the panchayat pradhans, the municipal councillors and the tribal chiefs. According to the notification, the Advisory Committee must have two meetings in a year. But in 1977 and 1978 only one meeting could be held each year. What is the reason? The reason given, last year, was that it was because of the delay in the constitution of the Advisory Committee that it could not meet. Why was there delay in the constitution of the Advisory Committee? Who is responsible? Either the people of the territory are responsible or the members or the panchayat pradhans or anybody else? No, nobody is responsible. It is the Administration, it is the Government, it is the Home Ministry which is responsible for it? Why? Because they have respect for democracy, they have respect for the people's representatives, they want to listen to the grievances of the people, they want to remove the grievances of the people, and that is why the meeting could not be held more than once!

And again what happened? The Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee's meeting was held on 26th and 27th June 1978 and, at that meeting there was election of five non-official Members for the Home Ministry's Advisory Committee. But we found that the Government of India immediately sent another direction to the Andamans Administration in which they said the matter may be reconsidered and another election held. What for? So that three persons could be nominated—nominated for a particular purpose. Those who were not represented in that Committee were given a special status and nominated for a particular purpose. When this meeting

was conducted, at that time the Government of India was not in a position to nominate Members and that is why a legally constituted body's decision was set aside. Though there is no rule for changing or amending it, they have done it by an Executive Order. This is their respect for democracy.

Again what happened? I will read from a copy of Signal No. 2-22/78-pub. dated 24th August 1978, from Andamans, Port Blair to Home, New Delhi:

"Since a very large majority of elected members and the two ex-officio members of CCAC are all Congressmen, the necessity to associate Janata Party also in the Committee by nominating two persons of that party was felt. Names of both Smt Gurikutty Amma and Shri Gurucharan Singh Khakon were approved by Shri Angad Singh, local Janata Party President when Chief Commissioner consulted him on this".

This is the democracy they practice and this is the democracy they preach. This is what I meant by saying that in that part of the country, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Emergency still exists.

When the people of that territory demanded prohibition since it is a Union Territory it was the responsibility of the Home Ministry to attend to it and the Prime Minister was holding the position of Home Minister also. But again this year, in the last month, they auctioned liquor shops. This is the sincerity of purpose! They say something and do something else. There is a lot of difference in what they say and what they do. This is the type of democracy that exists in the Union Territory—a small isolated territory.

Madam, another question is that it is such an isolated territory that if an officer is found to be rotten stock and not suitable for Delhi or any other

such place, they immediately allot him to Andamans, Lakshadweep, Arunachal etc Is this just to the people there? The Home Ministry is there to promote national integration. Is it a part of the effort of national integration that you dump all those unwanted elements in the civil service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands? You dump them there in the name of punishment

SHRI VASANT SATHE They are sent to 'Kaala Paani'

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA But they do all mischiefs in that part of the country I say so because we have got the experience When these people go there they deliberately make mischiefs so that we Members may complain against them on the floor of Parliament and they may be taken back to Delhi. Therefore, this sort of experiments should be avoided in future I have no doubt that Government will consider my request in this matter

Another thing is this We have the Advisory Committee and other things Of course we have got a different philosophy or a different political thinking But so far as the development activities in that territory are concerned, we have never introduced any kind of politics there Even then, in spite of our best efforts to give the fullest cooperation, in spite of our rendering the fullest cooperation to the administration we are sorry to say that the Government of India has never taken us into confidence

This time there was the celebration in connection with that Cellular Jail It was dedicated to the nation as a national memorial It was a proud occasion for us, for those who are living in that territory But what happened? The Great Almighty, the Chief Commissioner of that place, had constituted a Reception Committee and in that Reception Committee

there were only officials, not a single non-official was included as if we are all 'achhuts' The Members in this House speak about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 'achhuts' and Harijans They should know that in that part of the country The officers are seated as belonging to the upper caste and we are treated as Harijans There is no consideration for us In the seating arrangements too one side is reserved for the officials, all non-officials including Members of Parliament are seated on the other side because we are all treated as 'achhuts' This is the treatment meted out to us there

A lot of development activities have to be done there 164 villages having acute water shortage No drinking water is available People are crying for drinking water but there is no remedy This Government claims to be speaking for the rural people but our rural budget was cut, so much so there cannot be any rural roads The same is the case with boat and other facilities Why? Because the people's representatives have no place there

I must however, congratulate the hon Minister of State, Shri Dhanik Lal Manda, because he understands our problem The only thing is that the Home Ministry is not willing to hear him to listen to him That is why when he writes something on the file, the Ministry thinks that something else should be done Chau dhri Charan Singh last year wrote on the file that the present Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be immediately transferred But that was not done because the Ministry wanted that that should not be done

That is why I make this appeal to the Government and to the House For the sake of integrity of this country and for the sake of Justice to the poor people and the tribals in far-flung areas of our country, you must consider our case and give us some sort of a democratic set-up People

must have the right to involve themselves in the process of government. As a Member of Parliament, I cannot go to my constituency; there is a threat to my life from the Chief Commissioner. This is a shameful advocacy, by the Janata Government, of restoration of democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 00 a.m. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 4, 1979/Chaitra 14, 1901 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATE

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 4 1979/Chaitra
14 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER Q No 616

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Sir, before we take up the questions I would like to submit that Mr Bhutto has died due to hanging

(Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN Sir may I make a submission? We have received information to the effect that Mr Bhutto has died this morning

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY At least on human grounds we should make an obituary reference (Interruptions)

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPA When democracy is being butchered like this, we cannot be silent spectators putting supplementaries

SHRI C M. STEPHEN I have received information to the effect that Mr Bhutto has died this morning through suffocation owing to hanging I wrote to you in this regard because it has been a practice in this House when some important persons who have got some place in this sub-continent pass away references are made. There is a widespread feeling of sorrow throughout this

country over this event. Therefore, I suggested to you as in other cases you must arrange for an obituary reference in this House and an opportunity must be given to the Members of this House to express their feelings on this

MR. SPEAKER I have received your letter but there is not yet any official confirmation. We will consider it afterwards

SHRI SAUGATA ROY All India Radio has announced quoting PTI teleprinter message that Mr Bhutto has died due to suffocation. You can at least make an obituary reference. At least on human grounds you can make an obituary reference to this effect (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER This requires a very serious consideration. He has been executed in pursuance of judgement

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL If there is no official confirmation how has the All India Radio announcing it?

MR. SPEAKER Q No 616 Has not here Q No 617

Tribal People Losing Lands

*617 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the tribal people being economically weaker and backward in all respects are fast losing their better lands in different parts of the tribal areas of almost all the

States, particularly Tripura, Bihar, Assam and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have since made any indepth Study into the various aspects of the land alienation of the tribals;

(c) if so, the results thereof and

(d) the specific measures taken or proposed to be taken to arrest such growing land alienations in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government is aware that due to their economically weaker position and their backwardness, the tribal people are often deprived of their lands in some cases. To prevent this various State Governments in the country and more particularly the States of Tripura, Bihar, Assam and Madhya Pradesh have enacted legislations as follows against alienation of tribal lands:

- (1) The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1974;
- (2) The Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, the Santhalparganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1949; and
the Scheduled Area Regulations 1969.
- (3) Regulations under the Assam Land Revenue Regulations, 1886, as amended in 1947 and 1964.
- (4) Provisions under the Madhya Pradesh Land and Revenue Code, 1959.

Under these enactments, prohibition has been placed on land transfer from the tribals to the non-tribals

except with the permission of the competent authorities. As a result of these measures, alienation of such lands has been checked to a large extent.

Even then, some illegal transfers are reported to be taking place. Studies to assess this problem have been made from time to time, for example, the Dhebar Commission, the Shilu Ao Committee; and the Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The findings of these bodies confirm the occurrence of illegal transfers of tribal lands, particularly in areas around industrial and mining complexes growing urban centres and areas of intensive economic activity.

To avoid such illegal transfers, instructions have been issued to make legislative enactments more effective. State Governments have also taken steps to create special administrative machinery for detection of such irregular transfers; and their quick rectification

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The statement is quite long. May I know from the hon Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the problem has got two basic aspects? The first one is whether the land has been taken by the Government or purchased by the private party from industrial units in adivasi area. According to my information, about 6 lakh adivasi families have been evicted from their land in Chhota Nagpur area. There is another aspect of the problem, that is, illegal transfer of adivasi land. My question is what particular steps the Government has taken or proposes to take to make an alternative suitable arrangement for rehabilitation programme for them, particularly because of the fact that the statement states that Bokaro Complex today employs about 1.58 lakh employees and out of them, only 5000 employees are of adivasi origin. Of course, the land has been taken

from the adivasis. My question is whether Government has got any proposal to complete the rehabilitation programme when any lands of the adivasi area are to be taken for public undertakings, etc. The second aspect is this. What particular steps have been taken by the Government for restoring the land which has been illegally taken away from them in violation of the existing law? So far as my information goes, the mechanism which has been created and the laws which have been framed contain a lot of loopholes. What particular steps, the Government proposes to plug those loopholes, etc?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL

Regarding the first question, wherever industrial complexes have come up in the adivasi belt and adivasis have been uprooted from their land, because their lands were acquired by the Government, what has been done for them. It is true that not all adivasis who have been uprooted who have been rendered as displaced persons have been taken into that industry. That is true. But, for their development, recently, we have drawn up a special area scheme and we have also provided money for that special area scheme, and we want to cover 10 km. of the area, wherever that industry or complex is situated, within 10 km. of the area that belt should be developed and all the adivasis displaced by that industry or complex should be rehabilitated. We are doing that. Regarding the second question about the illegal transfer of their lands—their lands have been transferred and transferred illegally—according to the law, the land cannot be transferred to nonadivasis. Then what has been done? We have reviewed the case recently with all the State Governments and we have emphasised that time bound programme should be implemented in this regard and land should be restored to the adivasis.

SHRI CHITTA BASU Is Government aware of the fact that there

has been large scale discontentment among the adivasis in Chhotanagapur area and Santhalparganas? There has been lathi charge, and firing at several places in Sahapur in some areas of Bihar and certain areas of Santhalparganas. May I know whether in this growing discontentment among the adivasis, does the Government propose to form an all party Parliamentary Committee to go into the problem in depth and to suggest remedial measures in that respect?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL

Recently in reply to a Calling Attention Motion, the hon. Minister for Home Affairs assured that he will look into these matters.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY

The question is generally worded. But the question has been dealt with only in respect of a few States in view of the fact that the question is generally worded.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY He has mentioned specific States.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY

'Particularly' it says. Leave it for the Speaker to decide.

It says "Under these enactments, prohibition has been placed on land transfer from the tribals to the non-tribals except with the permission of the competent authorities." I would like to ask the Minister whether he is aware that in a place where the Central Government has direct responsibility i.e. with regard to the tribals of Sikkim this enactment has not been done. Is the Government aware of that? Will Government take steps to see that Bhutias and Lepchas who have been declared tribals in Sikkim will also be given benefit of this enactment so that their land is not taken away and bought by the people.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL We will consider.

MR. SPEAKER Shri A. K. Roy

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is he aware that there is no such enactment?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not directly arise from it. Therefore, he says he will look into the matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, no, he did not say. He says, he will consider.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not directly arise. The question is specifically about.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The question is generally worded.

MR. SPEAKER: It is true. That is why I allowed it. He is also right in saying....

(Interruptions)

Dr. Swamy, you are right in raising the question. He is equally right in saying that it does not specifically refer to that and he will look into the matter.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Chotanagpur and Santhalparganas came into existence not now but in the British period. After that a large amount of land was taken away from the tribals. To-day they are taken away not only by the village land-lords but also by the industrialists there and by the Government. I will also try to bring to your notice that in 1969 in Bihar Assembly when this issue was raised, it was decided that for the last thirty years the total land which was taken away from the tribals would be restored in some districts like Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Ranchi and Palamour. But for Dhanbad, Giridih and some other places it was made 12 years. I would like to know what is the logic in having this difference? The transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals is illegal. This Act came in the British period. How all this took place, that must be looked into. It was not done and it was left to the Central Government.

You would be surprised to know, not only for making the industrial complex the land was taken, but also for making a mini bazar or mini market the land near Dhanbad was taken. With the help of World Bank for the Head Office of ECCL land was taken. In view of that, I would like to ask the hon. Minister. Will the Government make some rule that before taking any land from the Adivasis, State Governments have to take concurrence of the Central Government? Will the Government make such rules so that it becomes aware that land was being taken and is being taken and for what cause, it is being taken?

MR. SPEAKER: They cannot do it under the Constitution

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We have insisted that whenever land is taken from the Adivasis for some project, they should be provided land or some rehabilitation on the pattern of Maharashtra Government Land Development Act

(Interruptions)

श्री राम देवी राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि आदिवासियों के जो डिप्लेन्ड परमिट हैं उनके लिए उन्होंने राय सरकारों को निष्का है तो ये तो तीन बरों से निचले चने घा रहे हैं लेकिन परिणाम कुछ भी नहीं निकला है। श्री 27 मार्च को बीकारों में डिप्लेन्ड परमिट के लड़के श्री गिधिन बेरोजगार थे उन्हें बीकारी देने के लिए बुलाया गया पलामू, बाल्टनगज एम्पलायमेंट एक्साचेंज से लेकिन उनके जो नाम भेजे गए थे वह बहा पर छोट दिए गए। वे गरीब उम्मीदगार वहाँ जाकर कार्रवाई हो गए। उनकी बीकारी के लिए सरकार के पास कोई व्यवस्था है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने डिप्लेन्ड परमिट हैं जिनको बीकारों में बीकारी दी गई है?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : माननीय सदस्य प्रतिकूल हो तो मैं जरूर इसकी जांच करवाऊंगा।

SHRI BIREN ENGTI: In the State of Assam, specially in the two autonomous districts of Assam and tribal belts in the plain district of Assam.

land transfer is taking place. Though there is a law which prohibits transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals, this law is observed only on paper and illegal transfer of tribal land is taking place daily. I want to know from the hon. Minister, in order to restore that land to the original tribal owners, will Government make a suggestion to the State Government to make special legislation to make the law more effective so that the tribals' land can be restored back to the original owners? Will the Government create a special machinery in each district of Assam in order to investigate and study this problem?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL We have taken up this matter with the State Government. I have myself reviewed the matter with officials and also Ministers in order to see that if there is any loophole that should be plugged if there is no machinery that should be created and a time-bound programme should be evolved.

Decline in Production in Big Industries due to Strikes/Lock Out,

*618 **SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL**
SHRI DURGA CHAND

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in the production in the big industrial establishments due to large number of strikes and lock-outs in the public and private sector industries during the period from 1st April 1978 to 28th February, 1979, and

(b) the estimated value of production which declined during the said period as compared to that of 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) and (b) According to the available provisional information 21.51 million mandays were lost due to strikes and lock-outs in 1978 as against 25.32 mil-

lion mandays in 1977. Statistics on value of production loss for January and February 1979 are not as yet available. The estimated value of loss of production in 2227 cases in 1977 was about Rs 284.48 crores whereas it was approximately Rs 291.58 crores in 1621 cases in 1978. The overall rate of growth of industrial production during the period April-December 1978 is estimated as about 8 per cent in real terms as compared with 41 per cent in the corresponding period of 1977.

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर मुताबिक 1978 में 215 लाख तथा 1977 में 253 लाख मण्डि-डेज का नुकसान हुआ। इसी तरह से 1977 में 284 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1978 में 291 करोड़ रुपये की उत्पादन में हानि हुई है। साथ-साथ हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा पैदावार की जरूरत है वही मांग से इस बात को दृष्टि में रख कर हड़तालों तथा तालाबनी के कारणों की कोई जांच कराई है कि इन के क्या कारण हैं?

दुसरे—सरकारी कारखाने मूलतः बावजूद इन कारखानों के प्रबंध प्रधिकारियों तथा लबर के इमालूम-एन का बाउंडरि वही है जो निजी कारखानों का रहा है उन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के जो प्रबंध प्रणाली हैं उन में भी बेज-सुनैव प्रणाली हैं। क्या मांग इन प्रणालियों का बदलने की कोई कार्यवाही करने जिस से उन के प्रदर्शन व्याप्त हार्ड-वेयरिंग मर्यादा हो जाए?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस प्रधान मंत्रीश्वर हड़ताल और तालाबनी से सम्बन्धित मामलों की देख रेख प्रबन्धन करना है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम दिना में वे प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि इन की संख्या कम हो जाए और जहाँ जहाँ निम्निका निर्माण हो जाए जिन से ये न हो।

जहाँ जहाँ सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रबन्धन कार्य-पालना का सम्बन्ध है हम ने उद्योग प्रशासन की देख रेख प्रबन्धन करना है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम दिना में वे प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि इन की संख्या कम हो जाए और जहाँ जहाँ निम्निका निर्माण हो जाए जिन से ये न हो।

श्री मनमोहन बालसवाल : मान्यवर, जिस कमेटी का हवाला माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया, उस की मुख्य-मुख्य रिपोर्टें क्या हैं ? यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो माल के मुद्दे प्रणिधान हैं—जैसे स्टील-इंडिया, फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन, नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन—इन्होंने 1978 के नियमों को टारगेट रखा था, वह एचीव हुआ था नहीं हुआ ?

श्री जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस : प्रत्यक्ष जी, स्टील में टारगेट को पूरा करने में कुछ तकलीफें हो रही हैं। इस का कारण श्रमिक समस्या नहीं थी, बल्कि जितने कोयले और बिजली की आवश्यकता थी, उस के बिना पहले में कुछ दिक्कतें रही, जिन से पतने स्टील उद्योग में जरूर कुछ कमो रही हैं।

नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन इस मामले में काम कर पाया है। उन्होंने जो टारगेट तय किया था, उस को बचाने का काम वे कर पाये हैं। बीजा में पहले भी बतलाया था—नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन इस मामले में पहले बार मुनाफे की ओर बढ़ा है और उम्मीद है कि तीन करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा वे इस साल कर पायेंगे, जब कि पिछले साल 35 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ था और उस से भी पिछले साल 65 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ था।

फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन में भी हम साल उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है।

श्री मनमोहन बालसवाल : कमेटी की कमेटी मुर्रर की थी, मैंने उस की रिपोर्टों के बारे में भी पूछा था।

श्री जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस : कमेटी की रिपोर्टों में सब के सामने आने वाला है।

SHRI DURGA CHAND: May I know from the hon. Minister the break-up of man-days lost and the number of cases and the amount of loss in production of private sector industries and public sector industries?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Labour Ministry will be in a position to answer this because it is the Labour Ministry which maintains the statistics.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that specially in public sector undertakings an attitude is being taken not to have discussions and negotiations with the employees even when small demands are made, and further that because of the directive of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, in various public sector undertakings, there is a complete gap in the negotiations and they are not entering into any discussion even on the outstanding questions and character of demands, which is creating a very great resentment. I am sure that the Minister would agree with me that at least in public sector undertakings, a different attitude should be taken. Therefore, I would like to know what the Industry Minister is doing in this matter to bring about the employees and the management together to solve these problems and whether he will exercise his good offices to stop the interference of the BPE in such matters.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not sure that the hon. Member is quite right when he says that the negotiations are not taking place. I am aware of the fact that currently negotiations between the coal workers and the steel workers and the concerned undertakings are on. There are negotiations going on in respect of a large number of other public sector undertakings also. There have been settlements in the last two years just about in every public sector undertaking. As far as the Ministry of Industry is concerned there have been formal settlements. I would like to assure the hon. Member that if there are any problems anywhere, we shall certainly look into those problems. It is not correct that the public sector Executives are not negotiating on small matters. There are permanent negotiating Committees that have been in existence for some time. Where it is necessary to revamp these Committees, that is also being done. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I had asked whether he knows that SPE is interfering in the matter and what he is doing in that respect.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. I do not believe that there is any interference on the part of BPE. The Ministries concerned or the undertakings concerned are the ones that are doing the negotiations.

श्री श्रीम प्रशासनायोगी मै श्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली हफ्तासे की भाषण पर कुछ सेवाओं, जैसे बैंक या दूसरी इसी तरह की जो सेवाएँ हैं, को एमैडियल सबित, प्रनिवार्य सेवा घोषित किया है और इस तरह से कुछ सम्पत्तियों की सेवाओं को या प्राप प्रनिवार्य सेवा घोषित करते हैं तो प्राप यह अनुभव करते हैं कि इस तरह की सूची में वृद्धि की जाए और उन सेवाओं को, जिन की हजाना करने पर प्रोडक्शन पर धनर बढ़ता है एमैडियल नवित दिया जाए ? क्या प्राप इन की सम्पत्ति में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता अनुभव करते हैं ? यदि हा, तो जिन किस सेवाओं की प्रनिवार्य सेवा घोषित करने का प्राप का विचार है ?

धी धार्ज फर्नाइस्त इम तवात का जवाब
अम मली जी दे पाएये ।

MR. SPEAKER Qn 619 The
Member is absent.

MR. SPEAKER Qn 620

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I am on a point of order. This sort of questions should not be allowed under Rule 41 (2) (iii) and (viii). This sort of questions lower the dignity of the House. Rule 41 (2) (iii) states

'it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements."

I do not know about Anchor Industries. This is the question

"Whether attention of Government has been drawn to the duplicate production of 'Choke' and other domestic electrical items produced by Ancho Industries, Bombay."

What has the Government to do with it? Why should the Parliament be brought into disrepute? Why should

this sort of questions be allowed? This is being done in several instances where the people are being black-mailed through this sort of thing.

MR SPEAKER. You are right. I have got a number of letters saying that individuals and companies are being tried to be defamed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU While I see some substance in what has been said just now, I would like to say that in regard to big business houses and multi nationals. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Unless there is a
prima facie evidence

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I will look into the matter

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : On such small things Parliament is being brought into disrepute by this sort of questions. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Now, let us come to the question

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have been pleased to remark that you seem to agree with the hon. member on this point.

MR SPEAKER I said I will examine not agree

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
We would like to know your formula-
tion on the subject before we can
agree with it

MR. SPEAKER I will look into the matter I have got a number of complaints

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
because this is a matter which
might abridge the rights of the Mem-
bers

MR SPEAKER I will look into the matter, I will go strictly according to the rules

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This matter must be brought up before the Business Advisory Committee or the Rules Committee before it is adopted (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: In this matter I have to submit something. You kindly see (b) of this question:

"whether Government are also aware that use of electricity in sub-standard items can be disastrous"

If it is so, why should not the question be permitted?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is not a general question. All bogus questions are coming to Parliament. I know nothing about this industry at all, but Parliament should not be brought into this

(Interruptions)

श्री सागता रॉय: सद्यः महोदय, यह जो हमारे हल के रूप होल का विमर्श कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER: Please! I am on my legs

I shall issue strict instruction to see that every rule is strictly followed, and I have also already directed the office that whenever a question is rejected, the Member must be informed on what ground it is rejected and under what rule. They cannot simply reject it; the practice of simply rejecting it, I have said, should not be there. They must mention the particular ground and also the rule under which it is rejected

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I do not exactly understand the objection. I would like to know.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let me clarify.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If it is said without passion I can understand it but if you make a lot of noise, it is impossible to follow it. So please explain. If it is really objectionable, there should be no differences about it, but if it is not objectionable, we have to consider it. Therefore unless it is properly said how is one to go about it?

MR. SPEAKER What exactly is your objection?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have already given you a letter but I do not want to mention that.**

By just reading the question one can get the impression that this is with regard to a particular small industry and it does not concern the policy of the Central Government

SHRI SAUGATA ROY. The question has to be examined. Questions are rejected for flimsy reasons. When questions on Birla and multi-nationals are asked, they are rejected. This relates to the policy regarding one particular company. This has no impact on the Government policy in general. I have given you examples in the letters I have written, but I do not want to repeat it in this House—how Members are misusing questions and how people are blackmailing. The Parliament's dignity is being lowered in this way. I will come before Parliament and give all the facts and figures, but I do not want to go into it at the present moment. (Interruptions).

**Expunged as ordered by the Speaker.

SHRI K. GOPAL. Sir one minute

MR. SPEAKER Everybody wants one minute But on the face of it 1 and nothing

SHRI K. GOPAL If the hon Prime Minister goes through the question he will see that the question is whether some duplicate item is produced by some other organisation or private company I can understand if the question were about a public company

MR. SPEAKER This is not the occasion for argument

Mr Dave

Duplicates of Items made by M/s Anchor Industries Bombay

*620 **SHRI ANANT DAVE** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY to please to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the duplicate production of 'Choke and other domestic electrical items produced by Anchor Industries Bombay,

(b) whether Government are also aware that use of electricity in sub-standard items can be disastrous

(c) if so what steps Government propose to take against the bogus manufacturers stockists and retailers of these items and

(d) whether Government propose to bring these items of electricity within the purview of Government's checking and control as in the case of manufacturers of spurious drugs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No Sir

(b) Yes Sir

(c) and (d) Government have issued an Order under the Essential Commodities Act called 'House hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order 1976 prohibition sale and

manufacture of house hold electrical appliances which are not of standards specified in the Order. The Government have issued another Order on 18-12-1978 called 'House hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Amendment Order 1978 delegating powers to the Director of Industries of State Governments for implementing the Order. The implementation of this Order is expected to prevent the manufacture stocking and sale of sub standard domestic electrical appliances

श्री अनन्त दवे अध्यक्ष महोदय सब इन बातों का था सतोष हो जायगा कि यह सबान क्यों किया गया है। जो लागू सब स्टैंडर्ड मान बनाते हैं क्योंकि बायो मॉडर्न का एक्स्पोजन हो रहा है और सोम *मॉडर्न कल एक्स्पोजेड इन्टरनल बरत हैं। सो हम प्रचार की बोगस कमनियॉन्स इन्टीकट मीडियम बनाती हैं और सगा की जिम्मा व साथ (गुस्तवाह बनती हैं। इसलिये मूठना बाउला है कि उनके उपर क्या बाई इन्ड्रिब एक्शन सरकार लगी जा इन्टीकट मीडियम बनाती है। जसे गुग कन्वेल् पबट म गीवियर पनिसमट की व्यवस्था है उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था क्या बाग सब स्टैंडर्ड मीडियम बनाने वाला के लिये भी बन जा रहे हैं या नहीं ताकि इन्टीकट बाउला जो बन रहे हैं वह बंद हो जाय?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस जो प्रॉप्रेटर्स इस मानस म सरकार ने जारी किया है उसके अंतर्गत किसी भी चीज को सब-स्टैंडर्ड बनाने वाला जो कारखाने या उपयोग करने वाले को बंद करवा देता है।

श्री अनन्त दवे मैं विवाद म नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन एक्साट रमान रबल इन्ड्रिबस मध्यमचरत ने बायब विभाग को निरुद्ध भजा है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि 18-12-78 के बाद एक्साट बगो इन्टीकट के बारे म जो नोटिफिकेशन निकला है उसके बाउ वितनी रीड की गई और लगभग वितने सब-स्टैंडर्ड के लाइट भाल बनाने वाले पबट गये?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस इसके नोटिफिकेशन।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Mr Speaker Sir there are a lot of agitations on this question. Now I am very much convinced about this. It was asked whether any individual or group of individuals or any company are manufacturing sub-standard appliances thus creating a huge loss not only to the country but by the utilisation of such sub-standard materials in the domestic appliances costly domestic appliances are also affected. Now really whom

should we ask about this malpractice? How to stop this kind of bogus manufacturers from manufacturing spurious goods? We are not going to defend any individual or group of people here in Parliament out if it is done with the connivance of any officer, the officer concerned should be dealt with. For instance, the Director of each State has been given instructions to follow strictly the rules and regulations, but if he violates the rules and allow the company to operate in manufacturing bogus goods, then should we not take action against them? Therefore, my question is that in view of what the Director had specifically mentioned about the quality of certain appliances manufactured by certain people. I would like to know what penal action the hon. Minister is proposing to take against them so that strict instructions could be followed by the Director of each State to stop manufacturing of sub-standard appliances in this country, whether it is this case or that case or any other case.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: First, whenever such complaints come to the notice of the Director, he is invariably expected to see that the quality of the goods manufactured by the concerned undertaking are tested. If they are found to be sub-standard, they are directed to withdraw them immediately from the market. If the needful is not being done, then under the Essential Commodities Act, the Director is empowered to prosecute such delinquent companies.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Saugata Roy has passed one remark....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any supplementary?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I have no supplementary. But I have to make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No. If you have any supplementary, you can put Mr. Rajda, I have closed that chapter.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, Mr. Saugata Roy has passed one remark**

This is a serious allegation. (Interruptions) If he has got facts or evidence with him, he should put them before the House. Such elements who indulge in such practice must be expunged for clean public life.... (Interruptions) But to cast aspersions recklessly and hurl vague charges will bring the entire House into disrepute. That is highly improper and should be expunged from record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, you should please go through the proceedings and these remarks which have fallen from the lips of the hon. Member should be expunged. There can no reflection on the motive of an hon. Member and particularly when it had been admitted by the hon. Speaker, it becomes a reflection on the Chair itself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is happening every day. (Interruptions). What happens nobody knows.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is happening. Everybody knows it. Do not shout like that. Everybody knows what happens in this country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Let it be referred to the Privileges Committee. Why should we be afraid of it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Counter reflection...

(Interruptions)

**Exchanged as ordered by the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER, There is no point in making off-hand remarks. A complaint must be made to me. If there is any *prima facie* case, it will be sent to the Privileges Committee. But making it in the open House, making allegations we are not only bringing contempt to ourselves but to the whole country. That is there. Therefore, one should know very carefully when one makes certain observations. After all, you are elected representatives of the people. We may err, I am not saying that we are angels. But if there are real cases, they should certainly be gone into and examined. I do not want any innocent to suffer. But, all the same, kindly do not make remarks which bring this House into disrepute.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Let us close the chapter.

(Interruptions)

I have called Dr. Baldev Prakash. I cannot understand this point.

डा. बलदेव प्रकाश : मंत्री महोदय ने हाउस में दो नोटिफिकेशन्स का जिक्र किया है, जिनके अनुसार डिपार्टमेंट को—जो सब-स्टैंडर्ड गृह बना रहे हैं, उनको—सजा दी जा सकती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि पिछले दो सालों में क्या सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसे कुछ केशिज भाये हैं, जिनमें सब-स्टैंडर्ड गृह बनाये गये और सरकार ने उनका प्रोमोयूजन किया और उनका कोई सजा दी गई ?

श्री जार्ज चर्चिल : सरकार के सामने इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आने के कारण ही ये काम चालू निकाले गये। जिसने सजा पर खर्च में चले हैं और जिसने कोशों को सजा दी गई है, सब लिए हुए न हिस चाहिए।

Setting up of Paper and Cement Factories in Arunachal Pradesh

*621 SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government of Arunachal Pradesh has sent any proposals for the establishment of paper mill and cement factory in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Government of Arunachal Pradesh sent proposals for the setting up of two cement factories based on the limestone deposits at Tiding in Lohit District and dolomite at Rupa in Kemang District during Sixth Plan period.

They also sent a proposal for setting up a paper project at Bhalukpong in Kemang District based on bamboo and hard-wood from forest area of Kemang and Subansiri.

The decisions on these proposals have been deferred for want of techno-economic feasibility studies in respect of cement factories and pending formulation of an optimal plan for setting up paper projects in North Eastern Region.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME Mr. Speaker, Sir, the industrial activities in the State of Arunachal Pradesh are not going on properly. As regards setting up the cement factory in the State, it has related to so many development works. Therefore, if not some factory, at least a mini cement plant is very essential for the State. As far as my information goes, the Industry Ministry has approved a mini cement plant, according to the proposal sent by the State Government. May I ask the hon. Minister when he is going to start this cement factory or this mini plant in the State of Arunachal Pradesh and when it is likely to be completed?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES—Sir, the setting up of the mini cement plant has been discussed. We

will await a proposal from the State Government in regard to the implementation of this project.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU-KHRIME: The Minister has replied that he will await a feasibility report or a proposal from the State Government. As far as my information goes, unless he receives a proposal from the State Government, he would not approve it. So, a proposal has already been there in the Ministry. Secondly, as far as the paper plant is concerned, the Minister has mentioned in his reply about the techno-economic study, feasibility report and all that. Now, that is really a difficult area and if we really consider in general terms to establish there a cement factory, I am sure, nothing will come out in that difficult area. On the top of that, as far as my information goes, one private concern, Development Consultants, was engaged to find out the feasibility report to establish a paper mill; and they have submitted a feasibility report of producing 200 tonnes of pulp and establishing a paper mill at Bhalukpong. In view of the reports in the Press, in the coming years, we will be facing a shortage of paper. Whether the Minister will consider, considering the backwardness of the area and in view of shortage of paper in the country, setting up a plant in the north eastern region.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would agree with the hon Member that one needs to make special efforts to see that the North Eastern Region industrial efforts are specially supported. But there are some problems there. The problems primarily are of infrastructure, transport and power. Unless we are able to resolve these major problems in the first instance, any talk of taking any major industrial project in the North

try, the discussions are revolving round the need of the infrastructure in that region and decision will be taken when we are in a position to make some final commitment about the infrastructural arrangement in that region.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The river flows through the constituency of Shri Khrime and my constituency down stream before joining the Brahmaputra. There is a hydel project of Arunachal Government coming up at foothills which is at Bhalukpong. Dolomite is available in plenty according to discoveries by the Geological Survey of India at Rupa. Sufficient raw material and power are available. Will the hon Minister think of starting a cement plant at Bhalukpong through the Cement Corporation of India and also give shape to the proposal of Arunachal Administration to start a paper mill at the same place either by organising a local unit or entrusting it to the North Eastern Corporation Paper Ltd.

New a new railway line is being laid between Balipara and Bhalukpong. Power will also be locally available. Raw materials are also in plenty. Will the Minister start these two projects as soon as possible for the development of the region?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Hydel project will take a long time for implementation. In the meanwhile the proposals are before us and we are considering these proposals.

MR SPEAKER. Q 622. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra is not here. Q. 623. Shri Subhash Ahuja

(Interruptions)**

Do not record.

मध्य प्रदेश में वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना

* 623. श्री सुभाष आहुजा :

श्री श्याम सुन्दर बास :

नया विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय वैज्ञानिक तथा भौतिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा खनिजों और वन सम्पत्ति के विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है और

(घ) यदि हा तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A proposal for the setting up of a laboratory under the aegis of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in Madhya Pradesh has been approved by the Governing Body of CSIR. Development of minerals and forest wealth are some of the major areas of research to be undertaken by the laboratory. However in view of the policy of the Government on rural development the new laboratory would be given a strong rural bias and a Technical Committee consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission, the Department of Science and Technology and the CSIR is going into the details of establishment of the laboratory.

श्री सुभाष बाबूबा अध्यक्ष महोदय स्वतः पहले मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश के खनिजों के विस्तार या उनके खोजने के लिये जो बहुत बड़ी जरूरत थी एवं भुविज्ञान प्रयोगशाला की निरूपण की उद्देश्य स्वीकृति दी है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो प्रयोगशाला स्थापित की जा रही है, इसे किस समय तक स्थापित किया जायगा तथा इसकी स्थापना पर कुल किन्ता व्यय आयेगा ?

श्री श्री गौर सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में एक नया विचार चला है। जैसे और रोज़गार लगे रहेंगे हैं वह उस रूप की नहीं होगा। इसमें एक परिसर स्थापित होगा ऐसा एक सुझाव है। उसमें भवन भवन जगह पर जैसे इनका विस्तार है एका प्रोडक्ट्स के फॉरेस्ट प्रोडक्ट्स, मिनेरल्स हैं उनके बारे में सांस्टिट्स बत कर जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगे। तो यह उस रूप की सेक्टरों होगी। इसमें थोड़ा समय लगेगा। अभी एक कोमेटी बनी है इस पर विचार करने के लिए। उसकी रिपोर्ट देने के बाद तब तक पर काम बांटा होगा।

श्री सुभाष बाबूबा अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में कुल 40 मिनिस्टर खनिज हैं जिन में से 22 का खोजना किया जा रहा है। अच्छे खनिज अभी तक जमीन के अंदर ही पड़े हुए हैं जिन को प्रयोगशाला के अंदर नहीं निराना जा सकता। जब तक प्रयोगशाला में अनुसंधान न किया जाये तब तक उनका उपयोग

निरूपण लेकर भत्ता र या कमीती ने कुछ स्थानों का चुनाव किया है ? यदि किन्हीं स्थानों का चुनाव किया है तो उनसे नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री श्री गौर सिंह मैंने अभी निवेदन किया कि जो कमीटी बनी है वह विचार कर रही है उसने अभी फैसला नहीं किया है लेकिन हमें जहां तक खनिजों के खोजने का प्रश्न है अभी अनुसंधान करने के लिए दूसरी लैबोरेटरी में जो कार्य हुआ है उसमें सहायता ली जायगी और यही भी भारी लैबोरेटरी।

श्री स्वामी सुन्दर दास अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले तो मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। मंत्री जी प्रश्नों में भी जवाब देते हैं और हिन्दी में भी जवाब देते हैं। दोनों जवाबों में थोड़ा अंतर है। मैं प्रश्नों के जवाबों पर ध्यान देना चाहूंगा।

Development of minerals and forest wealth are some of the major areas of research. While the Hindi version says as follows

वन-सम्पत्ति और खनिजों का विकास प्रयोगशाला द्वारा अनुसंधान करने के मुख्य क्षेत्र हैं।

In English translation you find some of the major areas and in Hindi translation it becomes 'the major area'. Let the Minister clarify whether the English version is correct or the Hindi version is correct? Which one is the authoritative statement? The question has been put in Hindi. So am I to presume that Hindi version is authoritative? Or am I to presume that English version is authoritative?

MR. SPEAKER Kindly come to the question. He will reply to that also.

SHRI S. S. DAS So far as I have understood the reply the Laboratory is to be situated in Madhya Pradesh but the study is not confined to Madhya Pradesh only. If the Minister is of the

view that the laboratory is to be situated in a central area because minerals and forests are found in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar? Is he in a position to tell us now whether the laboratory will be situated in an area which is in close proximity to Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh?

PROF. SHER SINGH: This suggestion will be examined. As I said, this will not be just like other laboratories. Here the suggestion is that there should be experimental stations for various types of researches. And it would not be as if the laboratory will be located only at one place. It means that experimental stations will be set up at different places for the type of work that is necessary for that area.

SHRI S. S. DAS: He has not clarified the position whether Hindi version is correct or English version is correct.

श्री शेर सिंह : उनमें वन सम्पदा और खनिज
-सम्पद तो था गए हैं वे तो सोचो तो गलती रह गई है।

श्री रायबजो : माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रयोगशालाओं के स्थापित करने को प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या उन प्रस्तावों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने स्वातंत्र्य का भी उल्लेख किया है कि वे जोर से स्वातंत्र्य पर ध्यान देने चाहिये? क्या उन पर मंत्री जी ने कोई विचार किया है?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने पहले निवेदन किया है कि इस पर कमेटी बैठी हुई है जो विचार कर रही है। वे एक्सपेरिमेंटल स्टेशन होंगे, जिन के बारे में सब चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर फैसला किया जाएगा और राज्य सरकार की भी सलाह ले ली जायेगी।

Arrest of Satyagrahis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*624 **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of "Satyagrahis" including women and children were arrested in February, 1979 in Andaman Islands;

(b) if so, the dates and number of such arrests and the reasons for such arrests;

(c) whether a few old ladies while under jail custody at Port Blair were kept in the open compound from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. without food and water and on demand of food for children in arms, police atrocities caused few ladies hospitalisation and three of them lost two fingers each which were amputated; and

(d) if so, what are the details and what action Government contemplate to take against the authorities concerned and whether Government paid any compensation to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

In the course of an agitation, a number of persons squatted on public roads in Port Blair obstructing traffic between the 19th and 21st February 1979, 122, 128 and 75 persons respectively were arrested on these 3 days. Of these 128 were women with 14 children. Women and children were arrested only by women constables. Immediately after arrest, they were produced before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. While the Court was holding its proceedings, the arrested persons were provided with drinking water. The Court was held in the corridors of the old Cellular Jail building and no one was made to remain in the open. After the persons were removed to jail, they were offered food according to the jail procedure. While some of the persons were being taken to the special jail, where they were to be kept in custody, the truck carrying them met with an accident. As a result of the accident, three women sustained injuries in their hands. The injured persons were immediately rushed to the hospital and it is a matter of deep regret that two of the injured persons had to undergo amputation. One woman lost two of her fingers and another one finger. The injuries were, however, not caused by any police action. No compensation has been paid to the injured persons.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is misleading. It is a misleading statement because I have got here the photographs of the old ladies. The injuries were due to police atrocities inside the Cellular Jail, Port Blair So, they had to amputate two fingers, each of these old ladies. Here, the Minister has stated in his statement that the Sub-Divisional Officer held the court inside the Cellular Jail. Even very recently the hon. Minister was present there and the Prime Minister was also present when he went there for dedication of the Cellular Jail as a national memorial, and it is quite impossible for such a large number of people to sit inside the corridor of the jail and hear the case. So, naturally they were kept inside the open space under the sun and the ladies with their children in arms were not provided with drinking water, but the Home Minister said that they were provided with water. And they were not given any food during the day time, and violating all norms of the jail the ladies, the satyagrahis, were subjected to atrocities. Again he has said that the injuries were not due to atrocities but they were due to a van accident. Sir, I want to put a categorical question to the Minister whether any case was registered when the van met with an accident and if that case was registered, when it was registered. This is my categorical question.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

Sir, very recently the hon. Member met me in regard to this and I assured him and I have also passed an order that it should be inquired into by the Chief Commissioner.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: Mr Speaker, it is not a question between the Member and the Minister. He should answer to the House as to what he has done.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

The answer is there before the House and you are listening. What is the use of telling like this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Sir, what he refers to is in connection with the 90-point charter of demands which was given to the Prime Minister. So far as the incident happened during the course of agitation at that time is concerned, that was not at all discussed with him and the thing is that I asked for a categorical reply whether, if that van met with an accident it requires under the law that a case should be registered. My question is whether that was done or not.

MR SPEAKER: Whether any case has been registered? If so, when?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:

I want notice.

MR SPEAKER: He wants notice for that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

It is my right, Sir. As a Member I have got the right to know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: Mr Speaker, can you allow this Minister to state like this? (Interruptions) He does not know whether any accident happened and he has come to this House.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

I want a categorical reply on whether a case was registered or not.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): May I just reply? Sir, in this statement it is made very clear. The statement says that when some of the persons were being taken to the special jail where they were to be kept in cus-

today, the truck carrying them met with an accident. As a result of the accident, three women sustained injuries in their hands. Now, the hon. Member said that this is not correct. Following that he asked a question whether a complaint was filed or not.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I asked a specific question that if that van met with an accident, is it not the normal law of the country to register a case. That is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he is answering.

(Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I understand, what he asked was: was this done or not? To that, because the hon. Minister does not have that information, he said, 'I will have notice.'

MR. SPEAKER: Second supplementary.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This information has to be obtained from the Chief Commissioner and he replied, 'This is the report which was given'

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am not satisfied with his reply. But, even then, at your instance, I would like to put the second supplementary. That is, those old ladies—I have placed the photo on the Table of the House—have lost their fingers and they were amputated due to Police atrocities. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they will be given compensation for that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Injuries took place. It is not that the truck met with the accident. This is how it is described in the information that we have received.

"The vehicle while passing by the side of the Jail factory razed the wall as a result of which three female under-trials sustained inju-

ries on their fingers as they were holding the upper edge of the truck. The injured people were immediately rushed to the Pant Hospital which is situated closeby and were given the necessary medical treatment.

As a result of these injuries, the ring finger and the little finger of the left hand of Smt Phoolmala Biswas and the little finger of the left-hand of Smt Nayantara Biswas had to be amputated".....
(Interruptions)

So, in this case there is no question of somebody automatically registering a complaint before the Police. It was an accident. (Interruptions) Nevertheless, he has said that since he put this question, we will obtain further information.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

MR. SPEAKER: Short Notice Question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Short Notice Question No. 2.

Sir, I have to make one submission. I have written to you with copies sent to the Ministers of Railways..

MR. SPEAKER: They are here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the Railway Minister?

I have written two letters—one to the Minister of Railways,...

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is: how many letters you write on one day?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Have you seen the reply?

MR. SPEAKER: The reply will now come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The
ply says

'Close and constant liaison is
being maintained with the Minis-
try of Energy, the coal producers
and the Railways "

Where is the Railway Minister?
(Interruptions) The super Minister
Railways is here

MR SPEAKER Yes, the Minister
of Steel and Mines

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
He is in charge of catering only

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Not cater-
ing but at the receiving end.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Production in integrated steel plants
may stop within a few days

S.N.Q. 2. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether as reported by PTI
and as published by the Statesman
New Delhi, dated 22nd March 1979,
production in all the integrated steel
plants may stop within the next few
days if immediate steps are not taken
to replenish their stocks of coking
coal, and

(b) if so what are the facts there-
of and action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK)**
(a) and (b) The normal stock of
coking coal in all the integrated steel
plants for continuous and satisfactory
production should be maintained at
the level of 3 lakh tonnes. As
against this the coking coal stocks
in the integrated steel plants have
been running at precariously low
levels for the last several months
leading to considerable loss in pro-

duction. The stock position of coking
coal in all the integrated steel plants
which on 1-3-79 stood at 151,400
tonnes i.e., equivalent to 3 days con-
sumption requirement, declined to a
level of 113,000 tonnes on 20-3-79
in some steel plants such as RSP,
TISCO and IISCO the stocks were
less than 1 to 1½ days requirement.

Close and constant liaison is being
maintained with the Ministry of
Energy the coal producers and the
Railways so as to secure maximum
supplies of good quality coking coal
to the steel plants. The matter is
being continuously reviewed at the
Ministerial level.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir,
in view of the fact that although in
the Third Plan, the target set was
100 million tonnes of coal and al-
though thirteen years have passed, it
has remained unfulfilled leave alone
the Fourth and Fifth Plans

Similarly, steel production target
set in the Second Plan is not realised
after a decade. In the middle of
March this year, as the Minister ad-
mitted at the coking coal stock is
likely to be 1,30,000 tonnes in TISCO
IISCO and other public sectors. It
is meagre and just enough for 14
days for both TISCO and IISCO.
Both for coal and steel at times there
is a glut as was admitted by him
on the floor of the House and at
times there is acute scarcity. This
requires a thorough probing by a
Judge. This is unconnected with this
Ministry. The estimated decline in
steel production in public sector in
1977-78 is one million tonnes. Oven
pushing in steel plant needs 43,000
tonnes of coal daily consistent with
the shortfall in supply. The require-
ment from April-October 1978 is
7,452 million tonnes but the supply
made is 6,324 million tonnes—a short-
fall of 15.1 per cent.

Sir we regret to note that India
used to supply coal for consumption
abroad. Now we have taken to im-
portation of coal from abroad for

consumption into India. There is a serious decline in the steel production. The Minister does not reveal that. In April to December, 1977 the decline in production of steel due to short supply of coking coal was 1,445 tonnes and from April to December, 1978 it was only 1,365 tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: Now that you have made the statement, please put your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you want, I can sit down Sir. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—this is my first supplementary—(a) the details of the loss of production during the calendar year as compared to previous year 1978-79 and (b) what is the total loss of production of saleable steel faced by the integrated steel plant from April to December, 1978 and what is it in terms of rupee value?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, he has asked the question which is beyond the scope of this question. He has asked, if I may be permitted to read, (a) whether, as reported by PTI and as published by the Statesman, New Delhi, dated 22nd March, 1979, production in all the integrated steel plants may stop within the next few days if immediate steps are not taken to replenish their stocks of coking coal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You know what is the date of my question—Short Notice Question No. 2. It will be long notice question hereafter, Sir!

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, I have given him the situation as far as coal stock is concerned. I have said it is 1½ days' stock in some plants and it is three days' stock in some plants. This is what I have said. So, there is no question of stopping the plant. As the hon. Member himself has stated, there is, less even pushing. We have decided to push even more than less, if I can use the word properly, so that you can step up the

stock at least to three lakhs tonnes of coal before the monsoon sets in when there is always a difficulty both in raising the coal and in transportation of coal also. This is the standard set during monsoon in India for the obvious difficulty. Therefore, we have decided to cut production of coke by at least 8% starting from this month which also necessarily means less steel production. As we build up the stocks in another two or three months' time, we must have three lakhs tonnes of coal during the monsoon to take care of this. In the last monsoon it has happened that the whole of the steel mill was closed as the coalmines were flooded and the railway tracks were damaged, no movement could take place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are inflating the coal stock.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is terrible shortage of steel in the country. The prices have gone up. We have to build new steel plants. We are trying to find ways and means (Interruptions).

The hon'ble Member belongs to a party which runs so many unions and the other hon'ble Members are running so many unions (Interruptions). If movement of trains is stopped; if work in harbours, coalmines and steel plant get stopped tell me how am I to answer this question legitimately and properly.

(Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: What is your allegation? Can you say that it is because of unions that this shortage has taken place?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The fact of the matter is that we are union makers and he is union breaker. Therefore, he cannot produce as long as he does not change his philosophy in life.

Sir it is good that the hon'ble Energy Minister has also chosen to be present in the House. Why is it that the coal production is in shambles and the production in four subsidiaries has declined by 25 per cent. The shortfall amounts to four and a half million tonnes. There is total lack of coordination between coal production, steel production and railways.

MR SPEAKER How does it arise? Please read your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Coal cannot come without rail and rail cannot move without steel. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I would like the hon'ble Minister to tell us what is he doing to meet the requirements of steel-based medium and small scale industries where the supplies have come to more or less dead halt? What is the quantity of steel produced by mini-steel plants investment therein, capacity and production and how many have closed down?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Sir, I would answer all these questions when the Demands of my Ministry come before the House.

MR SPEAKER I allowed this question because your Demands are not likely to come before the House.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK There is I think, a convention that if certain Demands were not covered last year those will be taken up this time.

Anyhow the mini steel plants are expected to produce little below 2 million tonnes and the installed capacity is 3.2 million tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU How many were closed down?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK At the moment all the operating plants are operating. (Interruptions) Those plants which are geared for operation are operating.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU How many installed ones?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK The licensed units were over 138. Quite a large number of them were closed by the time I assumed office. With whatever intelligence we have in management the information is that they have all gone into production, which were ready for production. The hon Member asked a second question whether for the small-scale sector adequate steel is being supplied. My answer is 'yes'. Whatever may be their requirements, they are being given priority even at subsidised prices. If I may say this for the information of the House, there are many so-called small industries registered with Small Scale Industries Corporation which have been found to be bogus. They are being monitored by the Iron and Steel Controller of India, they have been black-listed—and prosecuted—if I may use the word—'galore' for the first time.

बीजोतीश्वर राय अध्यक्ष महोदय इस सभ में मैंने स्टील मिनिस्टर से बड़ी बलिष्ठ प्रश्न पूछी जो मेरे जवाबों में आया है कि वह जो स्टील मिनिस्ट्री एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं आती है मिनिस्ट्री और मिनिस्ट्री वह

.....

हले ? क्या प्रश्न पूछी जो ऐसा कोर्टाईशन करे या कोई प्रयास करे ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) He has already taken action in the matter about which I said the other day.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY I hope I am asking a very concise question. I hope that this will not be replied to in any casual arrogance with which the Minister replies to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Not that the question should be arrogant!

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The question should be very polite; I want to know. . .

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He has started with insinuation, saying, the Minister is arrogant in his reply. He cannot say that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the House will agree with me. . .

MR. SPEAKER: House may agree on many matters. There is a certain norm to be observed.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I want to know from the Minister whether the Steel Ministry has decided to import 2 million tonnes of coal from Australia for our steel plants. Secondly I want to know whether this import has been done in spite of the fact that there is better quality metallurgical coal in the coalmine at Giridih. If so, what are the reasons for this import?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Let me reply to the question of the hon. Member who is a mild and meek person, but who has levelled such insinuations! I have only to tell him this: If he had cared to go through the record of Questions and Answers given on the floor of the House, he would have found that I have answered this question at least seven times. Only one million tonne has been imported. And the import is not only from Australia, it is from Australia, Canada and so on, on a world tender basis. And the coal is very very superior than Indian coal, available anywhere.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about Giridih?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I said anywhere. When you say arrogance and all that how can I help you?

Anywhere includes Giridih also. The ash content of this coal is nearly 50 per cent of the ash content of the available Indian coal. That is why what we do is, we import it and we blend it with our coal. At the moment some of the imported coal has saved some of the blast furnaces because the local coal is not available.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There is utter confusion in the Ministries of Energy, Railways, Steel and Industry. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister also on this issue. Many times, this question has already been raised in this House. May I know from the Prime Minister whether the things are improving now. A few days ago, it was stated that the production of steel was going down. Similarly, Shri George Fernandes also issued a statement that on account of shortage of coal, many industries were being closed. When we talk to the Minister for Energy, he says that we have got sufficient coal. May I ask the Minister whether the position has improved in the last fortnight to account of the coordination between these three or four Ministries? What specific steps has the Government taken to have a proper coordination between these Ministries?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: All I can say is what the Prime Minister has already stated. The coordination is being strengthened and I have every hope that the supply position will improve. But as I have said, as it is, I am taking precautions to reduce the coke oven pushings to build up a stock. In the meantime, supposing coal stocks arrive, as is expected because of a very high level decision taken by the Prime Minister along with the concerned Ministers, it will not be necessary to reduce the coke oven pushings and concurrent loss of production. But for the next three months, we have planned for 8 per cent less coke oven pushings to ensure build up of the stocks, as I have

said earlier, for the monsoons because at that time there is bound to be dislocation.

SHRI O V ALAGESAN Sir, without using any adjective, I would say that the Minister has not answered many specific questions that have been asked.

The Minister has already admitted that there is severe shortage of steel. There is a difference of thousand rupees to thousand three hundred between the official price and the open market price. There are many varieties and categories of steel which are not available with the Steel Authority of India or their stockists but it is available in the open market. Though there is shortage of steel, certain varieties are available in the open market and not with the Steel authority. Will the Minister please say why this is so and will he rectify this state of affairs?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK I have already stated that there are many bogus firms registered as actual consumers. Instead of using them as I have said time and again for their so-called industries they are selling it in the market and that is what is called the black market.

We have recently a month or two months back taken a decision to release a certain quantity of steel to the normal dealers, who have been affected by the shortage. We are also planning our imports properly to meet the demands but it is obviously not possible to meet all the demands by imports only by spending valuable foreign exchange. We are trying to increase the production on the one hand and we hope that the joint ministerial meetings will yield the results. Our production will improve and with some imports we will have to meet the demand. We are also planning for the new steel plants which, of course is not an immediate solution. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER Do not record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Sir, a very serious and disturbing situation has been disclosed by the answer to this question. We are now driven to a position in which we have to import 1 million tonnes of coal from Australia. So long in spite of the floods visiting us all the time, and sometimes in very serious forms our own coal production had been sustaining our steel production. Now, would the hon. Minister therefore kindly agree to a proposition that the whole thing should be enquired into by the Committee on Public Undertakings, or by a committee of the House because it is not only a question of importing coal, but it is the most important commodity by which we lay a great deal of store. And we have made so much of investment. Would the hon. Minister kindly agree to an enquiry either by a committee of the House, or by the Committee on Public Undertakings in this matter?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK The Public Undertakings Committee is already an accredited committee of the House. It is always open for the Committee on Public Undertakings and its chairman to ask for any information and to examine any official documents, and if necessary I am willing to present myself for examination before the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER Now Papers to be Laid on the Table

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिमालय परिसरों में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बचत निगम द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही

* 616 की उप सेन हवा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हवा करेंगे कि

(क) राष्ट्रीय बचत निगम ने हिमालय परिसरों में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है

(ख) इस निगम ने सितम्बर, 1978 से कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया है; और

(ग) क्या इस निगम का और विस्तार किया जायेगा।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने अपने उत्पादों का विपणन करते हेतु सितम्बर, 1978 में एक स्वतः रोजगार योजना शुरू की है। 15 मार्च, 1979 तक 8513 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा 4584 प्रत्यागियों का साक्षात्कार किया गया था। इनमें से 2849 व्यक्तियों का भर्ती किया गया था और 1508 व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे थे। इस योजना के अधीन 668 व्यक्तियों की काम से लगाया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न स्पष्ट नहीं है।

केंद्रीय योजना में कटौती

*619. श्री लालजी साई : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष ने केंद्रीय योजना के लिए की गई व्यवस्था में कटौती करने की सलाहना से इंकार किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मस्य में क्यों कहा है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णरत्नमान) : (क) और (ख) : केंद्रीय योजना के दो मस्यक हैं : (1) केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों की योजनाएं जो सीधे उद्योगों के द्वारा निष्पादन की जाती हैं, और (2) केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों जो राज्यों द्वारा प्रायोजित की जाती हैं। योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष ने राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान परिषद् की समिति की दि० 19 जनवरी, 1979 को हुई बैठक में अपने भाषण में यह विचार प्रकट किया था कि पड़नी श्रेणी की केंद्रीय योजना में योजना के कार्यक्रमों की सहायता के लिए आवश्यक मूल साधनमूल मध्यम को बहुत अधिक प्रवर्धन दिए बिना कटौती करने की बात गुंजाइश थी।

राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान परिषद् ने दि० 24-25 फरवरी, 1979 की अपनी बैठक में केंद्रीय योजना के भर्त्तिन आसार पर विचार किया और यह महसूस प्रकट की कि दुमरी श्रेणी के लिए 6000 करोड़ रु० के प्रस्तावित परिषद् की बात का महत्वाकांक्षी, परन्तु केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों के परिषद् में कटौती करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं थी। इसलिए यह निर्णय किया गया कि केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के क्षेत्र-विस्तार की इस प्रश्न से परि-

सोधित किया जाए जिससे कि 1979-83 की अवधि में 2000 करोड़ रु० की राजीन केंद्रीय क्षेत्र से राज्यों की योजनाओं को अंतरित की जा सके।

Vacation of Reserved Items by Multinationals

*622 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry propose to work out a strategy for the vacation of production lines by multinationals manufacturing soap, tooth-paste, matches, leather and bread and biscuits;

(b) whether Government are considering to enlarge this list and include agricultural implements and stainless steel utensils and reserve them for production by small units;

(c) whether there will be any discrimination between private sector and public sector in the implementation of the policy; and

(d) when Government are considering to implement this policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. As part of the new Industrial Policy which places special emphasis on the small scale, cottage and village industries, a realistic and practicable strategy for the vacation of production by the large scale sector in these industries is being formulated. This includes a dialogue with the manufacturers in the large scale sector in order to ascertain how they propose to vacate the existing capacity, in a given time period, diversify into other sectors and assist the small scale sector in filling up the gap in production. The strategy also envisages the pegging of production of large scale manufacturers to the existing licensed capacity, building up capacity in the small scale sector and amendment to the existing provision of the Industries (Development & Regular-

tion' Act to give wider powers to the Government to ensure effective implementation of this policy

(b) Agricultural implements have already been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector. Stainless Steel Utensils have not been reserved for the small scale sector so far. The list of reserved industries is periodically reviewed to identify new products and new processes capable of being manufactured in the small scale sector.

(c) There is no discrimination between the private and public sectors in the implementation of the policy.

(d) The first steps in implementing this policy have already been taken through the freezing of capacities of large scale units manufacturing items reserved for the small scale sector as enunciated in the Statement on Industrial Policy which was presented to Parliament in December, 1977. Formal executive instructions have also been issued to large scale units for cutting back production in those cases where such undertakings have exceeded production beyond their licensed capacity. It is proposed to

introduce legislation to provide statutory protection to the small scale sector during the current Session of Parliament. A realistic time schedule for the vacation of production by large scale units will be laid down as part of the overall strategy which is presently being worked out.

Licences for production of Cement

*625 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) how many licences for production of cement have been issued since March, 1977,

(b) what is the amount of cement expected to be produced in the plants according to the applications, and

(c) to whom are the licences being issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) to (c) 7 industrial licences and 32 letters of intent for setting up of cement plants have been issued since March, 1977. The details are as follows —

| Sl No. | Name of the party | Capacity | Location |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| (in lakh tonnes) | | | |
| <i>Industrial Licenses</i> | | | |
| 1 | M/s J K Synthetics | 4 20
(S E) | Mimbahera (Raj) |
| 2 | Kesoram Industries Ltd | 2 50 | Peddapalli (A.P) |
| 3 | M/s Mangalam Cements Ltd | 4 00 | Morak (Raj) |
| 4 | M/s Andhra Cements | 2 50 | Vizag (A.P) |
| 5 | M/s Narmada Cements Ltd | 10 00 | Jaffarabad,
Magdalla (Gujarat),
Rajnaguri (Maharashtra) |
| 6 | M/s Panyam Cements Ltd | 0 43
(S E) | Cementnagar (A..P) |
| 7 | M/s Mysore Cements | 1 10
(S E.) | Anumasandra (Karnataka) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Letters of Intent</i> | | | |
| 1. | M/s K.C.P. Ltd. | 0.96 | Macherla (A.P.)
(S.E.) |
| 2. | M/s Birla Jute | 4.00 | Satna (M.P.) |
| 3. | Udaipur Cement | 2.00 | Udaipur (Raj.) |
| 4. | M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills | 4.00 | Patharia (M.P.) |
| 5. | M/s. New India Mining Corporation (P) Ltd.,
Bombay. | 4.00 | Chandrapur (Maharashtra) |
| 6. | M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. | 0.70 | Dalmiapuram (T.N.) |
| 7. | Smt. S. D. Patel | 0.45
(White) | Dotad (Gujarat) |
| 8. | Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd. | 1.34 | Bajnani (Bihar) |
| 9. | Shri N.K.P. Raju | 3.00 | Vadapalli (A.P.) |
| 10. | M/s. Rajasthan State Indl. & Mi. Dev.
Corpn. | 0.33 | Katpuli (Raj.) |
| 11. | Do. | 0.33 | Alerod
Akhra (Raj.) |
| 12. | Do. | 0.33 | Bilara (Raj.) |
| 13. | Do. | 0.33 | Jaitaran (Raj.) |
| 14. | Do. | 0.33 | Nim-ka-Thana (Raj.) |
| 15. | Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd. | 4.00 | Beawar (Raj.) |
| 16. | Sh. K. K. Somani | 5.00 | Kivari (Raj.) |
| 17. | Orient Paper Mills Ltd. | 9.00 | Asifabad (A.P.) |
| 18. | U.P. Asbestos Ltd. | 3.60 | Dehradun (U.P.) |
| 19. | Straw Products Ltd. | 4.18 | Banas (Raj.) |
| 20. | A.C.C. Ltd. (Jamul) | 5.00 | Jamul (M.P.) |
| 21. | A.C.C. Ltd. (Chanda) | 1.60 | Chanda (Maharashtra) |
| 22. | Punalur Paper Mills Ltd. | 3.00 | Neem-ka-Thana (Raj.) |
| 23. | Texmaco Ltd. | 4.00 | Yerraguntla (A.P.) |
| 24. | Hindustan Lever Ltd. | 4.00 | Baloda-Bazar (M.P.) |
| 25. | Century Cements | 2.00 | Mauhar (M.P.) |
| 26. | Larsen & Toubro Ltd. | 11.09 | Chandrapur (Maharashtra) |
| 27. | Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. | 10.00 | Do. |
| 28. | Hindustan Steel Ltd. | 11.55 | Chilhati (M.P.) |
| 29. | A.C.C. Ltd. | 0.25
(white) | Kymore (M.P.) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 30 | A.C.C. Ltd | 1 60 | Gagal (H.P.) |
| 31 | Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd | 9 00 | Kalamalla (A.P.) |
| 32 | J.K. Synthetics Ltd | 9 50 | Nimbahera (Raj.)
(White) |

Slow Pace of Industrial Development in Rajasthan

*628 SHRI S. S. SOMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received reports that pace of industrial development in Rajasthan has been slow because of power shortage and lack of means of transport since long,

(b) whether the Central Government have been approached in this behalf, and

(c) if so the measures Union Government propose to take to bring about an improvement in the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) to (c) Government have not received any report that the pace of industrial development in Rajasthan has been slow because of power and transport constraints. However, the pace of industrial development of a State is dependent on many factors including power and transport. Whenever specific problems relating to power or transport are brought to the notice of the Central Government, appropriate remedial action is taken. The Railway Ministry is continuously reviewing Rail transport capacity and taking action to augment the same, keeping in view the needs of traffic offering Assistance is also given to move the traffic on priority basis as and when considered necessary. In 1956, the road length—both surfaced and unsurfaced in the State was 22518 Kms. This has increased to 29194 Kms. in

1978. As regards power, the installed capacity in Rajasthan rose from 31 MW in 1951 to about 939 MW by end of March 1978. The projects currently in hand are likely to raise the generating capacity to over 1850 MW at the end of the current Plan i.e. 1978-83.

Rajneesh Ashram

*627 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India has issued orders that foreigners wanting to visit Acharya Rajneesh's Ashram in Poona are not to be given visas and

(b) if so what is the reason for this action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Yes Sir. Instructions were issued in January 1978, that visas should not be granted to any foreigner desiring to join Rajneesh's Ashram in Pune.

(b) Issue of such instructions was considered necessary in view of the undesirable activities that had been brought to the knowledge of Government.

Oceanographic Research Vessel

*628 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for the delay in the procurement of Oceanographic Research Vessel.

(b) when it is likely to be procured and put under operation, and

(c) what would be the cost of the vessel and details with regard to the terms of payment for the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The project is awaiting approval by the Government and consequently the vessel cannot be procured without such approval.

(b) It is expected to be commissioned in approximately 3 years after the final approval.

(c) The cost of the vessel including base and depot spares, consultancy training and project charges is expected to be approximately Rs. 25 crores. Of this FRG has indicated Capital Assistance of Rs. 14 crores. In addition, they have indicated a Capital Grant of Rs 6 crores for scientific equipment and instruments to be installed on the ship.

Setting up of New Public Sector Industrial Projects

*629. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new public sector industrial projects are likely to be established by Central Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what will be the main criteria for selection of sites for such new projects of industries; and

(c) whether Government propose to give preference for such Central Industrial Project to totally undeveloped and most backward areas instead of establishing them at main industrial centres?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals for setting up new public sector industrial projects during the 6th Five Year Plan have been included in the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83).

(b) The sites for the location of Central Industrial Projects are determined primarily with reference to Techno-Economic considerations

(c) It is the policy of the Government to give preference to less developed regions compared to the main industrial centres for the location of Central Projects provided such a location is otherwise suitable on Techno-Economic considerations.

Survey of Resources in Ocean Zone

630. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted any agency to undertake a survey of resources in the 300 mile ocean zone around the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRI MORARJI DESAI: (a) A Departmental Board of the Ocean Science and Technology Agency (OSTA) was first set up in December, 1976. The Board was reconstituted in Oct., 1978. Under the aegis of (OSTA), it is proposed to set up research facilities for surveys and other oceanographic research in the Exclusive Economic Zone, which extends up to 200 nautical miles.

(b) A statement showing the composition of the Board as notified in the Gazette of India, as well as its broad objectives is laid on the Table of the House; as also the composition of the Standing Committee of OSTA. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4249/79].

Import Policy for Electronics

*631. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:**

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether liberalised import policy for electronics has not helped instruments manufacturers as they have to still go through the same channels for obtaining their requirements,

(b) if so whether the dispensation of the "not manufactured in India" certificate requirement had created hardships for the electronic instruments industry which is predominantly located in the small sector

(c) if so what steps Government propose to take to remove these hardships,

(d) whether a four member All India Instrument Manufacturers and Dealers Association (IMDA) team visited various countries including E.E.C and had submitted a report on electronic instruments in E.E.C countries to Government, and

(e) if so, whether Government have agreed to their suggestions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (e) Instrument manufacturers derive the same benefits from the liberal import policy as do manufacturers of other electronic products. The Import Policy for 1978-79 allows import of a large number of electronic components under Open General Licence (OGL) and many other components can also be imported without procedural difficulties under the Automatic Import Licensing Scheme. The requirement for 'Not Manufactured in India Certificate' (NMIC) for import of electronic instruments has not been dispensed with. In fact this certificate is required to support claim for exemption from customs duty.

The Department of Electronics is not aware of the visit of the team mentioned in the question nor of any report of such a team and consequently the question of agreeing to any suggestion made by them does not arise.

टेलीविजन सेटों के अधिक मूल्य

*632 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय • क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी मंत्रालय निम्नलिखित जानकारी दाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या भारत में निम्न टेलीविजन सेटों का मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रचलित मूल्य से बहुत अधिक है

(ख) क्या वर्तमान इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निर्यातों को टेलीविजन के कुछ पुर्जों का आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है और उसे अन्य सुविधाएँ भी दी गई हैं परन्तु उनके टेलीविजन सेटों का मूल्य अभी भी बहुत अधिक है

(ग) यदि हाँ तो टेलीविजन के पुर्जों के आयात के लिए दी गई सुविधाओं तथा कपनों को वर्ष 1976-77 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान दी गई अन्य सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कम्पनी ने इन सुविधाओं का दुरुपयोग किया है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) से (घ) भारत में स्थानीय रूप से निर्मित दूरदर्शन सेटों का मूल्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रचलित मूल्यों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है। एक 51 से० मी० वाले मॉन्टी चैनल दूरदर्शन सेट का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में औसत मूल्य 90 डॉलर है जबकि भारतीय बाजार में इनकी कीमत 2200 रु० बँटती है। मूल्य में यह अंतर मुख्यतः इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सपटक-पुर्जों की ऊँची कीमतों के कारण है और न केवल दूरदर्शन सेटों में प्रयुक्त सपटक पुर्जों पर धनियु स्वयं दूरदर्शन सेट पर लगाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के बल्बों एवं क्रो के भारत के कारण भी है। मैग्नेट बल्बन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति के अन्तर्गत समय-समय पर स्वीकार्य अपने 'वास्तविक प्रयोगों तथा प्रति प्रति सार्वजनिकों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। कपनी द्वारा बनाए जा रहे दूरदर्शन सेटों के मूल्य अन्य भारतीय निर्माताओं द्वारा निर्मित किए जाने वाले इसी प्रकार के सेटों के मूल्यों के समतुल्य हैं। सामान्यतः दौस ब्रेस्टन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ने उन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाया है जो दूरदर्शन सेटों के निर्माताओं को अधिकृत रूप से उपलब्ध हैं। वे सधु उदाहरण के तौर पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों के निर्यात में छूट दी है और उन्हें इसी प्रकार के लाभ प्राप्त होते हैं जो आम तौर पर सधु उपकरण क्षेत्र को उपलब्ध हैं।

Regularization of Unauthorised Powerlooms

*633. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to regularize the existing unauthorised powerlooms on payment of penalty;

(b) if so, how many unauthorised powerlooms have been regularized in the years 1977 and 1978;

(c) how many unauthorised powerlooms are yet awaiting regularisation;

(d) whether the Dakshin Maharashtra Powerloom Owners Association has requested Government to expedite the authorisation of the existing unauthorised powerlooms and remove the financial hardships facing them; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The Textile Policy Statement laid on the Table of the Parliament on 7-8-1978 envisages that the existing unauthorised powerlooms will be regularised/registered on the payment of a deterrent penalty. The modalities of this exercise are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Law. So far no unauthorised loom has been regularised.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The party had been informed that the matter is under consideration.

जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों का कार्यक्रम

*634 : श्री राम बिलास पातवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों पर निचे गये ब्यप के वर्क में इनके उत्पादन एवं रोजगार पहलुओं के संबंध में योजना आयोग के क्या विचार हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन केन्द्रों की उपयोगिता, क्षमता, दक्षता तथा रोजगारोन्मुखता के प्रश्न पर गन हेड बर्षों के दौरान योजना आयोग और उद्योग मंत्रालय के बीच कुछ समझौता रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्परवी भीरा क्या है।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस) : (क) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम योजना आयोग के परामर्श में तैयार किया गया था तथा उसकी प्रतिम रूप दिया गया था। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों पर होने वाले व्यय के वर्क में इनके उत्पादन एवं रोजगार संबंधी पहलुओं का मुद्दा बन करने की पहल योजना आयोग द्वारा नहीं की गई है।

(घ) इन केन्द्रों, की उपयोगिता, क्षमता, दक्षता तथा रोजगारोन्मुखता के प्रश्न पर योजना आयोग तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय के बीच कोई भी समझौता नहीं रही है। वास्तव में राष्ट्रीय और कूटीर उद्योगों को बचाव देने के लिए योजना आयोग जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों तथा एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान कार्यक्रम के बीच उपयुक्त संबंधों का पता लगाने में पूरी तरह से मग्न रह रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Amendment of Criminal Procedure Code Re Detention of Undertrial

*635. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for amending Cr.P.C. so that undertrials are not detained for inordinate long periods in jails;

(b) the amount allocated to States during the last two years for increasing accommodation and improving living conditions in jails; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the condition in almost all the jails in the State of Orissa is most hopeless in the country so far as the question of living conditions are concerned?

statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library Sec^o No. LT 4250/79]

Acquisition of Shares in Bestobell India Limited

*636 **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation has been received by him from the Employees Unions of Bestobell India Ltd. regarding acquisition of 44 per cent shares in the Company now held by foreign nationals, by Instrumentation Limited—a Government of India Undertaking

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto and

(c) the justification for allowing a monopoly house to acquire 18 per cent of the said share holding and permitting Instrumentation Limited to acquire the remaining 26 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No view has yet been taken by the Government in the matter

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above

Demand of Paper in Eighties

*837 **SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN**

SHRI K. P. KOSALRAM

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any assessment on the likely demand of paper in the country in the eighties and

(b) whether the existing units in the country would be able to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) According to the Draft Five Year Plan (1978—83) it is estimated that the demand for paper and paper board

would be of the order of 1425 million tonnes in 1982-83 and 194 million tonnes in 1987-88

(b) The existing capacity of the industry as on 1-4-1979 is about 1395 million tonnes which would not be adequate to meet the projected requirements. Action has already been taken to augment the capacity by way of projects in the public sector as well as schemes licensed in the private sector

बुद्धलपुर तापी निलस द्वारा रूपड का क्या जाना

6001 श्री हुसैन सयद कछवार क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अप्रैल के तापनिब प्रश्न संख्या 437 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताना की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1976 से फरवरी 1978 की अवधि के दौरान बुद्धलपुर तापी निलस द्वारा जिन जिन पाटियों को प्रकटा किया गया था और बचे गये रूपड की मात्रा जिस और और मूल्य क्या है

(ख) क्या पाटियों को कुछ अवधि में प्रकट किया जाता है और यदि हाँ तो कितनी और जिन जिन पाटियों पर कौन कौन से नतीजे मिले हैं और क्या कुछ ऐसी पाटियाँ हैं जो नियम से इस रूपड की भारी मात्रा खरीदी हैं और इसे स्वयं बचन का प्रयास करती हैं और यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार को इसका पता है और ऐसी पाटियों के नाम क्या हैं

(ग) कितनी और जिन जिन पाटियों में इस अवधि के दौरान नियम से प्रतीति रूपड खरीदा या सक्रिय उन्होंने अपनी और के रूपड को हम बोरी की निर्दिष्टी नहीं की थी और इनके परिवारवत् रूप नियम की कितनी राशि की जानी हुई, और

(घ) क्या इन पाटियों को छठ दी गई थी और यदि हाँ तो प्रत्येक पार्टी को दी गई छठ की राशि क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवन्तो प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) जनवरी 1975 से मार्च 1978 की अवधि की जानकारी के अनुसार 10-4-78 तथा 10-5-78 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 7460 तथा 9827 में संबंधित प्रस्तावों को पूरा करने हेतु मसूदा प्रस्तावों पर रजिस्ट्री नहीं है। अनुभव से जाना होता है कि जानकारी इकट्ठा करने में समय लाने पर प्रश्न के अनुकूल उत्तर नहीं निकलेगा।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न इष्टी की मात्रा है और क्या प्रश्न पर रजिस्ट्री की जायेगी।

Appointment of Secretary to Shah Commission as Head of Police Research Bureau

6002. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH;
SHRI SAUGATA ROY;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the Times of India dated the 3rd January, 1979 that the Secretary to the Shah Commission has offered to retire prematurely in protest against the Government's decision to appoint him as Head of the Police Research Bureau; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy or criteria adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H M PATEL): (a) and (b) When the Shah Commission ceased to exist, Shri P. R. Rajgopal, Secretary to the Shah Commission, was appointed to a post carrying a lower scale of pay. Feeling unhappy over his appointment to a lower post, Shri Rajgopal requested that he may be allowed to retire prematurely. Thereafter, he met the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister. In the light of his discussions with them, he has stated that his earlier request need not be pursued.

Such appointments and transfers depend upon availability of posts.

Reduction in Funds for Centrally Sponsored Scheme

6004. SHRI MADHAVRAO - SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for reduction of funds allocated for centrally sponsored or assisted schemes for developed and undeveloped States is under consideration of the Commission;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the States likely to be affected as a result of its allocation to other undeveloped States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). The National Development Council in its meeting held on February 24-25, 1979 agreed to certain modifications in the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes. As a result, the provision of funds for such schemes in the Central sector is expected to be reduced by approximately Rs. 2,000 crores during the four years 1979-83. The National Development Council also decided that the amount thus released should be distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population of each State (IATP) i.e. the inverse of per capita State's income multiplied by population. This formula is more favourable to several less developed States than the Gadgil formula.

Ban on Recruitment of Group 'D' Personnel

6005. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cent per cent ban on the recruitment of Group 'D' personnel in Central Government Service prevailing for the last few years is still in force;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the hardships experienced by various offices due to shortage of hands; and

(c) whether Government propose to lift this ban as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL): (a) to (c). Pending review of the whole system of deployment of peons, a ban on filling up of vacancies of peons was im-

posed in June 1976 This ban was not applicable to other Group 'D' posts The ban has since been lifted and orders have issued on 21-3-1979

Taking over of Sick Textile Units

6006 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of sick/mismanaged textile units State-wise, taken over by Government so far,

(b) the quantity of cloth manufactured and exported the extent of profit earned or loss incurred and employment provided by these units during the last three years and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for the rehabilitation of these units and strengthening and restructuring of their management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) After the enactment of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act 1974 21 cotton textile mills have been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or otherwise from time to time Statewise break-up is as under —

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Gujarat | 2 |
| Maharashtra | 3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2 |
| Kerala | 3 |
| West Bengal | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 6 |
| Rajasthan | 1 |
| Karnataka | 1 |
| Pondicherry (UT) | 1 |

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Assistance to unemployed in Gujarat State

6007 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have collected any information regarding educated unemployed including unemployed graduates and engineers in the State of Gujarat,

(b) if so the amount of money given by the Central Government to Government of Gujarat during the last financial year for their assistance and

(c) whether the entire amount has since been spent by the State Government and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) The State Government in its Draft Plan for 1978-83 has estimated the number of educated job seekers at the beginning of the Plan at 262 lakhs including 058 lakh graduates and diploma holders and the number of educated job seekers likely to enter the labour force during the Plan period at 527 lakhs including 230 lakh graduates and diploma holders

(b) and (c) The Draft Five Year Plan envisages the creation of employment opportunities including avenues of self employment through the development of agriculture and allied activities, expansion of the industrial base and promotion of rural industries construction of infrastructural facilities expansion of social services the Revised Minimum Needs Programme and area planning for full employment It is not possible to quantify exactly the outlays in the Central and State Plans which would result in the expansion of the employment opportunities for the educated unemployed in Gujarat A Central Scheme which is specifically directed towards promoting self employment as well as salaried employment for

the educated, is the margin/seed money scheme administered by the Ministry of Industry. Under the scheme the Central Government provided Rs. 40 lakhs to the Government of Gujarat in 1977-78 out of which only Rs. 4.86 lakhs were spent. In addition Rs 15.79 lakhs provided earlier under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme and Employment Promotion Programme also remain unspent. No additional assistance has been requested for 1978-79. The State Plan for 1979-80 also envisages a scheme for educated unemployed with an outlay of Rs. 3.89 crores for 1979-80.

भारतीय रुई निगम के रुई वसूली केंद्र की स्थापना

6008. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 10 सितंबर, 1978 को केनोद से ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई है कि गुजरात के सोराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़ जिले में केनोद सिटी या माणावदर में भारतीय रुई निगम का रुई वसूली केंद्र स्थापित किया जाय,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मांग का स्वरूप और शीघ्र क्या है तथा यह मांग किसकी ओर से की गई है, और

(ग) केनोद का माणावदर में रुई वसूली केंद्र कब तक खोला जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) (ख) तथा (ग) मैमट रॉल, सात क्रमबद्ध विभिन्न एंड प्रैगम इंस्टीट्यूट, केनोद से नवम्बर, 1978 में, एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था, जो भारतीय बपास निगम द्वारा केनोद में एक कपास खरीद केंद्र खोलने के बारे में था। माणावदर के बारे में कोई अन्य अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। भारतीय बपास निगम है हात ही में केनोद में एक खरीद केंद्र खोला है।

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों की वार्षिक छुट्टी

6009. श्री क्या राम शास्त्र : क्या यह उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों को 2 मास की वार्षिक छुट्टी न देने की क्या कारण है जबकि सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवानों को यह छुट्टी दी जाती है -

(ख) क्या दोनों बलों का कार्य एक ही प्रकार का है और यदि हा तो वे छुट्टी की सुविधा के संबंध में दोनों के बीच भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार संबंध अधिकारियों को भाresh देने का है कि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों को भी दो मास की वार्षिक छुट्टी की सुविधा दी जाए ?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक, सात सप्ताह) : (क) से (ग) यह सब नहीं है कि सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवानों को साल में दो महीने की छुट्टी दी जाती है और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों को यह लाभ नहीं दिया जाता है। इस समय इन दोनों बलों के जवानों को साल में 45 दिन की छुट्टी दी जाती है। किन्तु सरकार ने अब उपयुक्त दोनों बलों के जवानों को साल में 60 दिन की छुट्टी देने का निर्णय किया है। सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के उत्तराधी छुट्टी के नियमों में समीकरण करने के लिये विधि मंत्रालय के साथ परामर्श करते आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Setting up of more district Industries Centres in Karnataka

6010. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government have submitted a proposal for extension of district industries centres scheme to six more districts to the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six more District Industries Centres in Karnataka as proposed by the State Government, have since been approved.

Pay-Scale of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.

6011 SHRI MADANLAL SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that G.O. No 12/10/74-IRG regarding revision of pay scales of monthly paid staff of

Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd (TAFCO) Kanpur was issued on the 28th December 1976

(b) If so, is it a fact that no clarification was sought by the Management of TAFCO from the Ministry before implementing the revised pay scales in spite of many representations from the suffering staff,

(c) whether it is also a fact that clarifications sought by the Management from the Ministry after implementing the revised pay scales have not been sent for the last two years if so the reasons therefor, and

(d) what action has been or is being taken against him who is responsible for wrong implementation of orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(a) and (c) Fixation of pay of officers and staff in the revised scales was done by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India by adopting appropriate formulae in line with Government's orders. Since there were representations from the staff regarding their pay fixation in the revised Scales the Corporation sought clarifications in June 1977 on certain points arising out of implementation of the orders in question. In order to examine the matter additional information was sought from the Corporation which was received in February 1978. The matter is still under examination.

(d) As the points arising out of the implementation of the pay revision orders are still under examination the question of taking action against those responsible for the implementation of the orders does not arise at this stage.

पत्रालयों में हिन्दी लहजों को निम्नलिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत करें

6012 श्री टी. एस. नगी क्या पूछ सको
यह बताने की हवा करे कि
293 LS-3

(क) क्या हिन्दी लहजों को स्वामी निम्नलिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनकी मुख्य बात क्या है?

यह बताने तथा निम्नलिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता है राज्य सत्री (श्री एस. डी. पटेल)

(क) जी नहीं श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Progress in Import Substitution in Industry

6013 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) progress of import substitution in industry during the last 15 years facts in detail

(b) whether there is a backward slide during the last two years of Janata Rule and

(c) if so steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) The following are the two elements of import substitution

(1) Increase in production in the items already manufactured which goes into meeting the increasing demand but for which imports would have to take place

(2) Manufacture of items for the first time in the country which are hitherto being imported leading to import substitution to the extent of local manufacture

The gross value of production of industries looked after by DGTD during 1977 was Rs 12600 crores as against a gross value of production of Rs 10900 crores in 1976. The above rise in production during 1977 as compared to 1976 can therefore be equated to component (1) above of import substitution.

ANNEXURE—II

New items developed for the first time in the country during 1978

| Sl. No. | Item of manufacture | Name of manufacturer |
|---------|---|--|
| 1 | (a) N.C. Machine Centres | M/s. HMT, Bangalore |
| | (b) Extrusion Presses | M/s. Davy Ashmore India Ltd., Calcutta. |
| | (c) Turret Drilling Machines | M/ Accumax Ltd, Rajkot. |
| 2 | 2000 BHP Harbour Tug with a Ballard Pull of 32 tonnes build up for docking and undocking the panamax bulk carriers and vessels upto 100000 DWT. | M/s. Cochin, Shipyard Ltd, |
| 3 | Polypropylene | M/s IPCL |
| 4 | Single lens reflex cameras for precision photography | M/s National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 5 | Gas Meters | Do. |
| 6 | Dental Units and Dental X-Ray equipments . | M/s Siemens India Ltd, Bombay. |
| 7 | Steel Plant Valves | M/s. Larsen & Tubro Ltd, Bombay. |
| 8 | TEF/PEP TEFZEL and other Fluoro Carbon and Fluoro Polymer Insulated Cables and wires. | M/s Mechanical Packing Industries [Ltd. Bombay |
| 9 | Titanium Heat Exchange | M/s Titanium Equipment & Anode Mfg Co. Ltd, Madras. |
| 10 | Grafo Press i.e. Automatic Platen Press . | M/s Maschinafabrik of India Ltd, Bombay |
| 11 | 1200 TPD Dry Process Cement Plant . . . | M/s Larsen & Tubro Ltd, Bombay |
| 12 | Fluid Couplings of variable fill type . . . | M/s Kierlocker Pneumatic Ltd, Pune. |
| 13 | Draw Texturising Machine | M/s Lohia Machines Ltd, Kanpur |
| 14 | 200 MW Boilers | M/s. BHEL, Tiruchirappalli. |
| 15 | Figured and Wire Glass Machine | M/s. Vallabh Glass Works, Vallabh Vidyanagar. |
| 16 | 700 TPH Coal Washery | M/s. M.A.M. Co, Durgapur and M/s. Monally Bharat Enge. Co. Ltd, Dhanbad. |
| 17 | Dump Truck 15 tonne capacity | M/s Jeany & Co. Ltd., Calcutta |
| 18 | Crawler Loaders 60 to 95 hp capacity . . | Do. |
| 19 | Truck Mounted Hydraulic cranes 6 B, —2 and 3 3 tonne capacity. | M/s. Usha Atlas Hydraulic Equipment Ltd, Calcutta |
| 20 | Wheelrid loaders 3 3 cu. mtrs. | M/s Bharat Earth Movers Ltd, Bangalore. |
| 21 | Tractor Dumpers 33 tonne capacity . . . | Do. |

6014 SHRI NATHU SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of Delhi Metropolitan Council regarding election to the New Delhi Municipal Committee

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Delhi Metropolitan Council and

(c) by what time such a decision will be taken and communicated to the Metropolitan Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) & (c) The matter is under consideration

Expenditure on Publicity of BHEL

6015 SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the details of the expenditure on publicity of BHEL during the last three years year-wise

(b) the names of the news dailies utilised for publicity during the last three years year-wise language-wise

(c) the names of the language dailies wrote about the BHEL activity during the last three years either special correspondents write up or any article

(d) whether it is a fact that BHEL's publicity is simply based on Metropolitan approach and

(e) if so the details of the action being taken to give these publicity a rural bent and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) (b) (d) and (e) The information is being collected and a reply will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Such information is not being maintained and it will be very difficult now to collect it for a period of last three years

Promotion of Class IV Employees in CSIO Chandigarh

6016 SHRI A. K. SAHA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) how many class IV employees have been promoted in the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO) Chandigarh departmentally or through direct selection during the last five years

(b) how much quota is fixed for such departmental candidates of class IV and whether the quota has been filled and

(c) if not what are the reasons therefor and what action has been taken to fill up these posts immediately in CSIO Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) 73 class employees have been promoted departmentally or through direct selection in the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO) Chandigarh during the last five years

(b) & (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Persons killed and injured in Communal Riots

6017 SHRI F. P. GAFKWARD Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons who lost their lives and the number of those injured in communal riots that broke

out in different parts of the country, State-wise, during the year ending 31st March, 1979; and

(b) whether the incidence of communal riots is on the increase as against the previous year in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) A statement giving information upto the end of January, 1979 is enclosed. Figures for February and March 1979 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There has been a slight increase in the incidence of communal riots as compared to those in the previous year, but the overall communal situation in the country is under control.

Statement

No. of persons who lost their lives and the no. of those injured in Communal riots that broke out in different parts of the country state-wise during the year 1-4-1978 to 31-1-79

| State | No. of persons who lost their lives | No. of persons injured |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 12 | 532 |
| Assam | .. | 27 |
| Bihar | 13 | 123 |
| Gujarat | 2 | 51 |
| J&K | .. | 14 |
| Karnataka | .. | 148 |
| Kerala | 4 | 60 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 39 |
| Maharashtra | 1 | 147 |
| Orissa | .. | 17 |
| Punjab | .. | 6 |
| Rajasthan | 1 | 5 |
| Tamil Nadu | 27 | 153 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | 44 | 262 |
| West Bengal | 5 | 58 |
| Delhi | .. | 95 |
| Other States/U.T. Adms. | .. | .. |
| Total | 85 | 1,737 |

Lathi Charge in Tihar Jail

6018. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had given an assurance that necessary action will be taken by the Delhi State Government against those who gave false affidavits in the inquiry about the Lathi Charge in Tihar Jail during the Emergency and against those who were responsible for the lathi charge,

(b) whether a communication had been received by Government about this matter;

(c) if so, the details of the action taken against each officer;

(d) the reasons why no action under Cr.P.C. or IPC was taken for filing false evidence and for making false statements before the Inquiry Commission; and

(e) the names of the persons who have been promoted and who gave wrong statements and tried to mislead the then Home Minister and the Inspector General, Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL): (a) to (e). The letter sent by the Prime Minister to Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Member of Parliament, in reply to latter's letter stated that disciplinary action had been initiated against the seven officials found responsible for the lathi charge in Tihar Jail on 2nd October, 1975 and that the question of proceeding against the officials for fil-

ing false affidavits was under examination. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta also wrote a letter to the Lt Governor, Delhi, enquiring about the action taken against the erring officials to which a reply giving details of action taken was sent.

2 Three of the seven officials found responsible for the lathi charge were on deputation from different States. They have been reverted to their respective States and the Charge-sheets in respect of them have been sent to the concerned State Governments. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the remaining four officials by the Delhi Administration. Section 193 of the IPC read with Section 195 of the Cr P C provides that prosecution for filing false affidavits or for making false statements in any stage of a judicial proceeding can be launched only on a complaint in writing of the Court. The Baweja Commission which had the powers of a Court for certain purposes under the Commissions of Inquiry Act did not name any officer for prosecution in the operative para 80 of its Report. No action can therefore be taken against any officer in this regard.

3 The Delhi Administration have reported that the report sent by them to the then Home Minister in June 1977 was based on facts on record and there had been no suppression or concealment of any fact. The then Deputy Inspector General (Prisons) against whose conduct the Baweja Commission had made certain observations, was included in the Select List of IAC prior to the receipt of the Report of the Baweja Commission. However, the Delhi Administration have now taken a decision to initiate departmental proceedings against him.

News Item Captioned "Burmese Operation Hits Talks with Naga Rebels"

6019 SHRI P. M. SAYEED
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report of *Hindustan Times* dated the 6th February, 1979 captioned "Burmese operation hits talks with Naga rebels",

(b) if so how far this is true,

(c) what is the actual position,

(d) whether the Nagas have been sent back by the Burmese forces, and

(e) whether there were some border clashes with Burma also during January and February, 1979 for clearing the area from these Nagas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (e) Government have seen the news item referred to. The ex-underground leaders of Nagaland have been making efforts, since June 1978, to establish contact with representatives of the 'China Returned Gang' staying in the Burmese territory across the international border in order to persuade them to accept the Shillong Agreement. The ex-underground leaders constituted a 'Peace Team' comprising of representatives of the ex-underground Nagaland Peace Council and the Naga public Government conveyed their no objection to such a meeting between this team and representatives of the 'China Returned Gang' to be held inside Indian territory. According to reports received, they were able to establish contact with some of the representatives of the 'China Returned Gang' and they were to continue their talks. In the meantime, however, there have been reports to suggest that the Burmese Security Forces have been conducting operations to maintain law and order on their side of the border. A number of encounters have also reportedly taken place between Burmese Security Forces and the 'China Returned Gang' (CRG) of Nagas.

Transfer of SC/ST IPS Officers to I.A.S. Status

6020 SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have transferred some IPS officers belonging to SC/ST to the rank and/or status of the IAS,

(b) if so, the number and names of such officers,

(c) whether the quota reserved for SC/ST IPS officers was already complete at the time of those transfers, and

(d) the reasons, criteria and intention behind such transfers particularly, in the case of SC/ST IPS officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). There is no provision for transfer of IPS Officers to the IAS. Members of IPS can, however, be appointed against posts normally tenable by non-police officers, including IAS Officers, on deputation basis. At present only one IPS Officer belonging to Scheduled Castes is holding such posts as stated below:—

"Shri H C Jatav, Joint Secretary (in the rank of Director), Union Public Service Commission"

(c) and (d). There is no reservation or any quota for deputing IPS officers belonging to SC/ST to posts tenable by other services. The officers are deputed to such posts primarily on the basis of their seniority, suitability and availability for deputation vis-a-vis the particular post in question

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र नियम को मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंधक निदेशक के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

6021. श्री रामेश्वर पटोदरा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र नियम के मध्य प्रदेश एक के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष-प्रबंध निदेशक के विरुद्ध उनके कार्यकाल के दौरान अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं -

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनमें किम बातों का उल्लेख है, और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है -

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयप्रकाश प्रसाद यादव) (क) तथा (ख) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र नियम मध्य प्रदेश लिमिटेड के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष व प्रबंध निदेशक श्री एम० पी० श्रीवास्तव के कार्यकाल के दौरान सहायक निगमों के विरुद्ध अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी। ये शिकायतें नमिन्को की प्रतियोगिता नियमित, सहायक निगमों की विनी नीति, मजदूरी की शर्तों से सम्बंधित थी,

(ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र नियम की धारक कम्पनी द्वारा मजदूरों की गई एक नमिन् द्वारा इन सभी शिकायतों की जांच की गई थी। नमिन् का प्रतिवेदन सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Demolition of Shops in Andheri Mor, Delhi

6022 SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a note "Sanjay Gandhi cleared" published on page 11 of "Surya" for February, 1979, and

(b) if so, what are the facts and Government's reactions regarding allegations in the above that "On Thursday, January 4th (1979) all the shops there (Andheri Mor) that had been built after the emergency in the same place have been demolished again after the police lathi charged the owners and pulled down the shops without giving them time to take their goods out. They had also been given no notice that their shops would be demolished"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that the shops which were con-

structed unauthorisedly at Andheri Mor Mehrauli were demolished by the Municipal Demolition Squads on 4-1 1979 after due process of law i.e. after issuance of show cause/demolition notices as provided under section 343/344 of the DMC Act 1957. Before the start of demolition operation the occupiers were advised to take out their belongings from the structures to be demolished. The shops were demolished only after vacating their shops by the occupiers themselves.

2 According to the Police Authorities when the demolition operation was in progress there were some resistance by shopkeepers due to which 6 employees of the Corporation received injuries and a case vide FIR No 9 dated 4-1 1979 under Section 353/188/322 IPC was registered at P S Mehrauli against the shopkeepers. 4 persons involved in the incident have been arrested. On the other hand one shopkeeper also received injury. It was alleged that he was injured by a corporation employee. Upon this a case vide FIR No 8 dated the 4-1 1979 under section 337 IPC was registered. Both the cases are pending investigations. There was however no lathi charge by the police.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति में मनोनीत किया जाना

6023 श्री नारायण सिंह चौहान क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मन्त्रीय हिन्दी समिति के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार मंत्रालयों की हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों में 'सहायक के कार्यालय सहायक राजभाषा उप समिति के सदस्य' के एक अन्य समान संस्था की मनोनीत किया जाना था

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा दो दो नाम मंत्रालयों की मनोनीत करने भेजे जाने पर सभी मंत्रालयों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है परन्तु यह मंत्रालय ने सभी स्वीकार नहीं किया है और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय के कुछ अधिकारी यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह मदस्य समिति में शामिल किए जाने और इन कारणों से समिति के गठन में विरोध हो रहा है ?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री छवि लाल मजठ) (क) की हा ।

(घ) संबंधी नारायण सिंह चौहान (प्रश्नकर्ता) एवं श्री प्रकाश त्यागी भारतीय समाज सदासों की यह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति में इस निर्णय के दृष्टिगत नामित कर लिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Charge Sheet of Officers figured in cases referred to by P.A.C

6024 श्री K RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has directed all the Government departments to charge sheet those who figure in cases referred to by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament even before these cases are finally discussed by the Commission and

(b) the number of officers who have attained superannuation being deprived of their benefits of gratuity and pension as a result of this directive even though their parent departments had completely absolved them of these charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) In one of its circulars the Central Vigilance Commission has suggested that the Chief Vigilance Officers should scrutinise the reports of the PAC in detail even when such reports come to an organisation at the draft stage with a view to see if any public servant might have acted for any improper purpose or in a corrupt manner or had exercised his powers for corrupt or improper purposes. This suggestion does not however amount to a direction from the Commission to charge sheet any such public servants straightaway

(b) Does not arise

Charter of Demands of Employees of National Instruments Limited

6025 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government and the management of National Instruments Limited, Calcutta has received various Charter of demands and Memoranda from the employees of NIL;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the management has failed to keep upto the production schedule, and

(d) what action is being proposed to be taken to improve the production of the NIL, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the demands raised pertain to working conditions, revision of certain allowances, augmentation of promotional avenues, review of incentive schemes, etc.

(c) There has been shortfall in production as compared to set targets during the last two years. The factors that led to shortfall in production are acute power shortage, steep decline in demand for certain items of Defence Equipment and growing competition from private sector organisations.

(d) In order to improve the financial viability of the Company diversification programmes have been launched. Studies are in process to consider the possibility of developing this unit as an ancillary to some of the leading public sector organisations.

Allotment of Chassis to Himachal Pradesh

6026. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of chassis allotted to Himachal Pradesh and other States separately during the last three years, year-wise against their demands;

(b) what is the criteria followed in allotment of chassis to the States;

(c) whether Government ask for the requirement of each State before allotment is made, if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) whether any preference is given to Himachal Pradesh and other hilly States in allotment of Chassis in view of rough terrain of those States; and

(e) what are the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI). (a) to (e). There is no statutory control on sale and distribution of commercial vehicles. Hence there are no allotment of quotas for distribution of commercial vehicles Statewise. Special assistance required by State Governments for supplies of specific types of commercial vehicles, as manufactured in the country, is taken up with the manufacturers for meeting priority requirements.

Secrecy over Conversion Costs of Jute Goods

6027. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by Business Standard, Calcutta dated 14th

February 1979 under the caption 'Secrecy over conversion costs of Jute Goods', and

(b) if so the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(b) It is not a fact that conversion costs of jute goods is a closely guarded secret with the industry

Agreement with WIMCO for Increasing Rates of Match Boxes

6023 SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH
SHRI S S SOMANI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there was any kind of agreement, directive or understanding that WIMCO a multinational will not increase its rates of Match Boxes without approval of Government,

(b) whether it is a fact that even though there has been no increase in excise duty from 1963 onwards, wholesale rates have from 1973 to 1978 been increased by the Company from Rs 9.70 per gross to Rs 16 per gross without any approval from Government while the rates of Matches produced by Cottage Sector and Units under Khadi and Village Industries Commission which were around Rs 9.50 per gross in 1973, are at present around Rs 10 to Rs 11.50 per gross

(c) Is it a fact that retail price per box for consumer has risen from 8 to 10 paise in 1973 to 15 paise from 1975 onwards and

(d) if so is it not correct that the impact of this is resulting in paying Rs. 55 crores or more per annum by the consumers than 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) According to a press note issued on the 30th September 1975 the then Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies had detailed negotiations with WIMCO and representatives of different small scale sector match manufacturers and it was agreed that the maximum retail price of standard quality matches would be reduced from 15 paise to 13 paise per box of 50 sticks. This reduction was to take effect from 2nd October 1975

(b) Since 1963 there have been increases from time to time in the excise duty on matches produced by the mechanised sector. According to available information the wholesale price of matches of M/s WIMCO in some markets moved from Rs 9.70 per gross in 1973 to Rs 16 per gross in 1978 inclusive of all levies. The wholesale rates of matches produced by units under Khadi and Village Industries Commission are at present around Rs 11.50 per gross. There is no statutory control over wholesale prices of matches

(c) The retail price of a match box for consumers ranged between 8 to 10 paise per box in 1973 and the same has generally been ranging between 10 paise and 15 paise at different places since 1975

(d) Government of India has no information in this regard.

Target for Export of Textiles during Current Year

6029 SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRY Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the outlook for cotton textile industry is gloomy on account of low cotton production and inadequate production capacity of the domestic textiles industry machinery and

(b) whether target for export of textiles for the current year will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No Sir

(b) It is expected that export of cotton textiles during 1978-79 will be about Rs 615 crores against the target of Rs 660 crores

राज्यों में रुई का उत्पादन

6030 श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि इस वर्ष पंजाब, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा अन्य राज्यों में रुई का अत्यधिक उत्पादन हुआ है और बाजार में कोई भी कम कीमत पर रुई खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष इसका समर्थन मुह्य निश्चित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) सरकार ने रुई खरीदने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और कितनी रुई खरीदी गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीजगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). भाषा है कि खानू कपास मौसम में निम्नले मौसम से कुछ अधिक रुई का उत्पादन हुआ। सरकार ने वर्ष 1978-79 के खानू कपास मौसम के लिए कच्ची कपास के मूल्यनम समर्थन न मूल्य की परते ही घोषणा कर दी है। बाजार में कपास के विद्यमान मूल्य सरकार द्वारा घोषित मूल्यनम समर्थन मूल्य से बड़ी अधिक है।

भारतीय रुई नियम का खानू कपास मौसम के दौरान लगभग 15 लाख गांठें रुई की खरीद करने का विचार है तथा जिसमें 7.38 लाख रुई की गांठों की खरीद की जा चुकी है। उद्योग मंत्री सरकार की समिति, निम्नी व्यवस्थापियों के मिन खरीदारी द्वारा की जाने वाली खरीद के प्रस्ताव होगी।

Decline in Price of Cotton

6031 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the prices of cotton recently; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) & (b). As compared to the prices of cotton prevailing in the previous year, the current year's prices are lower. But as a result of various measures taken by Government and the Cotton Corporation of India's intensified purchases, in all cotton growing States, decline in cotton prices has been arrested and, of late, prices have started showing upward trend as would be observed from the following illustrative figures:-

Statement

Kapas prices in Rs per quintal

| Variety | Present prices | Prices at the beginning of Season |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Jayadhar | 370/250 | 290/210 |
| V-797 | 385/306 | 347/279 |
| S-4 | 530/500 | 500/406 |
| NGU-5 | 510/460 | 490/385 |

पटन का मूल्य

6032. श्री धनमत्त राम जाधवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष 1977-78 की तुलना में इस वर्ष 1978-79 में पटन का उत्पादन कितना है और इसके राज्य में इसका समर्थन मूल्य क्या है,

(ख) इस वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 में भारतीय पटन नियम द्वारा, राज्यवार, खरीदी गई पटन की मात्रा क्या है;

(ग) इस वर्ष 1977-78 में पटन मिन द्वारा रियायतों से सीधे खरीदी गई पटन के उत्पादन की प्रतिशतता क्या है और कितने प्रतिशत रियायतियों से खरीदी गई, और

(घ) कुपि वर्ष 1977-78 में प्रत्येक राज्य से भारतीय पदमन नियम द्वारा पदमन की खरीद कर और जिस दर पर की गई थी और उस समय खने बाजार में पदमन की दर क्या थी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्वम्भरी प्रसाद पाण्डे) (क) वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के मौसम में जूट सेटा का राज्यवार (जट वप-जुवाई-जून) उत्पादन नीचे दिया जाता है —

| राज्य का नाम | जूट तथा सेटा का उत्पादन
(हजार टॉन में) | |
|----------------|---|---------|
| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| 1 आसाम | 590.5 | 943.0 |
| 2 बिहार | 941.7 | 993.9 |
| 3 मेघालय | 70.0 | 71.7 |
| 4 उड़ीसा | 620.0 | 639.0 |
| 5 त्रिपुरा | 78.6 | 86.6 |
| 6 उत्तर देश | 62.7 | 96.0 |
| 7 पश्चिम बंगाल | 3708.8 | 4348.9 |
| 8 आंध्र प्रदेश | 857.1 | 700.0 |
| 9 अन्य राज्य | 181.0 | 186.5 |
| दक्षिण भारतीय | 7117.4 | 8065.6 |

वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 में, राज्य वार निर्धारित किए गए अनुदान साखि 16 मूल्य अनुक्रम के तहत खे मंजूर किए गए हैं।

मूल्य (के लिए रुपये-5 टोन्स के लिए दी दी -) तथा सेटा के लिए बाटम)

(रुपय प्रति क्विंटल)

| राज्य क्षेत्र मुख्य शिरम | खरीद करने की तारीख | भारतीय जट नियम का खरीद मूल्य | बाजार में दर प्रचलित |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | (रुपये) | (रुपय) |
| 1 पश्चिमी बंगाल | | | |
| (क) उत्तरी तिले (सफ़ेद) | 27-9-77 | 152.00 | 164.00 |
| (ख) मध्य उत्तरी तिले (सफ़ेद) | 31-8-77 | 154.50 | 158.00 |
| (ग) दक्षिणी तिले (डोमरा) | 3-9-77 | 171.00 | 186.00 |
| 2 आसाम (सफ़ेद) | 11-10-77 | 176.00 | 180.00 |
| 3 त्रिपुरा (सफ़ेद) | 30-8-77 | 140.00 | 163.00 |
| 4 सिहार | | | |
| (क) बिहार मज तथा समाने पाय क रेव (गकड) | 27-8-77 | 153.00 | 160.00 |
| (ख) पद्म शिव (मटैर) | 31-8-77 | 151.00 | 160.00 |
| 5 उड़ीसा | 10-8-77 | 157.00 | 176.00 |
| 6 आंध्र प्रदेश (विमाना सेटा) | 27-8-77 | 137.00 | 155.00 |

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के जट के मौसम में भारतीय जट नियम द्वारा खरीदी गई कच्ची पदमन की राज्य वार मात्रा नीचे दी गई है —

| राज्य का नाम | भारतीय जट नियम द्वारा की गई खरीद | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 1977-78 | 1978-79
(27 मार्च 1979 को) |
| 1 पश्चिम बंगाल | 10.7 | 403.4 |
| 2 बिहार | 25.5 | 197.7 |
| 3 आसाम | 0.7 | 158.1 |
| 4 त्रिपुरा | 3.9 | 19.6 |
| 5 आंध्र प्रदेश | 15.6 | 38.1 |
| 6 उड़ीसा | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| 7 उत्तर प्रदेश | 0.4 | 4.5 |
| योग | 67.8 | 823.3 |

(ग) जट विनीत द्वारा किसानों से तथा व्यापारियों के माध्यम से की गई कच्ची जट की खरीदों का धोखा घनी उपद्रव नहीं है।

(घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है —

अनुबंध 'क'

वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के मौसम में दलहू-5 तथा टी.डी.5 की प्रेरितियों की कुट के न्यूनतम सांख्यिक मूल्यों (राज्यवार) की दशानि वाला विवरण ।

ब० प्रति विवरण

| क्रम
सं. | राज्य का नाम | विस्म | न्यूनतम सांख्यिक मूल्य | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------|---------|
| | | | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| 1 | मासाम | सफेद | 141 00 | 150 00 |
| | मेघालय | टोस्मा | 151 50 | 160 50 |
| | त्रिपुरा | | | |
| 2 | बिहार | | | |
| | (क) पूर्णिया जिला | सफेद | 147 50 | 157 00 |
| | (ख) शारसा, चम्पारन | टोस्मा | 158 00 | 167 00 |
| | | सफेद | 146 00 | 155 50 |
| | व अन्य जिले] | टोस्मा | 156 50 | 166 00 |
| 3 | उड़ीसा | सफेद | 152 00 | 161 00 |
| | | टोस्मा | 162 50 | 171 50 |
| 4 | पश्चिमी बंगाल | | | |
| | (क) कूच बिहार | सफेद | 147 00 | 156 50 |
| | (ख) जलपायगुडी बाजिलिंग जिला | टोस्मा | 157 50 | 167 50 |
| | (ग) पश्चिमी कोनापुर | सफेद | 149 50 | 159 00 |
| | झोर मानस जिला | टोस्मा | 160 00 | 167 00 |
| | (घ) नादिया, मेदनापुर | सफेद | 184 50 | 164 00 |
| | बुरदबाव, | टोस्मा | 165 00 | 174 50 |
| | 24 पारगनास, हुगली | | 156 50 | 166 00 |
| | और हावड़ा जिला | | 167 50 | 176 50 |
| 5 | उत्तर प्रदेश | सफेद | 156 50 | 165 50 |
| | | टोस्मा | 167 00 | 176 00 |
| 6 | मध्य प्रदेश | सफेद | 155 00 | 164 50 |

अनुसूच्य ख

वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के लिए वॉल्टम सेड की मेस्टा के न्यूनतम सांविधिक मूल्यो (राज्य-वार)
को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

रु० प्रति विबटल

| क्रम
सं | राज्य का नाम | क्रिम | न्यूनतम सांविधिक मूल्य | |
|------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | | 1977-78
रु० | 1978-79
रु० |
| 1 | झारखण्ड | झारखण्ड मेस्टा | 124 00 | 132 00 |
| 2 | मेघालय | मेघालय मेस्टा | 124 00 | 132 00 |
| 3 | बिपुरा | बगरतला मेस्टा | 129 00 | 137 00 |
| 4 | बिहार | बिहार मेस्टा
चुनी हुई बिहार मेस्टा
बिहार मेस्टा
विशममंज मेस्टा
चाकिया मेस्टा | 1
130 50
29 50
129 50
133 50 | 139 00
127 00
127 00
142 50 |
| 5 | उड़ीसा | कटर मेस्टा | 115 50
132 50
122 00 | 123 00
141 00
130 00 |
| 6 | पश्चिम बंगाल | | | |
| (1) | बुर्खबिहार जनपावपुरी और दार्जिलिंग जिला | उत्तर मेस्टा | 128 50 | 136 50 |
| (2) | पश्चिम दीनापुर | सेमीनाथन | 134 50 | 143 50 |
| (3) | मेरुडा जिला | पश्चिम बंगाल देशन मेस्टा | 134 00 | 143 00 |
| (4) | मुर्षीदाबाद | मुर्षीदाबाद मेस्टा चुना गया | 136 00 | 144 50 |
| (5) | गान्धिया दीनापुर बुरदान 24-परगना हुगली और हावड़ा जिला | देम्हो मेस्टा | 124 00
138 50 | 132 50
147 50 |
| 7 | मध्य प्रदेश | म प्र मेस्टा | 125 50 | 133 50 |
| 8 | उत्तर प्रदेश | सबली पुर मेस्टा | 127 00 | 135 00 |
| 9 | छाछ प्रदेश | बिमन्नी | 132 00 | 140 50 |

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

6033 SHRI BHAGAT RAM
SHRI K. A. RAJAN

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware that the West Bengal Assembly has passed a resolution unanimously demanding nationalisation of jute industry and raw jute trade

(b) what are main contents of the resolution,

(c) whether Government are accepting the demand raised in the resolution; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) The State Assembly has asked the Government of West Bengal to request the Central Government to nationalise jute industry and trade in raw jute in the interests of jute growers workers and the country.

(c) and (d) Since no formal communication has been received from the Government of West Bengal requesting for implementing the resolution, the question of Central Government accepting or rejecting the demand does not arise at this stage.

Manufacture of Power Tillers and Tractors

6035 SHRI M N GOVINDAN NAIR. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total capacity for the manufacture of power tillers and tractors (a) in private sector and (b) in public sector viz. State Agro-Industries Corporation; and the actual production during the last three years; and

(b) what was the demand for power tillers and tractors all over the country during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The required information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The production of Agricultural Tractors and Power Tillers during the last three years has kept pace with the overall demand in the country

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the Item | Installed capacity as on 31-12-78 | | | Total production during | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Private Sector (Nos.) | Public/ State Sector (Nos.) | Total (Nos.) | 1976 (Nos.) | 1977 (Nos.) | 1978 (Nos.) |
| 1. | Agricultural Tractors. | 43,500 | 13,400 | 56,900 | 36,673 | 31,730 | 53,049 |
| 2. | Power Tillers | 11,000 | 5,000 | 16,000 | 1,573 | 1,674 | 2,125 |

जाय जायदाद धर्मिण्यम व संतोष्य करणे का प्रस्ताव

६०१६. श्री सुब्रह्मण्य - क्या गृह मंत्री यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जाय जायदाद धर्मिण्यम से संतोष्य करने और उसमें बहुत व्यवस्था करने का है कि या धर्मिण्यम जायदाद से संतोष्य करने का प्रस्ताव देते हैं या सरकार उन्हें उसको धार्मिक इलाक़ों तक सिद्धांत आसपास है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने जाय जायदाद, देही जायदाद, गुला जायदाद, घोवर जायदाद धर्मिण्यम के जायदाद से प्राप्त अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए धर्मिण्यम में संतोष्य करने की व्यवस्था करना महसूस की है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस समाचार का समाधान करने के लिये संतोष्यकारी विवेक कब तक गृह मंत्रालय करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृहमंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय, और कृषि-कार्य विभाग में जायदाद सभी (श्री एच. बी. धर्मिण्यम) (क) से (ख) : जाय जायदाद धर्मिण्यम, १९५२ में संतोष्य करने के लिए यह कृपा जाय जायदाद धर्मिण्यम

- सरकार क विचारधान है। इस समय निम्नलिखित रूप से यह बनाना सम्भव नहीं है कि राज आयाग प्रतिनियम 1952 में संशोधन करने क लिए समय में अब विधान पुरस्पावित किया जाएगा।

Paper on Silk Worm Pupae

6037 SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

- (a) whether Government are aware of a paper recently submitted at the International Congress on Oil-seeds and Oils stating that the Silk worm Pupae left after removing silk filament contain about 26 per cent oil and 75 per cent of protein and

(b) whether Government have any plans to start some plans to exploit this new avenue to meet the ever increasing demand of oils and proteins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) Government is aware that silk worm pupae contains oil and protein approximately in the ratio of 1:3. Government have no plans at present to utilise silk worm Pupae for the manufacture of oils and proteins. However it is understood a sizeable quantity of silk worm Pupae is being utilised by private entrepreneurs in Karnataka for extraction of oil and protein adopting the solvent extraction process evolved by the CFTRI Mysore in the year 1971.

Visit of I.A.S. & I.P.S. Officers Abroad for Training

6038. SHRI S R REDDY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

- (a) what are the details regarding the number of officers of the category of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. respectively who went abroad for training during the last three years, along with the names of the country concerned and

(b) what are the details regarding the period and nature of training and the expenses of each trainee in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Use of Helicopters by Ministers

6039 SHRI G S REDDY
SHRI BHAUSAHEB
THORAT

/SHRI P VENKATASUB
BAIAH

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

- (a) whether Ministers belonging to the Central Government are entitled to use Helicopters of State Governments either for Government work or for private work

(b) whether there are any guidelines for using private or State Government's aircraft for Government work or for private work by the Ministers of the Central Government and

(c) if so on what basis and for what purposes these aircrafts can be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL WANDAL) (a) No instructions entitling Central Ministers to the use of helicopters of State Governments have been issued by the Central Government. It is entirely for the State Governments concerned to allow the Central Ministers to use their helicopters and to lay down guidelines in the matter.

(b) and (c) According to the provisions of rule 16 of the Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules 1957 framed in exercise of the powers conferred by

sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, a Minister (other than a Deputy Minister) subject to the 'Rules for the Chartering of Aeroplanes' in force for the time being, may on his own authority, authorise the chartering of an aeroplane for a journey on duty if the journey by a Chartered plane is considered by him to be necessary in the public interest. No instructions or rules have been issued entitling Minister of the Central Government to the use of aircraft for private work.

महाराष्ट्र में जिला उद्योग केंद्रों की स्थापना के लिए राज सह्यता

6040. श्री गंगाधर अण्णा भट्टारे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला उद्योग केंद्रों की स्थापना के लिए महाराष्ट्र को जिलास्तर प्राथमिक व्यवस्था करने हेतु विनियमिती दी गई है; और

(ख) यह हम महीने में इन उद्योगों केन्द्रों में बिन्दुवा कायें हुआ ?

उद्योग संरक्षण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णाभाई साहेब) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 का दौरान जिला केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अधीन महाराष्ट्र सरकार को 156 35 लाख रु० का अनुदान जिसमें 125.00 लाख रु० (पचासवीं) तथा 31 35 लाख रु० (पचासवीं) और 56. 50 लाख रु० कृषि के काम में शामिल है। मजूर विप्लव गया है। प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष जिला उद्योग केंद्रों की नियमन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) जिला उद्योग केंद्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत में मजूर विप्लव महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 23 जिलों में से 15 जिलों को प्रथम चरण में शामिल कर निवा गया था। इन जिला उद्योग केंद्रों द्वारा की गई प्रगति मजूर विप्लव में दी गई है।

जिला उद्योग क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम महाराष्ट्र

(वास्तविक उपलब्धियाँ—1978-79)

| जिला उद्योग केंद्र का नाम | पता लगाये गये उद्योगों की संख्या | नियंत्रण की गई परियोजना/प्रोकाइनों की संख्या | स्थापित नियंत्रित नये एकाइ की संख्या | | | सहायता प्राप्त हुए एकाइ की संख्या |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| | | | कारखाना | समूह उद्योग संस्थापन | योग | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. अहमदनगर | 722 | 511 | उ.म. | 131 | 131 | — |
| 2. औरंगाबाद | 1203 | 159 | — | 55 | 55 | — |
| 3. भंडारा | 50 | 40 | 107 | 7 | 114 | — |
| 4. बीर | 477 | 477 | 30 | 39 | 89 | — |
| 5. बुलढाना | 202 | 175 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 2 |
| 6. चन्द्रपुर | 126 | 42 | 166 | 14 | 180 | — |
| 7. कोलाबा | 1289 | 165 | — | 25 | 25 | — |
| 8. हुलिया | 945 | 845 | 144 | 84 | 228 | 2 |
| 9. मलेश | 1350 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 450 | 10 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------|---|-----------------|------|------|-----|------|----|
| 10 जलगाव | | 724 | 341 | 396 | 68 | 464 | — |
| 11 भोवमानाबाद | | प्राप्त नही हुआ | | | | | |
| 12 परमावी | | 70 | 60 | 3679 | 51 | 3730 | — |
| 13 रत्नागिरि | | 122 | 64 | 34 | 52 | 56 | 2 |
| 14 वर्धा | | 1554 | 20 | 240 | 5 | 245 | — |
| 15 योतभास | | 175 | 37 | 469 | 47 | 516 | — |
| योग | | 9017 | 3086 | 5485 | 898 | 6383 | 14 |

| दी गई मूल
सहायता | राशि | राशि | नकद राजपहासना
एकरी की सख्या | राशि | उत्पन्न
रोजगार क
प्रवर्धन | एकरी की
मध्या निम्न
मध्य सहायता
दी गई |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|--|
| वित्तीय संस्थागत | एकरी की
सख्या | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| — | 106 | 6 19 | — | — | 146 | उ न |
| — | 182 | 7 85 | 25 | 0 12 | 351 | 158 |
| 70 46 | 74 | 1 18 | — | नग्न | 92 | 74 |
| 5 00 | 195 | 3 33 | 242 | 0 07 | 555 | 45 |
| 13 50 | 102 | 3 67 | — | नग्न | 700 | उ न |
| 17 50 | 88 | 1 78 | — | उ न | 48 | उ न |
| 20 40 | 43 | 2 72 | — | नग्न | उ न | 217 |
| 44 70 | 133 | 5 14 | 100 | 0 04 | 1025 | 166 |
| 120 00 | 31 | 1 92 | — | नग्न | 2300 | 414 |
| — | 38 | 2 38 | — | नग्न | 2665 | 110 |
| प्राप्त नही हुआ | | | | | | |
| 8 70 | 57 | 2 05 | 12 | 0 27 | 756 | 62 |
| 11 30 | 104 | 5 20 | 31 | 0 05 | 322 | 26 |
| 21 00 | 46 | 1 07 | 4 | 0 04 | 561 | 299 |
| 22 20 | 84 | 4 39 | 12 | 0 05 | 377 | 85 |
| 321 44 | 1250 | 48 87 | 456 | 0 65 | 9899 | 1877 |

Setting up of Additional 4.6 Million tonnes capacity in Cement Industry

6041. SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Industry Ministry has approved the setting up of an additional 4.6 million tonnes of new capacity in the cement industry,

(b) if so, whether this will be completed during the last year;

(c) whether new cement plants which are being set up in various States will start producing the cement soon;

(d) what are the States where the cement plants are to be set up; and

(e) what will be the capacity of each plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Industrial licences for a capacity of 11.53 lakh tonnes and letters of intent for a capacity of 95.81 lakhs tonnes have been issued during 1978-79.

(c) The normal gestation period for Cement Industry is about 4-5 years.

(d) and (e). The following schemes have been approved for setting up of cement plants during the year 1978-79 (upto 31st March, 1979)

| Sl No. | Name of the party | Capacity | Location |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|
| (in lakh tonnes) | | | |
| <i>Gujarat</i> | | | |
| 1 | M/s. Narmada Cements Ltd. | 10.00 | Jafraabad, Magdalla and Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) |
| 2 | Smt S. D. Patel | 0.45 (white) | Datad. |
| <i>Andhra Pradesh</i> | | | |
| 3 | Panyam Cements Ltd. | 0.43 (S.E.) | Cementnagar |
| 4 | Shri N.K.P. Raja | 3.00 | Vadapalli |
| 5 | Orient Paper Mills | 3.00 | Asikabad |
| 6 | Texmaco Ltd. | 4.00 | Yerraguntla |
| 7 | Goconmandal Fertilizers | 9.00 | Kalamalla |
| <i>Rajasthan</i> | | | |
| 8 | Rajasthan State Industrial & Min. Dev. Corpn. | 0.33 | Katputli |
| 9 | Do. | 0.33 | Alerod Akhre |
| 10 | Do. | 0.33 | Bilara |
| 11 | Do. | 0.33 | Jaitaran |
| 12 | Do. | 0.33 | Nim-ka-Thana |

been sanctioned Assistance is given to small industries in this district through subsidy on power, reduced interest on loans, and interest-free loans for payment of certain taxes. The Government of Bihar has also included Purnea district under its own Capital Subsidy Scheme for new industrial units, 15 blocks of Purnea district have been included under integrated Rural Development Programme.

(c) Does not arise

नमक का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्य

6043. श्री सुरेन्द्र शार सुयल: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नमक का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्य कौन कौन से हैं और वर्ष 1975, 1976, 1977 और 1978 में नमक के उत्पादन का राज्यवार ध्वारा क्या है;

(ख) देश में नमक की औसत मांग क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उत्पादन मांग से अधिक है; यदि हा, तो शान्त उत्पादन का निर्यात करने के बारे में क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शारदा झाईलि): (क) देश में झार प्रदेश, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिल नाडु व पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य तथा गोवा, दमन और दीव और पाकिस्तान में शामिल प्रदेश नमक का उत्पादन करते हैं ।

विभिन्न राज्यों व संघ शासित प्रदेशों में वर्ष 1975, 1976, 1977 व 1978 में नमक का उत्पादन दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सामने है :

(ख) और (ग). पिछले चार वर्षों में नमक का कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन तथा श्राव्य व औद्योगिक उपयोग हेतु नमक की प्रभावी मांग निम्न प्रकार की है—

| | उत्पादन | कुल श्राव्य
(प्रभावी
मांग लाख
मी. टनों
में) |
|------------|---------|---|
| 1975 . . . | 58.42 | 55.13 |
| 1976 . . . | 40.76 | 53.94 |
| 1977 . . . | 53.28 | 56.50 |
| 1978 . . . | 66.93 | 60.85 |

वर्ष 1978 में नमक का अधिक उत्पादन होने के फलस्वरूप सरकार ने नमक की निर्यात पर लगे उन प्रतिशतों में कटौत देने का निर्णय किया है जो आन्तरिक मंडार में निरंतर कमी आने के कारण लगाए गए थे। वर्ष 1976-79 व वर्ष 1979-80 में नमक का निर्यात करने हेतु क्रमशः 1,50,000 मी टन व 2,50,000 मी टन नमक का श्रावदन किया गया है।

विवरण

| | (हजार मी टनों में) | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| राज्य | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |
| झारख प्रदेश | 309.7 | 307.5 | 280.7 | 350.8 |
| गोवा, दमन और दीव | 12.8 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 13.7 |
| गुजरात | 3294.9 | 1485.9 | 2926.3 | 3555.5 |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| कर्नाटक | 16.3 | 20.2 | 9.2 | 12.8 |
| केरल | इस नहीं | इस नहीं | इस नहीं | इस नहीं |

| राज्य | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| महाराष्ट्र | 408 7 | 449 7 | 556 4 | 466 0 |
| उड़ीसा | 46 0 | 84 4 | 37 4 | 69 3 |
| पाण्ड्य | 0 6 | 1 1 | 0 1 | 0 4 |
| राजस्थान | 402 9 | 164 5 | 339 8 | 496 3 |
| मिडनापुर | 1333 1 | 1540 9 | 1156 4 | 1719 6 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 15 1 | 15 4 | 10 2 | 5 0 |

मंत्रालयों में सफाई कमचारियों को लिये सेलेशन
प्रश्न 6044-1977-78

6044 श्री ईश्वर चोपरा] क्या यह सत्री यह
बनान का इच्छा करें कि

(क) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार के प्रायः सभी
मंत्रालयों में कार्य कर रहे बहुत से सफाई कमचारियों
की वर्षे पूरा प्राप्त बनना। श्री अधिपति श्रीमान श्रीमान
गुरुनारायण हैं लेकिन उनका नियम सेलेशन प्रश्न की सही
व्यवस्था नहीं है

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इनकी संख्या कितनी है और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उनके लिये सेलेशन प्रश्न की
व्यवस्था कब तक करेगी। जोयकी पैसा कि इच्छा और
कपटनी और अन्य अन्यथा क्या कमचारियों के मामले
में है ?

यह मंत्रालय तथा विधि तथा और कमचारियों द्वारा
मंत्रालयों में राज्य सत्री (श्री एस. डी. पादिक)
(क) और (ख) श्री सफाईवाला (राजस्थान) का
सर्वो विरहीत है इसलिए प्रोपोजिड सूचना बाकि
और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग में गयी रखी जानी है

(ग) तिनाक 30-9-1977 और 28-1-1978
को इस प्रश्न के प्रादेश द्वारा कि मन्त्रालय कि सफाई
वाली कारगारिया करना। यदि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि
प्रश्न का सुत्रन किया जाना बाकि और उन्हें 18-1-1978
य लागू किया जाना बाकि।

Issue of Licences for Industries

6045 SHRI K S VEERABHAD-
RAPPA Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding
the heavy, medium and light indus-

tries for which licences were grant-
ed since March, 1977 upto now,

(b) what is the number of appli-
cations received and rejected during
that period state wise and

(c) how many applications were
sanctioned for the State of Karn-
ataka during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a)
792 Industrial Licences were issued
under the Industries (Development and
Regulation) Act 1951 during the period
1st March 1977 to 28th February, 1979
Details of all Industrial Licences
including name of the party item of
manufacture capacity location of the
unit etc issued under the Industries
(Development and Regulation) Act
1951 are published in the Weekly
Bulletin of Import Licences, Export
Licences and Industrial Licences and
in the Supplement to the "Monthly
News Letter" published by the Indian
Investment Centre Copies of these
publications are available in the Par-
liament Library

(b) A statement showing the State-
wise position of the applications receiv-
ed and rejected during the period 1st
March 1977 to 28th February 1979 is
enclosed

(c) 56 Letters of Intent and 67
Industrial Licences were issued in
favour of industrial units located or to

be located in Karnataka State during the period 1st March, 1977 to 28th February, 1979.

Statement

Break-up of number of Industrial Licence applications received during the period 1st March, 1977 to 28th February, 1979 and those rejected out of them

| State/Union Territory | Number of applications received during 1-3-77 to 28-2-79 | Rejected out of them |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 177 | 38 |
| Assam | 27 | 7 |
| Bihar | 38 | 10 |
| Gujarat | 317 | 65 |
| Haryana | 110 | 22 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 36 | 9 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 28 | 7 |
| Kerala | 59 | 8 |
| Karnataka | 161 | 34 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 134 | 37 |
| Maharashtra | 673 | 147 |
| Manipur | .. | .. |
| Meghalaya | 1 | .. |
| Nagaland | 2 | .. |
| Orissa | 49 | 11 |
| Punjab | 116 | 24 |
| Rajasthan | 112 | 24 |
| Sikkim | .. | .. |
| Tamil Nadu | 166 | 28 |
| Tripura | .. | .. |
| Uttar Pradesh | 206 | 39 |
| West Bengal | 207 | 45 |
| Delhi | 54 | 11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Chandigarh | 4 | 2 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 19 | 3 |
| Pondicherry | 3 | 1 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 5 | 1 |
| Andaman & Nicobar | 1 | .. |
| State not indicated | 15 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 2,717 | 374 |

Sick Small Industries

6016. SHRI A. R. BADRI-
NARAYAN;

SHRI P. M. SAYEED;

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether growing incidence of sickness is still plaguing small industries in most of the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether the district industries centres which have been set up on a selective basis in these States have yet to better the lot of small industries;

(c) if so, what are major constraints faced by these industries;

(d) whether small industries need modernisation for survival and raising productivity which will prevent them falling sick; and,

(e) if so, what steps Government are taking in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Sickness in small industries can be attributed to many causes. Some small units in North Eastern Region have also reported sickness due to one reason or the other.

(b) The DICs programme is being extended to cover the entire country and the districts covered under the DIC programme are

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Assam | — 5 |
| Manipur | — 6 |
| Meghalaya | — 4 |
| Tripura | — 3 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | — 5 |
| Mizoram | — 2 |

Extension activities have already been started for development of small industries by these DICs. As per information available from 7 DICs of the North Eastern Region, 4 sick units in Assam and 51 Tripura have been provided assistance.

(c) The major constraints faced by the small units relate to—marketing, managerial, financial and availability of raw materials.

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) The Government have initiated various programmes for smooth growth of industries in the North Eastern Region. Under the DIC Programme, as per information available, the following developmental activities were undertaken by the end of December, 1978

Assam—Out of 5 District Industries Centres sanctioned so far, progress report is available from three DICs. In these DICs, 148 prospective entrepreneurs were identified, 59 project profiles were prepared, 186 new registrations were granted and 118 new units were already set up of which 83 were in a small scale sector apart from 35 artisans units. Assistance was provided to 4 sick units. Financial institutions provided credit assistance amounting to Rs. 4.19 lakhs, seed money amounting to Rs. 0.32 lakhs was provided to two units, Cash Subsidy amounting of Rs. 5.40 lakhs was provided to 13 units. Besides assistance was provided to 291 other units.

Meghalaya—In one project in Meghalaya, 450 prospective entrepreneurs were identified, 130 project profiles were prepared and 88 new units were set up of which 4 were in small scale sector and 84 belong to artisans. 362 units were provided other assistance.

Tripura—Progress report available from three DICs indicate that 113 new units were registered. 399 new units had already been set up of which 113 in small scale sector and 286 in artisans sector. 51 sick units were provided assistance. Financial institutions have provided credit assistance amounting to Rs. 9.43 lakhs. Seed Money amounting Rs. 5 lakhs was provided to small units and 200 units were provided other assistance.

Apart from one Small Industries Service Institute at Gauhati there are six Branch Institutes at Dimapur (Nagaland), Aizwal (Mizoram), Imphal (Manipur), Shillong (Meghalaya), Pasighat (Arunachal Pradesh), Silchar (Assam), and two Extension Centres at Tinsukia and Jorhat (Assam). These Institutes provide the much needed technical and managerial consultancy service, workshop facilities to demonstrate the use of modern machines, develop proto-types, designs, make tools dies jigs, fixtures etc for the small industries. In addition these Institutes provide training facilities to the artisans and develop entrepreneurs in the areas.

R.S.S. Shakhas in Delhi

6047 **SHRI K. MALLANNA** will be the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are some schools and other Government buildings/places where R.S.S. 'Shakhas' are taking place in the Union Territory of Delhi, and

(b) if so, the names of such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D. PATIL): (a) and (b) Delhi Administration have reported that RSS 'Shakhas' are being held in the parks open to the public for recreation. These are also held in the open area/parks attached to the buildings of two Municipal dispensaries viz. Bara Hindu Rao and Pahar Ganj. They have also reported that these are not being held in any Government building or schools.

Call Girl Racket in Five Star Hotels in Delhi

6048. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that call girl racket is flourishing on a large scale in five star hotels in the capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tourists both Indian and foreign have complained of harassment from the call girl agency's hired goondas; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove this blemish from the city and its hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D. PATIL): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Delhi Police.

(b) No such complaint has been reported to the Delhi Police.

(c) A special Anti-Vice Squad has been set up in the Crime Branch of Delhi Police. A strict watch is being kept over these activities and necessary action according to law is taken as and when anything adverse comes to notice.

Kerala Cadre Officers under Central posts

6049. SHRI N. SHREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present strength of posts of Secretaries, Additional Secretaries or equivalent under the Central Government;

(b) how many of these posts are borne by the officers of Kerala cadre now; and

(c) what steps are being taken to give due and adequate representation for the Kerala Cadre Officers in these senior posts in Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D. PATIL): (a) As on 1st February, 1979 there were 69 officers holding posts at the level of Secretary and 81 at the level of Additional Secretary.

(b) No IAS officers from Kerala Cadre was holding post, at these levels on that date.

(c) The Government of Kerala, had offered only one IAS officer last year for appointment at the level of Secretary/Additional Secretary but he did not possess the requisite requirements considered essential for selection to these high level posts.

Technology Policy of National Committee on Science and Technology

6050 SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology had

finalised a technology policy statement

(b) if so the nature of the same

(c) if not the reasons therefor and

(d) whether some new energy sources had been tapped and R&D projects initiated to cover them with particular reference to biogas grain storage and water heating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) to (c) Yes Sir the National Committee on Science and Technology has finalised a technology policy statement and it is currently under consideration of the Government

(d) Yes Sir a number of R&D projects to harness new sources of energy have been initiated A co-ordinated programme of R&D in the areas of Biogas and Solar Energy and its applications including water heating and grain drying/storage is being implemented under the auspices of the Department of Science and Technology

Profit earned by Instrumentation in Kota

6051 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Instrumentation Ltd., Kota has derived any profit during 1977-78 and

(b) if so how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) Instrumentation Limited Kota has made a profit of Rs 297.64 lakhs (before tax) for the year 1977-78

१११ १११ १११ १११ १११ १११ १११ १११ १११ १११

6052 श्री हीरा मर्डी क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या साबरमती धरा की एक कण्डा मिल जिमरा शिलायाम बारवाडा के निम्न मन्तुव प्रधान मंत्री गार किए गए था वाकसी पंचदशिय योत्रवावधि म पूरा किया जाता था

(ख) यदि हो तो क्या उक्त मिल की स्थिति हो गई है और यदि हा तो कब और

(ग) यदि नहीं था उसके क्या कारण है

उद्योग मन्त्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यदव) (क) और (ख) स्पष्टन यह सदन राजस्थान म बागवाडा स है। सदन धरा की कठई मिल जिमरा एक सनधक राजस्थान प्रौद्योगिक तथा खनिज विज्ञान निदम है 1978 की पहली तिमाही से चाल हो गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Setting up a Semi Judicial Machinery to settle Inter State Boundary Disputes

6053 PROF P G MAVALANKAR DR. RAMJI SINGH

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering one or more proposals for setting up a permanent semi judicial machinery to go into and decide on the various inter state boundary disputes and controversies

(b) if so main indication thereof

(c) whether Government have taken any policy decision in principle on the said matter if so what is it and

(d) if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Government are not in favour of setting up a machinery of the kind referred to in part (a) of the question.

Increase in Allocation for Projects

6054 SHRI C. K. JAFFER, SHARIEF Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry has decided to increase the allocation of various projects to be operated by it during the current financial year,

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(c) the additional employment potentials expected as a result from such increased allocations to the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the increase in allocations for the Ministry of Industry from B.E. stage to R.E. stage during 1978-79. There has been no increase in the total allocation for the Ministry during the year 1978-79. In respect of certain undertakings, additional funds were provided by re-appropriation to improve their financial position or to meet cost of renovation of machinery, etc

(c) Increase in budgetary allocations have no direct co-relation with increases in the employment potentials in the concerned projects.

Class IV Officers in Central Government Services

6055 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected any data regarding the qualifications of the class IV officers in the Central Government Services;

(b) whether there are a number of class IV officers who are serving since long having High School or Intermediate qualifications and could not be absorbed in Class III;

(c) if so, the number of such candidates; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider their cases sympathetically and promote them according to their qualifications and seniority list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c): Since Group 'D' cadres are decentralised, the requisite information is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(d) In accordance with the existing rules and orders, the posts of LDCs in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service are filled on the results of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (Lower Division Grade) Competitive Examination and the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (LD Grade) Competitive Examination for Group 'D' staff conducted by the Staff Selection Commission. However, when qualified candidates do not become available for appointment to short term vacancies, educationally qualified Group 'D' employees may be preferred to the nominees of Employment Exchange and promoted on ad hoc basis on the basis of seniority subject to rejection of the unfit.

Working Group Committees to study Changes in Policy Matters

6057. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state-

(a) how many working group committees of senior officers have been set up by the Ministry during 1977-78 and 1978-79 to study in depth the various problems and makes suitable changes on policy matters etc;

(d) details regarding composition of such groups subject matter-wise

and the date of submission of the report by these groups and details of follow up action taken group-wise, and

(c) important decisions taken on the basis on the recommendations of the working groups/experts committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) Government had constituted in October, 1977 a Study Group on Industrial Regulations and Procedures under the chairmanship of Shri G V Ramakrishna Additional Secretary, Department of Industrial Development Ministry of Industry to examine the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and related policies and procedures and to make recommendations for removing impediments, if any, to rapid industrial growth. The Study Group had submitted to Government its final report on 20th February-1978. The report of the Study Group and the decisions of the Government on the recommendations made by the Study Group were laid before Parliament on 31st March, 1978.

Manufacture of Small Car

6058 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether he expressed his opinion in favour of manufacture of small car,

(b) if so, benefits of such small cars, and

(c) whether Government will set up manufacturing projects for such small car?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) In comparison to the wide-range configuration of passenger cars manufactured in developed countries the

passenger cars manufactured in India are considered small cars. The objectives are to upgrade the Automobile Industry particularly in the interest of improving fuel efficiency and reliability for the end users.

(c) Government are presently considering various proposals including the participation of the Public Sector for upgradation of the passenger car industry.

Battalions of BSF, CISF, CRPF, camping in Delhi

6059 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Battalions of BSF, CISF, CRPF camping in Delhi during 1978 is more as compared to those in 1976, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) BSF had only one battalion as a reserve in Delhi during 1976 as well as during 1978.

CISF is not meant for deployment for law and order duties but its role is only to protect the industrial undertakings on need based pattern. As on 31st December 1978 689 personnel of CISF were deployed compared to 399 as on 31st December 1978.

4 battalions of CRPF were deployed in Delhi in 1976 whereas 6 battalions of CRPF have been deployed in Delhi during 1978. Instead of raising two more Delhi Armed Police Battalions to meet the increasing demand for Policemen in Delhi 2 extra CRPF battalions were made available to Delhi Administration.

In addition some more assistance of CRPF and BSF was provided temporarily to Delhi Administration on

dated the 28th February, 1979 from Akhil Bharatiya Buddha Hakk Sangharsh Samiti Nagpur.

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) whether any enquiry has been made and steps taken in the matter and

(d) if so the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL.) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Details are attached as per statement enclosed

(c) and (d) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House when received

Statement

Translation of letter/application No D/P/7/79 dated the 28th February 1979 from Akhil Bharatiya Buddhist Hak Sangharsh Samiti Head Office Kalptaru Buddha Bhair Kaushalyayan Nagar Nagpur (Maharashtra) to Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy President of India New Delhi to stop atrocities on Buddhists

In the application/memorandum attention has been drawn to the efforts being made to kill the Buddhist families residing in villages Makerdhokara (Police Post Makerdhokara) P S Umred Dist Nagpur

80-90 Buddhist families are residing in Makerdhokara village. A rich person named Telrandhe who is the owner of a Government country liquor shop is also living in the same village. As he has a licensed gun he has overawed the local Buddhists and downtrodden public. He is very jealous of the progress of the downtrodden Buddhists. As a result of which, he has created communal tension beating prominent persons Shri Shrawan Mandavkar Shri Hanumat Kamble (Government Kotwal) Shri Bhadhu Kheberagade Shri Prabhu Patil etc and other Buddhists

One Shri Gangadhar s/o Ram Chandra Bankhade aged 23 years has been working in the Sub Station of Electricity Board Manakapur. On 20th February 1979 talking to his younger when he was coming to his village Shri Narayan Kothuram Telrandhe and Dhakat Mahadev Nagpure abused them and attacked them with the bottles of country liquor. After the bottles were broken they attacked on them with lathies. As a result of which Shri Bankhade fell on the ground with bleeding profusely. Shri Ramrao was also beaten mercilessly either by Shri Madhukar Gajbhaye or by Kamthe.

At the time of the above incident Head Constable Shri Namder Shende Makerdhokada Police Post was present there but without obstructing the assailants he was engaged in dispersing the crowd of the persons immediately after receiving the information of the incident. Local citizens got released the innocents Shri Bankhade and Kamble. They were taken to the Police Post Makerdhokada in a pool of blood but the Police Officer in spite of providing help did not even register their complaint.

On further inquiry it was revealed that when Shri Tulsiadas Kothuram Telrandhe were beating Shri Bankhade with the bottles they were broken and Shri Telrandhe's legs received injuries of the splinters. In the report lodged injuries were recorded as those of knife injuries and Shri Shenje being a loyal employee arrested the injured persons accepting the statement of Shri Telrandhe as certified truth.

In spite of a First Aid Centre in Makerdhokada the injured persons were not given first aid. They were left without any medical aid during whole night. On 21st February 1979 at 11 A.M. the Doctor on duty stitched one of the six head injuries of Shri Bankhade and the remaining ones were dressed and he was discharged. After giving medical aid Shri Shende kept them under detention in the Police Post.

On 22nd February 1979 at 2 P.M. Shri Vankhede's house was searched. Thereafter Shri Shende took injured persons to Umred by Maharashtra State Transport Bus No MHD 97 at 3.15 PM, they were kept in police custody upto 6.30 P.M. In the evening N. V. Hood granted them bail of Rs. 2000 and released them. Shri Shende kept back the statement papers of Shri Vankhede and Shri Kamble and he did not append injured persons signature on them. Shri Vankhede's father was also forced by him to sign the blank paper and the papers were taken to Makardhokada with the help of Police, licensed gun holder and owner of the country liquor shop. Shri Tulsi Das Kothiram Telrandhe and his associates are very active in Makardhokada. Due to their activities the Buddhist citizens' lives are in danger. There is no doubt that their life, property and prestige are in danger.

Will your administration impart justice to the society. Please inform the Samiti about the action taken on it

Yours faithfully,

Sd./- RAMESH CHANDRA

DONGRA,

Akhil Bharatiya Buddha Hok Sangharsh Samiti.

Copy to.—

- 1 P.M. Government of India, New Delhi.
- 2 H.M. Government of India, New Delhi.
- 3 C.M. Maharashtra.
- 4 H.M. Maharashtra
- 5 I.G.P. Maharashtra.
- 6 Chairman, Minority Commission, New Delhi
- 7 Chairman, Harijan girijan Commission, New Delhi.
- 8 Chairman, Office of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.

9 Namdar R. S. Gawai, Chairman, Legislative Council Maharashtra ..

10 Khasdar Stephen, Leader of Opposition Party in Parliament, New Delhi.

11. Khasdar Bupesh Gupta, Leader of Communist side, Parliament, New Delhi.

12 Khasdar Y. B. Chauhan, Leader of Congress Party, Parliament, New Delhi.

13. Khasdar B. D. Khobargare, Rajya Sabha, New Delhi.

14. Khasdar B. C. Kambley, Parliament, New Delhi.

15. District Magistrate, Nagpur Distt., Nagpur.

16. Officer-in-Charge, Umred Police Station, Umred, Distt Nagpur.

Dialogue with Multinationals to phase out their Production

6064 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the result of the dialogue which Government had started with the multinational companies to phase out their production from the consumer goods industries;

(b) the modalities that have decided for this purpose; and

(c) whether the multinationals producing six mass consumption goods like soap, footwear, matches, chocolate, tooth-paste and biscuits have agreed to diversify their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). In a meeting held in September, 1978, which was attended, among others, by representatives of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd, and other manufacturers of laundry soap in the organised sector, it has been decided to take action on the following lines—

(i) A specific programme of the action to be taken by Government, the small scale and the organised sectors of the industry may be drawn up on the basis of a much larger supply of requisite fatty material by the organised sector to the small scale sector

(ii) A programme of action aimed at phasing out some part of the activities of the organised sector may be drawn up

(iii) The organised sector of the industry should clearly indicate the nature of assistance required by it including any relaxation in rules and regulations so that the transitional stage is attended with minimum disturbance

In another meeting on match industry held in November, 1978, which was attended among others by representatives of M/s. WIMCO Limited it has been decided that M/s WIMCO Ltd and Khadi & Village Industries Commission should prepare a joint plan of action, whereby the organised sector will diversify into other areas and would gradually relinquish the productive capacity in respect of safety matches in favour of the small scale sector

No such discussions have been held in respect of footwear, chocolate, tooth-paste and biscuits industries. However, the large scale manufacturers of tooth-paste including those with more than 40 per cent foreign equity, have been addressed to formulate their plans for phased vacation of capacity in favour of the small scale units and for diversification of their activities

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए सर्वोत्तम तथा व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण

6065 श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मायक . क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) क्या सरकार ने इति पर आधारित उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कोई विशेषज्ञ नर्षणन बनाया है और यदि हा तो मध्य प्रदेश में इन बिरो के नाम क्या है जिनमें तेला नर्षणन किया गया है और

(ख) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये व्यवस्था कर रही है जैसा कि अन्य प्रयाजना के लिये प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है जिससे भीष लागू दण होकर सजना पूर्णक बनना व्यवसाय कर सके ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) विकास भायुक्त (नए उद्योग) के अधीन नए उद्योग क्षेत्र सम्पत्ती द्वारा विनाश के विद्यमान स्तर और म्यादीय इष्टि एव अय सहायता, - - - - -

चु है —

1. बिनाई क्षेत्र
2. छिन्नाडा
3. बस्तर
4. रायगड
5. धार
6. मिहोर
7. रीवा
8. सीधी
9. गरमिहपुर
10. खनडम
11. हाशयाबाद
12. गिवनी
13. देशम
14. रायपुर

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए 45 बिना उद्योग के उ स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। राज्य सरकार के प्राण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 20 बिना में बहुत ग्रामीण औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है। उन बिना के नाम, जहाँ ऐसे सर्वोत्तम लिए गए हैं निम्न प्रकार है —

1. मन्दसौर
2. खरगड
3. उज्जैन
4. गुना
5. खडवा
6. भिण्ड
7. मुरैना
8. रायगड
9. इंदूर
10. खजुराहो
11. रायपुर
12. बिनापुर
13. बिरापुर

- 14 सागर
15. माउला
- 16 निवनी
- 17 छतरपुर
- 18 नरमहपुर
- 19 रीवा
- 20 सनवा

(ख) भूतपूर्व ग्रामीण उद्योग कार्यबम/ग्रामीण कारीगर कार्यबमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कार्यबमों को अब जिला उद्योग केंद्र की गतिविधि के साथ मिला दिया गया है। इस प्रकार अधिकांश कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण विकास कार्यबम के विस्तार में ग्रामीण कारीगरों को सहायता तथा जिला उद्योग केंद्रों के साथ विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र के अभिकरणों अर्थात् खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग प्रयोग, हस्तशिल्प, हथकरघा के निरूप रूप से परस्पर सहयोग भी शामिल है, इससे ग्रामीण कारीगरों को पना लगाने, प्रशिक्षण देने में वित्तीय आधार मिल सकेगा।

Complaint from Building Mazdoor Union, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi.

6066. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA;

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry received complaints from Building Mazdoor Union, F-70, Prem Gali, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi regarding death of a servant employed at A-144, Defence Colony, New Delhi, during January-February, 1979 and if so, details thereof.

(b) the action already taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to get this matter examined afresh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). A complaint from the Secretary, Building Mazdoor Union, Kotla, Mubarakpur regarding the death of a domestic servant was received by the police in the month of January, 1979, i.e. about 5 months after the incident had

occurred. The details are that on 26-8-1978 at about 2.30 P.M. Jhanan a servant boy aged about 14 years was helping his employer in arranging the house-hold. He was standing on a chair supported by a wooden plank when he lost his balance and fell down and hit his head against an almirah. He, however, continued to work after taking some tea. At about 5 P. M. the servant boy went to the toilet and when he did not come out for about half an hour the wife of the employer checked and found him lying unconscious in the latrine. She informed her husband who then took the boy to the AILMS. in an unconscious condition at about 6/7 P.M. He died about 9.30 P.M. According to the report of the Medical Officer, the deceased had sustained head injuries. Secret and open enquiries were conducted but nothing foul was suspected. There is no proposal to get this matter examined afresh.

Names and Publicity of Industrial Units

6067. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the Industrial Units under the Ministry,

(b) the details of the publicity policy of these units, unit-wise;

(c) the details of the amount spent by these units, unit-wise for the publicity and public relation, during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the names of the news dailies utilised for advertisements by these units, unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the details of the action by these units to implement the Government policy to help the small and medium language papers during the last three years; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Presumably the

Hon'ble Member is referring to the Public Sector Undertakings A statement is attached

(b) The publicity policy of the Public Sector Undertakings in general, is to choose appropriate media to reach a particular type of audience consistent with the objectives of the particular type of advertisement

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Statement

S No Name of the Public Sector Undertaking

(a) Department of Industrial Development

(1) Instrumentation Limited

1 Instrumentation Limited

3 Hindustan Photo Films' Mfg Co Ltd

4 Cotton Corporation of India Ltd

5 Hindustan Salts Ltd

6 National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.

7 National Ind. Dev. Corpn

8 National Instruments Ltd

9 Hindustan Paper Corporation

10 Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd

11 Tannery & Footwear Corpn of India Ltd.

12 Artificial Limbs Mfg Co Ltd

13 Bharat Leather Corporation.

14 National Small Industries Corpn Ltd

15 Cement Corporation of India Ltd

16 National Textile Corporation.

17 Jute Corporation of India Ltd

(b) Department of Heavy Industry

1 Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd

2 Mining & Allied Machinery Ltd..

3 Triveni Structural Limited

4 Heavy Engineering Corpn Limited

5 Engineering Projects (I) Ltd

6 Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd

7 Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd

8 Scooters India Ltd

9 Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd

10 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd

11 Jessop & Co Ltd

12 Richardson & Craddas Ltd

13 Burn Standard Co Ltd

14 Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.

15 Braithwaite & Co Ltd

16 Bharat Wagon & Engg Co Ltd.

Idle capacity of Plastic Electrical Accessories Industries

6068 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for the huge idle capacity both in the thermosetting raw material industry and in the plastic electrical accessories industries and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to get full utilisation of this idle capacity so that 32 per cent increase in the export of plastics and linoleum achieved in 1975-76 which fell to 4 per cent in 1977-78 can be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The plastic electrical accessories such as switches, plugs, sockets, etc. are all reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector and there are a large number of units in the small scale sector manufacturing plastic electrical accessories. No specific representations have been received from this industry to the effect that huge capacity remains idle. However, the demand for electrical

accessories based on thermosetting resins has been slightly going down due to substitution by electrical accessories made from thermoplastic resins. There is idle capacity in the thermoset (raw material) resin industry. The reasons for this are that thermoplastic resins such as PVC, HDPE etc have substituted the use of thermoset resin and the high cost of raw materials used for the manufacture of thermosetting resins. A committee has been set up in the Ministry of Petroleum to study the cost of raw materials used by this industry.

Steady Growth of Indian Economy

6069. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no steady and continuous growth rate in the Indian Economy;

(b) if so, the causes and reasons in the fluctuations which have occurred during each of the last five year plans; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to ensure steady and continuous growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fluctuations in the growth rate in various Plan periods occur primarily on account of the erratic behaviour of agriculture, which accounts for nearly half of the national product. Agricultural output is dependent on the monsoon and the monsoon has been proverbially unpredictable. Industrial output too has fluctuated in recent years on account of fluctuations in public investment, demand problems, input supply problems and labour problems.

(c) The Plan for 1978-83 provides for measures which will insulate agriculture increasingly against the vagaries

of the weather. The main thrust of the agricultural strategy is to expand the area under irrigation as rapidly as possible and to develop cropping patterns and agricultural practices which optimise the use of land and water resources. Adequate supplies of agricultural inputs, namely, fertilisers, pesticides, improved seeds and power will be ensured so that the projected growth of agricultural output is realised. The Plan lays special emphasis on the need to formulate area plans. Public investment is proposed to be escalated substantially over the Sixth Plan period. The current industrial and trade policy also provides for stable input supplies from domestic and imported sources. It is hoped that this set of policies will help reduce fluctuations in the future.

Study to Identify Areas Prone to atrocities on Weaker Sections

6070. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out to identify the areas prone to atrocities on weaker sections in each State;

(b) the basic causes for perpetual harassment and exploitation of weaker sections of these areas; and

(c) what special steps have been taken to deal with grievances of the weaker sections promptly and effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). Offences against members belonging to the weaker sections of the society are punishable under the law and come within the definition of "Public Order" which is a State Subject. Substantive action under the law in such cases is taken by the State Government concerned. However, the Centre keeps in close touch with them in this matter. Various

suggestions have been sent to the State Governments from time to time to expedite measures aimed at removing the basic factors, especially economic factors, responsible for such incidents, for strengthening the administrative machinery to ensure prompt and effective action in such cases and to provide protection to the weaker sections as well as instill a sense of security among them. Identification of the areas prone to atrocities on members of Scheduled Castes, so as to facilitate concentration of attention on such areas, is one of the suggestions made to the State Governments.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों का सर्वेक्षण

6071. श्री दत्तपत सिंह परासर क्या योजना यही यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी श्रमिकों में आदिवासी व्यक्तियों के रहन-सहन की स्थिति का योजना माध्यम से सर्वेक्षण किया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश में उस आदिवासी जनसंख्या की प्रतिव्यक्ति कितनी है, जो बहुत गरीबी की स्थिति में जीवन यापन कर रही है,

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से उनके रहन-सहन के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है और विस्तारित की है और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो योजना का स्वीकृत क्या है और इसके लिए विचारा धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री) कज्जलर (प्रधान) (क) और (ख) योजना माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के रहन-सहन की स्थिति का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है।

(ग) और (घ) जनजातीय बहुलता वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य योजना के भीतर एक उप-योजना कार्य-विधि की जा रही है। जनजातीय उप-योजना इस दृष्टि से ध्यान की गई है जिससे कि जनजातीय और अन्य क्षेत्रों के विकास के स्तरों के बीच के अंतर को कम किया जा सके तथा जनजातीय समुदायों के जीवन स्तर को उन्नत किया जा सके। इन उप-योजना कार्यक्रमों में मुख्य रूप से सुधार, नए उद्योग प्रदान, स्वास्थ्य तथा भूमिहीन और भूमिहीन किसानों की शाय की जाने के लिए कार्यक्रमों, पशुपालन और कुटीर उद्योगों जैसे कार्यक्रमों पर दिया गया है। इनकी की उन्नत प्रणालियों, मनुष्य की अनुसंधान और

इसका के प्रशिक्षण को शुरू करने पर उचित धन दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, अन्य सामाजिक भूमि को वापस दिया जाने और इन क्षेत्रों के विकास में शोध को समाप्त करने में सहायता करने की कार्यविधि करने तथा अन्य की सुविधाओं में सुधार करने पर भी धन दिया जा रहा है। इन उप-योजना के कार्यक्रमों की सहायता के लिए 1978-79 की वार्षिक राज्य योजना है 63.54 करोड़ रु का परिचय दिया गया था और 18.46 करोड़ रु की विशेष वार्षिक सहायता रखी गई थी।

Capacity of Bajaj Scooters

6072 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA WEI the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what is the total production capacity of Bajaj Scooters every year of M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.,

(b) how they are being distributed all over the country

(c) whether the company have powers to release certain scooters at their discretion and if so, what is the number every year and

(d) the justification for this discretionary quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The authorised production capacity of M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. for manufacture of scooters is 1,00,000 nos per annum. The production of Bajaj makes of scooters during 1977-78 has been 85,134 nos and is expected to reach 90,000 nos during 1978-79

(b) to (d) There is no statutory control on distribution and sale of scooters and no quotas are fixed by Government. The distribution is, therefore, governed by commercial criteria. According to the information received from the firm, the discretionary distribution during 1978 was 573 only

Setting up of District Industries Centres in 1979

6073 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) the number of District Industries Centres proposed to be set up in the country State-wise, during the year 1979, and

(b) what is the production targets and output of the Centres set up so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) To date, 346 District Industries Centres out of a total of 299 districts in the country have been sanctioned in different States/Union Territories. All the remaining districts in the country are proposed to be covered under the District Industries Centres Programme in a phased manner during the next few months

(b) The activities of the District Industries Centres are of a promotional and developmental nature. These Centres are not expected to undertake any manufacturing activities. However, under the action plans prepared by 147 District Industries Centres up to now, it is expected that 82,222 Small Scale Industry and Cottage Industry units will be set up during 1979-80. The anticipated total investment on the proposed units is estimated of Rs. 16161 crores with gross value of annual production of Rs. 40577 crores. These new units are expected to provide direct employment to 334 lakh persons.

दिल्ली में ग्रहण, चेन छोड़ने तथा जेब काटने के कार्य में लगे गिरौह

6074 श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में बच्चों के ग्रहण, चेन छोड़ने तथा जेब काटने के कार्य में लगे गिरौहों का पता लगाने में सफल रही है ;

श्री (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनके माह में किन स्थानों में पाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा स्वायत्त विधि और कानून कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. डी. पाटिल)

(क) से (ग) 1-1-1978 से 15-3-1979 की अवधि के दौरान पहाड़गढ़ क्षेत्र में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा चेन छोड़ने वाले दो गिरौहों का पता लगाया गया था। इन अवधि के दौरान जेब काटने और बच्चों का ग्रहण करने वाले किसी गिरौह का पता नहीं लगा है। फिर भी जेब काटने और ग्रहण के मामलों में सतर्कता कई अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। इन बारे में 1-1-1978 से 15-3-1979 तक की अवधि के बारे में मोटे तौर पर यह है —

| श्री | मूलित
रिपोर्ट
गए
मामले | इन
रिपोर्ट
गए
मामले | गिरफ्तार
किए
गए
व्यक्ति |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ग्रहण | 580 | 355 | 306 |
| चेन छोड़ना | 299 | 155 | 172 |
| जेब काटना | 2958 | 594 | 584 |

Recommendation of Panel of Top Industrialists

6075. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 14-member panel of top industrialists has submitted recently a report on industrial licensing procedures;

(b) if so, the details of their recommendations; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Copies of the report are available in Parliament Library. A Press Note issued in this regard is

Jaid on the Table of the House
[Placed in Library See No LT-4251/
79]

Subsidy to Backward Areas like
Aurangabad Ratnagiri and Chandrapur

6076 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N
PATIL Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to refer to his reply
to Starred Question No 128 answered
in the Lok Sabha on 28th February
1979 regarding number of small scale
industries set up during 1978 and
state

(a) whether some State Govern-
ments have desired in the meeting of
the National Development Council
held on 24th/25th February, 1979 that
the 15 per cent Central subsidy for
setting up industries in backward dis-
tricts should be given up so that the
funds released can be given to the
State Governments for such use as
they may consider necessary,

(b) if the answer to (a) above is
in the affirmative, what is the final
decision in the matter,

(c) if the reply to (a) is in the
negative whether the scheme for giv-
ing 15 per cent subsidy to new
industries in Specified backward dis-
tricts such as Aurangabad Ratnagiri
and Chandrapur will continue, and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the
affirmative, what is the amount of
fund earmarked during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD
YADAV) (a) The National Develop-
ment Council which met on 24th and
25th February, 1979 generally dis-
cussed the problems of sharing
resources between States and Centre.
In this connection several Centrally
Sponsored Schemes were discussed

(b) and (c) The Central Scheme
of 15 per cent Investment Subsidy

for certain identified industrially
backward districts has been extended
for 1979-80 and will continue to be
fully centrally funded as heretofore. It
will also continue to be available to
Aurangabad Ratnagiri and Chandra-
pur districts of Maharashtra during
1979-80

(d) Since the Capital Investment
Subsidy is related to actual invest-
ments in fixed industrial assets it is
not possible to earmark funds under
the Scheme district or Statewise

Complaints of Shah Commission

6077 SHRI SHAMBHU NATH
CHATURVEDI
SHRI R. K. MHALGI
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA

Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of complaints that
were not disposed of by the Shah
Commission and passed on to the
State Government or other agencies
for disposal,

(b) the number investigated and
brought to a conclusion, with what
result and

(c) the action that has followed
thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) The Shah Commission of Inquiry
forwarded 35,487 complaints to various
State Government/UTs and other
agencies. Of these 23,771 category
III complaints were sent for disposal
at appropriate level under intimation
to the complainants whereas the re-
maining 6716 category IV complaints
were sent for inquiry and report to
the Commission.

(b) The Commission had investigated 2342 cases through its own investigating agency. 87 cases were taken up for public hearing. Out of total investigated cases, 586 cases have been held as proved, 429 as partially proved and 994 cases as not proved. 333 cases were disposed of by other methods (sent to Central Government Department/State Government for inquiry or for referring to the Emergency Excesses Inquiry Authorities).

(c) Till 31-3-1979, the Monitoring Cell set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs has processed and remitted 1547 cases to various States/UTs for follow-up action. The remaining 386 cases are being processed.

Closure of Sheds in Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation

6078. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many sheds belonging to the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation have been closed down by the young entrepreneurs for one reason or the other;

(b) the total amount of rent due from them to the D.S.I.D.C.; and

(c) what action has been taken against 22 sheds which were being wholly sub-let by the entrepreneurs without starting any industrial unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Out of 834 sheds allotted by the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation in Delhi, 102 sheds are lying closed.

(b) A sum of approximately Rs 36,46,601/- is due from the allottees of these sheds.

(c) Legal proceedings are in hand in those cases where sheds have been closed or sub-let.

Loss, Gain, Liabilities of Industries Taken Over

6079 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM-ANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industries have been taken over for management for the last three years;

(b) if so, names of the industries when they were taken over and what were amounts involved in them, industry-wise;

(c) whether they are going in loss or profits now; and

(d) what is the liability amounts industry-wise from the beginning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The names of the industrial undertakings the management of which has been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last three years the amount spent on their rehabilitation after take over and the profits earned or losses incurred by them are given in the statement attached.

(d) Data on their liabilities from the beginning are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the industrial undertaking | Loss/Profit
(Value Rs lakhs) | Period | | Amount spent on rehabilitation after take over |
|------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | From the date of take over | To | |
| (Rs lakhs) | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | M/s. Plyboard Industries Ltd, Srinagar (J & K.) | (—)10 71 | 27-4-76 | November, 78 | 11 59½ |
| 2 | M/s. Britannia Engineering Co Ltd., (Titagarh Unit). | (—)54 00 | 22-5-76 | Do. | 176 5 |
| 3 | M/s National Company Ltd, Calcutta | (—)571 62 | 30-7-76 | April, 78 | 10 00 |
| 4 | M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd, Calcutta | (—)73 72 | 15-9-86 | June, 78 | 79 22 |
| 5 | M/s. Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay. | (+)130 02 | 25-11-76 | November, 78 | 94 00 |
| 6 | M/s. Cauvery Spg. & Wvg Mills Pudukkottai Dist., Tamil Nadu | (—)32 35 | 23-12-76 | October, 78 | 25 00 |
| 7 | M/s. Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co Ltd, Bombay | (+)4 00 | 11-3-77 | November, 78 | 90 00 |
| 8 | M/s. Union Jute Co Ltd., Calcutta | (—)29 12 | 16-5-77 | March, 78 | 38 00 |
| 9 | M/s Khardah Company Ltd, Calcutta | Not available | 16-5-77 | — | Not available |
| 10 | M/s Alexandra Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta. | Production started only from 15-2-78 | 18-7-77 | .. | 74 00 |
| 11 | M/s. Subhlaxmi Mills Ltd, Cambay, Gujarat. | (—)1 70 | 10-8-77 | Sept, 78 | 9 4 |
| 12 | M/s. Priyalaxmi Mills Ltd, Baroda, Gujarat. | (—)22 00 | 23-7-77 | March, 78 | 67 29 |
| 13 | M/s Indore Textiles Ltd, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh. | (—)24 11 (Prov) | 12-8-77 | November, 78 | 60 49 |
| 14 | Mills Soma Sundaram Super Spg. Mills, Dist. Ramanathanpuram, Tamil Nadu. | (+)3 96 | 4-11-77 | Do | 15 00 |
| 15 | M/s. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd, Calcutta. | (—)57 60 | 15-12-77 | December, 78 | 177 50 |
| 16 | M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta. | (—)144 00 | 23-12-77 | November, 78 | 183 26 |
| 17 | M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Kalyani Unit, Calcutta. | | 10-2-76 | | |
| 18 | M/s. Sri Rama Sugars & Industries (Bobbili Unit), Dist. Srikulam. | Not available | 4-2-78 | .. | .. |
| 19 | M/s. Kottayam Textiles Ltd, Ettumanoor, Kerala | (—)0 56½ | 6-2-78 | January, 78 | 12 72 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|--|---|----------|---------------|--------|
| 20 | M/s Prabburam Mills Ltd., Chengannur, Kerala | (-)11.13 | 9-2-78 | Do. | 19'95 |
| 21 | M/s. Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Calicut, Kerala. | (+)8.64 | Do | Do. | 17'05 |
| 22 | M/s. Aloke Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Ltd, Calcutta. | Production started on 1-12-78 | | | 25'00 |
| 23 | M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur. | (+)158.56 | 13-4-78 | December '78 | 442'53 |
| 24 | M/s. Inchek Tyres Ltd, Calcutta. | (-)146.00 | Do | November '78 | 147'00 |
| 25 | M/s. Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg Mills Ltd., Hooghly. | (-)40.00 | Do. | .. | 105'67 |
| 26 | M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd, Calcutta. | Production not yet started. | 1-5-78 | .. | 15'00 |
| 27 | M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd, Calcutta. | (-)30.00 | 18-5-78 | September '78 | 70'00 |
| 28 | M/s. Kennison Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta. | (-)11.10 | 29-5-78 | November '78 | 195'45 |
| 29 | M/s. R.B.H.M. Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd., Katihar (Bihar). | Production not yet started. | 18-8-78 | .. | 50'00 |
| 30 | M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd, Chelakudi, Kerala. | Government Order has been challenged in High Court. | | | Do |
| 31 | M/s. Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Ltd., Calcutta. | Production not yet started. | 10-11-78 | .. | 8'00 |
| 32 | M/s Sri Rama Sugars and Industries (Seethanagram Unit), Dist Srikakulam. | *Not available | 6-1-79 | .. | N.A. |
| 33 | M/s. Brentford Electric (India) Ltd, Calcutta. | *N.A. | 26-2-79 | .. | N.A. |
| 34 | M/s Lilly Biscuit Co Ltd., Calcutta. | *N.A. | 27-3-79 | .. | N.A. |

*Reports on profit/loss from these undertakings have not yet been received. Most of the undertakings are being managed by Authorised Controller for less than a year

Selling of Photo Films in Black Market

0080, SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Photo Films, Dada Film Paper is sold in the

market at black market price after taking over of distribution by Hindustan Photo Films; and

(b) whether Government propose to make any changes in the distribution system and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) After taking over distribution of its products,

the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg Co Ltd (HPF) has been marketing its roll films and photo paper directly through its seven offices and a net work of more than 1800 dealers throughout the country. Supplies are made by HPF at net dealer price to which the dealers are authorised to add a certain margin before selling to the consumers. It is possible that in times of occasional shortages there may have been some scope for black marketing by the dealers. However the consumer is free to make his purchases directly from HPF's offices at fixed prices. This system of parallel direct sale through the company's offices checks black marketing by any trader and has, in fact, minimised the scope for profiteering by the traders.

(b) As the company's distribution policy has helped the consumer and proved beneficial to him as well as the company no change in the present policy is contemplated.

Redrafting of Paper Plant Project Tripura

6081 DR BHOY MONDAL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India propose to redraft the paper plant project proposed to be set up in North Tripura as a Central Project

(b) if so what are the details of the original project and what specific changes in the original draft are contemplated with a view to making this project viable and

(c) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) Preliminary studies were carried out for the setting up of a pulp/paper mill with a capacity of 250/300 tonnes per day at Fatikani in Tripura

utilising the local forest resources. Till now the project was being considered largely as an export oriented project for which the possibilities of obtaining external assistance were also explored. The possibilities of taking up the project with external assistance now appear to be poor. The scope of the project had to be considered in relation to meeting domestic demand. Fresh studies are therefore to be undertaken relating to viability, size, mode of financing etc. A final view will be taken after completing the studies.

Proposal for Ban on Manufacture and Sale of Certain Cartridges

6082 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Home Ministry has received any proposal from the Chief Wild Life Warden of Uttar Pradesh requesting Government to enact law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of L G S G and SSG cartridges in the country, and

(b) if so what steps Government are proposing to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

सौयोगिक सामान तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो के प्रतिबन्धन का प्रस्ताव

6083 श्री राम सागर : क्या प्रयोग मन्त्रालय के विभाग में है ?

(क) प्रयोग मन्त्रालय के विभाग में क्या मूल्य ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रस्तुत विवेक के प्रतिबन्धन के माध्यम से जांचकारी के विवेक पर न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए कार्य है ?

(घ) क्या सरकार की सेवा प्रविष्टि में इन प्रतिवेदनों की प्रकाशित करने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो लगभग कितनी छोटा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार की सेवा हो जाने के पश्चात् उन प्रतिवेदनों को कितने समय बाद प्रकाशित कर दिया जाएगा?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) औद्योगिक सागन तथा वृत्त सूचकों की रिपोर्टें सम्बन्धित प्रशासनिक मन्त्रालयों/विभागों की प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं और जब तक उन पर अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता तब तक वे गोपनीय रहती हैं। (ख) उद्योगों की रिपोर्टें सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों/विभागों में भिज रर हैं जहाँ व्यक्तिगत रूप से या लिखित रूप से उन पर प्रतिक्रिया दी जाती है।

(घ) तथा (ग). औद्योगिक सागन तथा वृत्त सूचकों में इन प्रकार के पाकटे धनी रिपोर्टों में प्रकाशित करने के लिए अपेक्षा है कि वे जो उद्योगों की प्रत्यक्षता में भिज रर हैं जहाँ व्यक्तिगत रूप से या लिखित रूप से उन पर प्रतिक्रिया दी जाती है। (घ) तथा (ग). औद्योगिक सागन तथा वृत्त सूचकों में इन प्रकार के पाकटे धनी रिपोर्टों में प्रकाशित करने के लिए अपेक्षा है कि वे जो उद्योगों की प्रत्यक्षता में भिज रर हैं जहाँ व्यक्तिगत रूप से या लिखित रूप से उन पर प्रतिक्रिया दी जाती है।

Creation of posts of Hindi work

6084. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of posts exclusively created for Hindi work in the Department of Science and Technology;

(b) whether it is a fact that these posts are filled up only on deputation basis and the incumbents of these Posts are not given the benefit of confirmation on these posts, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the present system adopted by the Department for making periodical fresh appointments on these posts by reverting the experienced persons is detriment to the interest of the Department; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Department to confirm the persons who have rendered more than 3 years' satisfactory continuous service against these posts, and if not, the reasons therefor?

& TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) One post of Hindi Officer (Rs. 650—1200) and one post of Hindi Translator (Rs 425—700) exist exclusively for Hindi work in the Department of Science & Technology

(b) to (d). These posts are presently being filled up on deputation. A proposal to establish a Kendriya Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Seva (Central Secretariat Official Language Service) is under consideration of the Government and both the posts of the Department are expected to be encadred in that proposed service. Such encadrement would obviate chances of stagnation and thus improve the career prospects of the incumbents. Question of confirmation would be considered in accordance with rules after Kendriya Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Seva established.

समूह उद्योगों के विकास में रुकावट

6995. श्री अश्व सोवर सिंह : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकारी नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप समूह उद्योगों के विकास में गलती हो रही है और उसका उपायन भी नीतिगत किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या समूह औद्योगिक एकाकी के उत्पादन के नीतिगत करने से उपभोक्ताओं की दिक्कतें बढ़ जायेंगी और बड़े उद्योगों को लाभ पहुँचाया ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कौनसा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं। नए एकाकी के विकास के नीतिगत, जिला उद्योग क्षेत्रों की प्रगति रिपोर्टें व नमूने के धोर पर विकास दर के समान रूप प्रस्तुत यह बताते हैं कि सरकार की नीति में बड़ावा मिलता है। राज्य उद्योग निदेशालय द्वारा वर्ष 1977 में 26,519 एकाकी पंजीकृत किये गये उसकी तुलना में वर्ष 1978 में 31,512 नए एकाकी पंजीकृत किए गए थे। समूह उत्पादन विवरणों पर सांख्यिकीय विकास दर तथा समूह क्षेत्र उत्पादन का अनुमानित मुचकात वर्ष 1977-78 में 13 प्रतिशत था उसकी तुलना में वर्ष 1978-79 में लगभग 14 प्रतिशत विकास दर दर्शाता है।

(घ) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Propaganda on T.V. and AIR about achievements of District Industries Centres

6086 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Industries Centres have made remarkable progress in rural industrialisation,

(b) if so why Government are not propagating their achievements to general public using public broadcasting media like A.I.R. and T.V., and

(c) the other media of mass communication in active consideration with Government to enlighten the rural masses about the enormous possibility to uplift their standard by rural industrialisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The progress achieved under the District Industries Centres Programme is encouraging. From the information received from States/Union Territories in respect of 144 District Industries Centres, it is observed that 47543 entrepreneurs have been identified in 144 District Industries Centres for assisting them to choose appropriate industrial opportunities, 12952 project profiles have been prepared resulting in establishment of 33495 units in the decentralised industrial sector providing additional employment to 106031 persons. 33669 units (both old and new) have been granted provisional or permanent registration. 364 sick units have been assisted and 35758 units have been provided assistance in respect of technical, managerial raw materials and marketing. Most of the new units are located in semi urban and rural areas.

(b) Since the programme is of recent origin, it was initially necessary to exert all efforts in setting up the proper implementation machinery, identify the resources personnel, orga-

nise the action programme, delegate adequate powers and establish the necessary linkages with other agencies, institutions and banks to achieve a coordinated package of assistance and support to small & rural entrepreneurs. The use of media like A.I.R. and T.V. will be progressively used to bring the programme into direct contact with the rural public.

(c) The other media of mass communication under consideration of Government for enlightenment of rural masses are —

(i) Documentary films,

(ii) Intensive Industrial development campaigns

(iii) Participations in fairs and exhibitions, and

(iv) Print media small newspapers, pamphlets folders posters etc

टोक (राजस्थान) में उद्योग की स्थापना

6087 श्री राम कृष्ण बेरवा का उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार टोक (राजस्थान), जो एक विद्युत क्षेत्र है, में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का है,

(ख) यदि हा तो उसे कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उसने क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) से (ग) इस समय राजस्थान में टोक में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग लगाने का विचार नहीं है।

द्विज श्री, राजस्थान सरकार में टोक में राजस्थान टैक्स्टाइल लिमिटेड नामक एक कम्पनी स्थापित की है तथा जिसने वर्ष 1975 में परीक्षा के दौरान उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया था। कम्पनी के कार्यकाल में सुधार लाते तथा उत्पादन का निम्नीकरण तथा प्रसार देना प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

हैदराबाद को भारत की दूसरी राजधानी बनाना

6088. श्री केशवराव धोंडो का मूल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री को 9 दिसम्बर 1979 को एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव मिला है जिसमें बाम प्रोब की राजधानी हैदराबाद को देते की दूसरी राजधानी

asures have been taken by way of implementation of the textile policy —

(i) Steps for regularising existing unauthorised powerlooms and for preventing the expansion of powerlooms in future are under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law

(ii) In the organised sector along with the decision not to permit further expansion in loomage, action has been initiated to revoke existing unimplemented licences in which no effective steps have been taken. Marginal extension in the validity of the licences for a short period is being considered where irrevocable steps have been taken and cancellation would result in undue hardship to the licencees

(iii) The statutory obligation on mills for producing controlled cloth has been discontinued with effect from 1st October 1978. In its place a scheme of production of controlled cloth voluntarily on a contractual basis has been introduced. In this, a dominant share is being given to the National Textile Corporation. Allotment to mills in the private sector is made on the basis of open competitive tenders. The handloom sector is also stepping up the production of 'Janata' varieties of cloth. Adequate availability of controlled cloth is being maintained

(iv) A 10 per cent additional excise duty on selected textile items has been levied for meeting the financial requirements of the new controlled cloth scheme

(v) The Cotton Corporation of India has taken on an enhanced role which includes the operation of a buffer stock and enhanced purchases for supply both to NTC and non-NTC mills

(vi) For the woollen sector, raw material availability has been ensured

(vii) The National Textile Corporation has, for the first time in its history, registered profits. The production is also being stepped up to a billion metres per annum. With the increasing production of common wear varieties of low priced fabrics the Corporation is expected to set the pace for fabrics at reasonable prices in the private sector also. The Corporation has also launched a new scheme of distribution of NTC fabrics through self-employed young people which in the process is expected to create good employment opportunities

सब लोक सेवा आयोग को द्वारा नियुक्त सहायकों की बरीयता निर्धारित किया जाना

6091. श्री पूराज नारायण - क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगा कि

(क) क्या सब लोक सेवा आयोग के द्वारा सहायक क्षेत्र में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों की बरीयता उनके द्वारा परीक्षा पास करने की तिथि से निर्धारित होती है जबकि पदोन्नत हुए व्यक्तियों की बरीयता उस क्षेत्र में उनका स्थायी होने की तिथि के आधार पर निर्धारित होती है कि उस क्षेत्र में उनकी नियुक्ति की तिथि के आधार पर, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सीधे भारतीय रजिस्ट्रार के पास होने वाले कर्मचारियों से वरिष्ठ बन जाते हैं जबकि वे इस क्षेत्र में पदोन्नत हुए कर्मचारियों की तुलना में काफी देर के बाद आते हैं और उनका पाठ व्यवस्था में उन्हें पढ़ने की उच्च वेत से पाने की आवश्यकता पड़ने पर लेते हैं ?

यह संज्ञापन तथा पत्राचार विधि और कर्मचारी-संबंधी नियमों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुभाष चंद्र बोस) -

(क) जी नहीं सीमांत। केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा नियमावली, 1962 के अंतर्गत सहायक क्षेत्र में सीधे भर्ती किए गए और पदोन्नत हुए कर्मचारियों के बीच पदोन्नति पर विचार, उचित बट में सीधे भर्ती और पदोन्नति के लिए भारतीय न्याय विभागों के बाटे के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती है २ ३

(ख) सीधे भर्ती किए गए कर्मचारियों को के अनुसार वेतन कि उच्च निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, जबकि व्यक्तियों के द्वारा बरिष्ठता मिलती है और वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों से पहले ही उच्चतर बट में पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र हो जाते हैं। यदि पदोन्नत कर्मचारियों सीधे भर्ती के आधार पर ही बट बटन करने के पहले से ही सहायक के पदों पर स्थापना कर के नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

Profit earned by Government Textile Mills during 1978

8092. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sick textile mills taken over by Government have shown profit during 1978;

(b) if so, the name of the textile mills who have shown profits and the particulars of the other mills who have shown loss; and

(c) steps taken to increase their profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Out of 109 textile mills being run by the National Textile Corporation, 59 mills have shown profits while the remaining 50 have shown losses during the financial year 1978-79 (i.e. April to December, 1978). A list of such mills is attached.

(c) Some of the major steps taken to improve the working of the mills are:

(1) Modernisation/renovation of the machinery.

(2) Acceleration of labour rationalisation schemes.

(3) Bulk procurement of raw material on centralised basis.

(4) Diversification in the pattern of production.

(5) Improved marketing strategy.

Statement-I

Name of the Mills who have shown profit during the year 1978 (Financial year 1978-79—cumulative upto Dec. 1978)

N.T.C. (DP&R) Ltd., New Delhi

1. Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijaynagar.

2. Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar, N.T.C. (M.P.) Ltd., Indore.

3. Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.

N.T.C. (U.P.) Ltd., Kanpur

4. Muir Mills, Kanpur.

5. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur.

6. Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.

N.T.C. (S.M.) Ltd., Bombay

7. Barshi Textile Mills, Barshi, Distt. Sholapur.

8. New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.

9. Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay.

10. Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.

11. Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.

12. Dhule Textile Mills, Dhule.

13. Aurangabad Textile Mills, Bombay.

N.T.C. (M.N.) Ltd., Bombay

14. India United Mill—No. IV, Bombay.

15. India United Mills—No. V, Bombay.

16. R.S.R.G. Mohita Mills, Akola.

17. R.B.B.A. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Hinganghat.

18. Vidarbha Mills, Achalpur.

19. Model Mills Nagpur, Nagpur.

N.T.C. (Gujarat) Ltd., Ahmedabad

20. Rajkot Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Rajkot.

21. Patlad Textile Mills, Patlad.

22. Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills, Ahmedabad.

23. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

24. Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.

- 25 Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Bhavnagar
- 26 Rajnagar Textile Mills -
- 27 Ahmedabad (2 Units)
- 28 Viramgam Textile Mills Viramgam
- 29 New Manekchock Textile Mills, Ahmedabad
- 30 Humadri Textile Mills Ahmedabad
- N T C (Apkkan) Ltd Bangalore
- 31 Netha Spg and Wvg Mills Secunderabad
- 32 Natraj Spg and Wvg Mills Ahmedabad Distt. (A P)
- 33 Tirupathi Cotton Mills Renigunta
- 34 Shree Yallamma Cotton Woollen and Silk Mills Davangere
- 35 Kerala Laxmi Mills Trichur
- 36 Vijaymohini Mills Trivandrum.
- 37 Cannanore Spg and Wvg Mills, Mahe
- 38 Allagappa Textile Mills, Trichur
- 39 Parvathi Mills Quilon
- 40 Mahboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills, Gulbarga
- 41 Adoni Cotton Mills Adoni.
- N T C (TN&P) Ltd Coimbatore
- 42 Om Parashakti Mills Coimbatore
- 43 Cambodia Mills Coimbatore
- 44 Krishnaveni Textile Mills, Coimbatore
- 45 Sri Rangavilas Gng Spg and Wvg Mills Peelamendu P O Coimbatore
- 46 Pankaja Mills Coimbatore
- 47 Pioneer Spinners, Ramnad Distt
- 48 Balarama Varma Textiles, Tirunelveli Distt
- 49 Kaleswarar Mills B Unit Ramnad Distt.
- 50 Coimbatore Murugan Mills Coimbatore
- 51 Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore
- 52 Kaleswarar Mills A Unit Coimbatore

- 53 Coimbatore Spg and Wvg Mill Coimbatore
- 54 Sri Sarada Mills, Coimbatore
- 55 Shri Bharati Mills Pondicherry Managed Units
- 56 Udaipur Cotton Mills Pratapnagar (Udaipur)
- 57 Swadeshi Cotton Mills Pondicherry
- 58 Swadeshi Cotton Mills Naini Allahabad
- 59 Swadeshi Cotton Mills Maunath Bhanjan, Distt Azamgarh (UP)

Statement II

Name of the Mills who have incurred loss during the year 1978 (Financial year 1978-79—cumulative upto Dec, 1978)

N T C (DP&P) Ltd New Delhi

- 1 Dayal Bagh Spg and Wvg Mills, Amritsar
- 2 Suraj Textile Mills Malout Punjab
- 3 Ajudhia Textile Mills Azadpur Delhi
- 4 Mahalaxmi Mills Beawar
- 5 Edward Mills Beawar
- 6 Panipat Woollen Mills Kharar

N T C (M P) Ltd Indore

- 7 Hira Mills Ujjain
- 8 Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Indore
- 9 New Bhoopal Textile Mills Bhopal
- 10 Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Rajnandgaon (M P)

- 11 Indore Malwa United Mills Indore
 - 12 Kalyanmal Mills Indore
- N T C (U P) Ltd Kanpur
- 13 Shri Vikram Cotton Mills Lucknow

- 14 Bijli Cotton Mills Hathras

N T C (S M) Ltd Bombay

- 15 Apollo Textile Mills Bombay
- 16 Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay

17. Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.
18. Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
- N. T. C. (M N.) Ltd, Bombay
19. Idia United Mills, Dye-works, Bombay.
20. India United Mills—No. 1. Bombay.
21. India United Millins - No 2, Bombay.
22. India United Mills No 3, Bombay.
23. Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola.
- N.T.C. (APKK&M) Ltd, Bangalore.
24. Anantapur Cotton Mills, Tadapatri
25. Cannanore Spg, & Wvg. Mills Cannanore.
26. Mysore Spg & Mfg Mills, Bangalore.
27. Minerva Mills, Bangalore
28. Azamjahi Mills, Warrangal.
- N.T.C. (WBARO) Ltd., Calcutta.
29. Bengal Textile Mills, Cossimbazar
30. Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra, Distt, Hooghly.
31. Arati Cotton Mills, Howrah.
32. Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg, Mills, Unit No. 2, Nataganj, District Nadia.
33. Kanoria Industries (Cotton Mills Section), Hooghly,
34. Sodepore Cotton Mills. Sodepure
35. Associated Industries (Assam), Chandrapur, District Kamrup
36. Bihar Co-op Spg. & Wvg, Mills, Mokameh.
37. Orissa Cotton Mills, Cuttack
38. Central Cotton Mills, Howrah
39. Bengal Fine Spg & Wvg. Mills, Unit No. 1. Kannagar, District Hooghly.
40. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Cotton Mills, Serampore District Hooghly

41. Shree Mahalaxmi Mills, Polta,
42. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore.
43. Befigara Cotton Mills, Sodepore P.O. Sukeher
44. Jyoti Weaving Factory, Patipukur, Calcutta.
45. Gaya Cotton & Jute Jute Mills, Gaya
46. Mahindra Mills, Cossimbazar
- Managed Units
47. Raebareilly Textile Mills. Raebareilly (UP)
48. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Juhl, Kanpur (UP)
49. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
50. Atherton (West) Mills, Anwarganj, Kanpur.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई मामलों की जांच

6093 श्री हनुमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या यह पक्षी यह बताने की हवा बैठे कि घरेलू, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने जितने व्यक्ति, वर्गान्तर्गत और मृतकों की जांच की और इसके परिणामस्वरूप जितने मामले दायर किए गए, जितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

यह मतलब क्या मान्य, विधि और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. डी. शर्मा): अगस्त, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच/अन्वेषण किए गए 2595 मामलों में 5773 व्यक्ति (राजपत्रित स्तर के 2312 सरकारी कर्मचारियों, सराजपत्रित स्तर के 1761 सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा 1700 गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों सहित) और 388 कम्पनियाँ/संगठन घटित हुए हैं।

छानबीन/जांच के परिणामस्वरूप 620 मामले न्यायालयों में दायर किए गए थे।

28-2-79 को विधि के अनुसार केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा छानबीन/जांच किए गए 2595 मामलों में से 713 मामले अभी भी केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के पास लम्बित पड़े हैं।

इसके लम्बित रहने के कुछ प्रमुख कारण निम्नलिखित हैं —

(क) छानबीन किए गए मामलों का अतिरिक्त स्वरूप का होता है।

(ख) कुछ मामलों के विस्तृत क्षेत्र पर फैले होने के कारण उनको जांच पड़ताल के लिए

काफ़ी बड़ी सख्या में गवाहियों और दस्तावेजों की जांच आवश्यक होना ।

(ग) मंत्रिपरिषद् विभागों से दस्तावेजों को प्राप्त करने में समय का लगाना ।

(घ) सन्देशास्पद दस्तावेजों के सरकारी जाच कर्ता प्रगल्भी विभाग विशेषण आदि जैसे विभागों को राय देने में समय का लगाना ।

(ङ) प्रमियोजन के लिए मंत्रिपरिषद् विभागों से सन्देश देने में समय का लगाना ।

(च) कुछ मामलों में सैद्धीय प्रत्येकन ब्यूरो को छानबीन पर गवाहियों द्वारा स्वयं आयेको तथा प्रारम्भ व्याख्या का जारी किया जाना ।

Self sufficiency in Raw Materials

6094 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered proposals to make country self sufficient in regard to the production

of certain raw materials during the Sixth five year plan period and

(b) if so details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) and (b) Continued progress towards self reliance is one of the basic objective of the National Development Strategy outlined in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83. In accordance with this strategy consistently with other objectives such as removal of unemployment, rapid growth of the economy etc. Government aims at achieving self sufficiency to the extent possible in respect of items of raw materials/intermediates which are being imported at present. The projections given in the Draft Plan for the domestic output for certain of the above items are given below —

| Item | Unit | 1977-79 (actuals) | Projected domestic output 1982-83 |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Saleable steel | Mill tonnes | 7.66 | 11.8 |
| Fertilizer Nitrogen | Million tonnes | 2.01 | 4.1 |
| Fertilizer P ₂ O ₅ | Million tonnes | 0.07 | 1.1 |
| Crude Petroleum | Million tonnes | 10.73 | 18.00 |
| Vegetable oils | Lakh tonnes | 31.60 | 39.38 |
| Foodgrains | Million tonnes | 125.60 | 140.48 to 144.4 |
| Sugarcane | Million tonnes | 181.60 | 188.0 |
| Raw cotton | Lakh bales (of 170 Kg each) | 71.00 | 81.50 to 92.50 |
| Jute & Mesta | Lakh bales (of 180 Kg each) | 71.22 | 82.60 |
| Oilseeds (major) | Lakh tonnes | 83.30 | 112 to 115 |
| Cement | Million tonnes | 19.30 | 29-30 |

The Draft Plan contains appropriate proposal for the purposes of achieving the targets of output mentioned above.

The reduction level will be adequate to meet our requirements in respect of foodgrains, sugarcane, cotton and jute, only marginal imports are envisaged in respect of cement and steel. In view of the need to con-

serve our non renewable resources and taking into account the needs of capital from competing sectors, the Draft Plan does not aim at self sufficiency by 1982-83 in commodities like aluminium, coking coal and fertilisers. Established sources of crude oil are not as yet adequate for aiming at self sufficiency in this sector though the reliance on imports is being reduced.

Merger of M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. with Centron Industrial Alliance Pvt. Ltd.

6095. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Brooke Bond India Ltd., a foreign majority multinational company and a large house have sought merger with Centron Industrial Alliance Pvt. Ltd.;

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction thereto,

(c) whether Government will consider the merger proposal even after the foreign majority company dilutes its foreign equity to 40 per cent under FERA, and

(d) whether this will not be in violation of Government Industrial Policy under which foreign investment is not allowed as per Government Guide lines and will it not result in back door entry of an MRTP company and multinational company in a non-priority and non-essential industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Specified Authority constituted under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act 1961 had received an application from M/s Brooke Bond India Limited for recommendation of amalgamation of M/s Centron Industrial Alliance Pvt. Ltd. to the Central Government for the purpose of Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Specified Authority informed the applicant company that they regretted their inability to recommend their scheme to the Central Government for the purpose of section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as the scheme of amalgamation was linked with the foreign equity dilution under FERA. The applicant company were advised that if after dilution of foreign equity, to level not exceeding 40 per cent, they were still interested in the proposed amalgamation, they might submit a fresh application to the specified Authority.

(d) Fresh application, if and when received, will be considered by the

Specified Authority as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Amalgamation will also be considered by the Government under provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act, 1969.

Steps to Improve Law and Order in Metropolitan Cities

8096. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to improve the law and order situation so that women in the capital as well as other metropolitan cities could move freely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): According to the Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, the problem does not exist in the cities of Ahmedabad, Greater Bombay and Madras. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and the Delhi Administration have taken several precautionary measures to improve the law and order situation in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Kanpur and Delhi. These include intensive day and night patrolling, police bandobust on the occasions of festivals and other important functions; posting of police pickets in affected areas, particularly near women's colleges/hostels, cinema houses, bus stops and temples; surveillance over known criminals, formation of vigilance squads to check eve teasing; booking the culprits under appropriate sections of law, etc. Information in respect of cities of Calcutta and Bangalore is awaited from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में गुंडागर्दी

6097. श्री बजरंगनाथ हेमराज जैन : क्या मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञान है कि नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में गुंडागर्दी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इसकी रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विवरण

गुजरात राज्य की वर्ष 1978 में प्र-देव हिमाही में विदेशी सेंट के आधुनिक तथा प्रेरित की गई माया
दमनि वाला विवरण

लाख बी० टन में

| क्र.सं. | आवृत्ति | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| | मूल | तदर्थ | योग | प्रमाण |
| निमाही 1/1978 | 3 750 | | 3 750 | 3 75 |
| निमाही 2/1978 | 3 375 | 0 375 | 3 750 | 4 13 |
| निमाही 3/1978 | 3 375 | 0 375 | 3 750 | 3 87 |
| निमाही 4/1978 | 3 375 | | 3 375 | 3,94 |
| योग | 13 875 | 0 750 | 14 625 | 15 69 |

Anti-national Activities of Foreign Missionaries in Tripura

6101. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports of anti national activities of certain foreign missionaries operating in the State of Tripura,

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take to curb the anti-national activities of such missionaries,

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the Chief Minister of Tripura, and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a)
There is at present no foreign mis-
sionary in Tripura,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Effect of the Reports of the Resignations of Central Ministers

6102 SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleas-
ed to state

(a) whether Government are aware that repeated reports in the recent past about resignations of Ministers of the Government of India have contributed to shake the confidence of the public in the Administration; and

(b) whether Government propose to frame a code of conduct to provide that Ministers who intend to resign should submit their resignation to the Prime Minister in writing and should also inform Government at the earliest opportunity in keeping with principle of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Reports in the press about resignations of Union Ministers are invariably speculative. In a democracy Press cannot be restrained from publishing such reports. Nor does Government think that such reports tend to shake the confidence of the public in the administration.

(b) A well established convention requires that a Minister who wishes to resign submits his resignation in writing to the Prime Minister. It is not therefore considered necessary to frame any Code of Conduct for this purpose.

Discontinuation of Central Subsidy Scheme

6103 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to discontinue the Central Subsidy Scheme for promoting industrialization of backward areas

(b) if so what are the reasons for the proposed discontinuation and whether it would not adversely affect backward regions and

(c) whether Government do not feel that it is necessary to extend the Central Subsidy Scheme to more growth centres in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) A National Committee on Backward Areas has recently been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, formerly Member Planning Commission to examine various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified. The recommendations of this Committee are awaited.

Alleged Mismanagement in Amlai Paper Mill

6104 SHRI SHARAD YADAV Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Janyuz dated the 8th January 1979 published from Delhi about the mismanagement in the Amlai Paper Mill and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government so far for taking over the mill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) As there has been and is likely to be a fall in the volume of production of M/s Orient Paper and Industries Ltd. Amlai (Madhya Pradesh) and as it being managed in a manner detrimental to the industry and to public interest Government has appointed a Commission on 27.3.79 under Section 15 of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act 1951 to make an investigation into the circumstances of the cases and submit a report to the Government.

Facilities to Freedom Fighters and their Families

6105 SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to provide some more special facilities to the Freedom Fighters and their families in connection with the reservation of seats in the Educational Institutions, reservation in the employment issuing centres for Petrol Pumps, Cooking Gas Agencies and also tourist permits, etc.

(b) whether Government have made some provision in the budgets of different Ministries for the economic development of the Freedom Fighters and their families

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that due to some technical difficulties a large number of real freedom fighters specially in the rural areas face difficulties in availing the benefits of Political Pensions and other facilities and

(d) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The nature of technical difficulties have not been spelt out. However, before availing the benefit of Central pension as a freedom fighter, every applicant has to fulfil the eligibility conditions laid down in the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme 1972. In case such a person is unable to produce acceptable evidence, such as co-prisoner's certificate. After pension is sanctioned, if any person finds any difficulty in actual drawal of his pension through the treasury, his representation will lie to the district authorities concerned.

The responsibility for the grant and execution of relief and rehabilitation facilities to the freedom fighters is primarily that of the State Governments.

Communication Facilities in Tribal Border Areas

6106 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(c) the details of the schemes indicating the length of additional roads to be laid, and

(d) the number and percentage of villages in each of these States not connected with roads as at present and how many of them would be provided with proper road connections under the annual plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(a) Outlays for roads in 1977-80

| | Rs lakhs |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Meghalaya | 550 |
| Mizoram | 400 |
| Manipur | 557 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 600 |
| Nagaland | 640 |

In addition to the above outlays, road programmes will be supplemented under NEC (Rs 1000 lakhs) and Border Roads organisation

| | Kms. |
|---------------------------|------|
| Meghalaya | 150 |
| Mizoram | 144 |
| Manipur | 160 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 120 |
| Nagaland | 154 |

(a) whether Government have since considered it necessary and desirable to take up the issue of increasing numbers of Bangladeshi Nationals into the neighbouring States like Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal,

(b) whether a proposal of this nature has since been communicated to Government by N E C (North Eastern Council), and

(c) if so steps taken in this direction and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) The Government of India has been seized of the problem. This matter was discussed in this House on the 19th March, 1979, in response to a Calling Attention Notice and was also the subject matter of a Starred Question No 59 which was answered in this House on the 22nd February, 1979. For variety of reasons illegal infiltration has been going on since the partition of the country from Bangladesh (erstwhile East Pakistan) into the neighbouring States like Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and West Bengal. To consider adequacy of existing measures and to examine what further steps are necessary to check infiltration the Chairman of the North Eastern Council held a meeting on the 14th February 1979, with the Chief Ministers/Ministers concerned of the North Eastern States, as well as the Administrators of the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Suggestions which emerged out of the meeting are under examination.

Government of India has however, being taking steps to check such infiltration. Patrolling along the international borders has been intensified and strict vigilance is being maintained along our borders. As and when infiltrators are intercepted or detected they are pushed back. Certain administrative measures including the application of the

Foreigners Protected Areas orders 1958 and the Foreigners Restricted Areas Order 1963 has been taken to check illegal infiltration into the States. The Government of India have also sanctioned some staff for Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Tripura for locating, identifying and deporting the Bangladesh infiltrators. The matter has also been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh.

Integral Articulated Bus-Ikarus 281

6108 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an integral articulated bus-Ikarus 281 has recently been handed over to the Delhi Transport Corporation for evaluation tests,

(b) if so whether it has already undergone similar tests in Bombay for a fortnight, and

(c) if so the details thereof?

10-5-78 को पूछे गये प्रश्न सख्या 7460 और 9827 सबधी भाषाभाषियों को पूरा करने हेतु ससद पुस्तकालय में रखी जायेंगी। यह समझा गया है कि इस जानकारी को एकत्र करने में लगने वाले परिश्रम के अनुकूल फल नहीं निवलेगा।

(घ) तथा (ग) जानकारी, जिस सीमा जनहित में होगी तथा नियम के वाणिज्यिक हित के प्रतिकूल नहीं होगी, एकत्र की जाएगी और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिस्र द्वारा कथित की बिजो

6115. श्री हुसम चन्द बटवाल . क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अगस्त, 1978 के सार्वजनिक प्रश्न सख्या 437 के सबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर 1978 की अवधि के दौरान वर्ष बार, महीने बार और पार्षदवार, मेसर्स बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिस्र द्वारा उपयुक्त में घाले जाना बपड़ा और निर्यात किया जाने वाला बपड़ा भ्रमण चलाने कितनी मात्रा में, कितने मूल्य का और किस किस का बेचा गया था,

(ख) निर्यात किये जाने वाले बपड़ों के बारे में नियम की तारीख बार और पार्षदवार कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया था, कितनी राशि का भुगतान अभी किया जाना है और इस भुगतान की वसूली के लिये क्या बाधवादी का गई है क्या कुछ राशि का भुगतान बढ़े खर्च में ढाल दिये गए हैं यदि हां, तो पार्षदवार इसकी राशि कितनी है,

(ग) क्या एम० पी० एन० डी० सी० की निर्यात प्रयोजनों के लिये कुछ ऐजेंसियों को बेचा गया बपड़ा वापस लेना पड़ा था भयंका यह बपड़ा बेचा नहीं जा सका था भयंका पार्षद इसके लिये भुगतान नहीं कर सकी थी, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पार्षदवार इस प्रकार कितना बपड़ा धारण किया गया था और क्या इन पर 6% प्रशिक्षण की छूट की अनुमति दी गई थी, यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मासने में इस कारण नियम द्वारा कितनी राशि भरा की गई थी।

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद शर्मा) . (क) अधिकारी जानकारी उदात्तमो में प्राप्त हैं जो दिनांक 10-4-1978 और 10-5-1978 को पूछे गए प्रश्न सं० क्रमशः 7460 तथा 9827 सबधी भाषाभाषियों को पूरा करने

हेतु ससद के पुस्तकालय में रखे जाएंगे। यह पाया गया है कि इस जानकारी को इकट्ठा करने में निहित प्रयास प्राप्त होने बात परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगी।

(ख), (ग) तथा (घ) जानकारी जिस सीमा तक जनहित में होगी तथा नियम के वाणिज्यिक हित के प्रतिकूल नहीं होगी, एकत्र की जाएगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Men and Material for Narora Atomic Power Station

6116 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) what will be the main materials to be consumed by Narora Atomic Station in Bulandshahr District of Uttar Pradesh and whether all of them will be available within the country or some of them will have to be imported from abroad,

(b) how many people will get employment in this Atomic Station when completed, and

(c) what advantages will be derived by the nation from Narora Atomic Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) While cost of the equipment and material required for construction will be indigenous, some special raw material specialised equipment and components shall have to be imported. Fuel required for the Station will be fabricated from natural uranium which is available in the country. Heavy water required as moderator and coolant is also expected to be met from indigenous production.

(b) The station, when operational, will employ about 1500 persons

(c) On commissioning, the two units at Narora will generate 470 MW of electrical power and will bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the state of U.P. and North-east Regional Electrical system.

Giving of Atomic or Electronic know-how to Foreign Countries

6117. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether our country is giving atomic or electronic know-how to foreign countries;

(b) if so, what are details of those know-how and which countries are taking it; and

(c) what advantages our country is getting by imparting such know-how to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Under the bilateral cooperation agreements with friendly countries in the field of peaceful utilisation of atomic energy or electronics there has so far been no transfer of technology.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

विमर्शक फायवर का प्रयोग करने से कपड़ा मिलों को छूट

6118. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या कपड़ा मिलों को 10 प्रतिशत विमर्शक फायवर के अनिवार्य उपयोग से छूट देने, रुई का हटाकर करने की समय सीमा को बढ़ाने, और उत्पादन से तीसरे रुई प्राप्त कर के लिए मिलों को अतिमान्य व्याज दरों पर ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सभी निर्णयों पर की गयी कार्यवाही का ज्वारा क्या है और ऐसी कार्यवाही कब की गई?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद दास) (क) तथा (ख). सरकार ने मिलों द्वारा कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक रुई सूती रेशम के इस्तेमाल किए जाने संबंधी लगाए गए प्रतिबंध को वापस ले लिया है। मिलों द्वारा रखे जाने वाले रुई के भंडार की स्वीकृति सीमा भी बढ़ा दी गई है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने प्राण जानकारी के अनुसार ऋण की सीमाओं में भी उचित समजन किया गया है ताकि बड़ी हुई हटाकर सीमा का पता चले किन्तु व्याज की दरों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा कपास का खरीदा जाना

6119. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय रुई निगम ने वर्ष 1979 में हे कपास की कितनी गांठें खरीदी हैं,

(ख) अब तक कपास की कितनी गांठें राज्यवार, खरीदी जा चुकी हैं और शेष गांठें अब तक खरीदी जायेंगी, और

(ग) किसानों को कपास का उचित मूल्य दिलाया जाता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई और नियमित की गई योजनाओं का (जोरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद दास) (क) भारतीय रुई निगम का विचार है कि वह वर्ष 1978-79 के साल कपास सीमा में लगभग 15 लाख रुई की गांठों की खरीद करे।

(ख) भारतीय रुई निगम ने अब तक 7.38 लाख रुई की गांठों की खरीद की है जिसका राज्यवार ज्वारा निम्न प्रकार है -

| राज्य | खरीदी गई गांठें
(लाख गांठों में) |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| पंजाब | 1.94 |
| हरियाणा | 0.77 |
| राजस्थान | 1.03 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 0.61 |
| मध्यप्रदेश | 0.77 |
| गुजरात | 1.21 |
| छत्तीसगढ़ | 0.34 |
| कर्नाटक | 0.38 |
| तमिलनाडु | 0.33 |
| | 7.38 |

ममी कई उत्पादन सामग्री में कई की सीर
प्रतिन प्रतीत की जा रही है तथा यह तब तक
की जाती रहेगी जब तक प्रविष्टि राज्य में इन
वस्तु का योग्य रहेगा ।

(ग) सरकार ने उचित स्तर पर कई के
सूचना को बनाए रखने का सुनिश्चन करने हेतु
निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं —

(क) भारतीय कई नियम की सुविधा को
बढ़ाना और कई का वफादारी बनाने व राष्ट्रीय
वस्तु नियम की मिली को कई की बिबी करने
हेतु नियम द्वारा देश में यह दिशाने पर प्रतीत
करना ,

(ख) मालोयन करने मिला की भव्यता को
बढ़ाना ,

(ग) देशी कई उत्पादकों का प्रतिन करने
विशेष में कई का प्रयास न करने का निर्णय
लेना ,

(घ) पुराने भव्यता बना कई प्रतिन 3 5
लाख रुपये के बराबर स्तर पर कई का निर्माण करना ,

(ङ) बनाव दली कई सुचारु कई की
प्रोत्तन तथा दली निर्माण का निर्णय करना ,

(च) सुधी वस्तु मियों द्वारा 10% मानक
निमित्त देश का उपयोग करने सहित काव्युती बन
की होगा ,

(छ) विविध स्तर पर प्रसारण सुविधा
सुचारु तथा दली स्तर पर प्रसारण का
उत्पादन सुविधा की होगा ।

Giving subsidy to Karnataka

(c) If so Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a)
Under the Scheme of Central Invest-
ment Subsidy industrial units set up
in selected backward districts/areas
are eligible to an outright grant/sub-
sidy

(b) and (c) Raichur Mysore and
Dharwar districts of Karnataka have
been selected for the purpose of Cen-
tral Investment Subsidy Scheme. Re-
cently the Government of Karnataka
has submitted a proposal for declaring
40 taluks of 19 districts as eligible for
investment subsidy. Instead of 3 dis-
tricts as at present. It has not been
possible to agree to this proposal,
because it represents a deviation from
the decision of the National Develop-
ment Council Committee on the basis
of which the selection of districts/
areas for Capital Investment Subsidy
benefit has been made.

Government have recently constitu-
ted a National Committee on Backward
Areas under the Chairmanship of Shri
B Sivaraman Member, Planning Com-
mission to examine the validity of the
various concepts of backwardness
underlying the definitions in use for
present policy purposes and recommend
the criteria by which backward areas
should be identified.

Directors' Report for the year 1977 to manufacture Card Board Boxes and market those to consumers at 20 paise per box, and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to ask WIMCO to reduce its wholesale rates to the level of the rates of cottage sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) In their Annual Report for the year 1977, M/s. WIMCO have stated that the company has installed a machine at Ambarnath for the manufacture of printed card board skillets which will result in saving of soft wood. They have also stated that as card board is more expensive than wooden veneers, the new match boxes will have to be marketed at a somewhat higher price.

(b) No, Sir

Call for Tenders for purchase of controlled Cloth for NTC

6122. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had called for tenders with regard to the purchases of controlled cloth from N.T.C. Mills and as well as mills in private sectors;

(b) if so, the names of the mills whose tenders were accepted,

(c) how much controlled cloth was purchased from NTC mills and mills in private sector during the course of the year; and

(d) what was the amount of subsidy paid to the NTC Mills and mills in private sector towards the purchase

of controlled cloth during the course of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Under the new controlled cloth scheme in operation from 1st October, 1978, 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth is to be procured every quarter from National Textile Corporation Mills as well as from private sector mills and distributed through National Cooperative Consumers' Federation. The operational arrangements envisage assignment of specific quantities for production in National Textile Corporation Mills and procurement of residual quantities from private sector mills on the basis of bids, procurement prices, in any case, not exceeding production cost of National Textiles Corporation which themselves are subject to verification by the Finance Ministry. Any shortfall in the quantities offered by private sector mills is additionally assigned to National Textile Corporation Mills.

During the period October, 1979 to March, 1979, 40.25 million sq. metres of controlled cloth has been accepted from private sector mills on the basis of bids and 159.75 million sq. metres has been assigned for production in National Textile Corporation Mills. The names of the private sector mills are given in the statement attached. Since consumer is to be supplied controlled cloth at prices without any increase, the gap between consumer price levels and the procurement price levels is being covered by subsidy through National Cooperative Consumers' Federation. As on 31-3-1979, an amount of about Rs. 14.3 crores has been given to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation by way of reimbursement of subsidy to National Textile Corporation Mills and private sector mills in respect of procurement of controlled cloth from 1.10.1978.

(b) whether Government have verified the usefulness of this gadget, if so, with what result;

(c) whether this Solar Heater will be manufactured for commercial use and when; and

(d) what are the plans of Government to carry out research for utilization of Solar Energy for peaceful purpose and domestic use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Research and Development for harnessing Solar Energy for variety of purposes is being undertaken under the auspices of the Department of science & Technology not only at the Indian Institute of Technology but also at other research organisations such as; the national laboratories, in public sector undertakings universities etc. The R&D work has resulted in the successful prototype development of solar heating devices viz., solar dryers for certain agricultural products and solar water and space heating systems for domestic and medium scale applications

(b) Field testing of certain solar heating devices such as: solar dryers and hot water systems, is currently underway. Preliminary results are encouraging but more detailed studies are being undertaken to assess the techno-economic aspects.

(c) New technologies of this nature take considerable time before reaching the stage of commercialisation for extensive application, the latter being the objective.

(d) Utilisation of Solar Energy for a wide range of applications, with special emphasis on its use in rural areas, has been given high priority by Government. Organised Research and Development, with significant

financial inputs provided by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), have led to the successful prototype development of solar energy devices such as: Solar dryers for certain agricultural products; solar water and space heating systems for domestic and medium scale applications; solar-energised desalination plant; solar photovoltaic cells and modules etc.

2 Studies have been initiated for assessing the techno-economic feasibility of solar drying of a variety of agricultural and food products; as well as in Industry (particularly yarn drying and in chemical process industries) A project for design and development of a solar-powered Cold Storage Unit, using absorption refrigeration, nearing completion. Laboratory scale R&D work has successfully resulted in the fabrication of Solar Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and panels for direct conversion of Solar Energy into electricity. Further R&D work is planned in this area, especially to make photovoltaic systems cost-effective for application in rural areas (for community lighting, radio and TV, for obtaining drinking water supply and micro-irrigation). An experimental Solar Thermal Power Plant for generation of electricity has been installed jointly by BHEL and IIT (Madras) with technical cooperation from FRG. A project for the design, development, and fabrication of a solar-powered water pumping system is being undertaken by BHEL in collaboration with FRG. The programme of intensified R&D work in solar energy also covers laboratory scale experiments for redevelopment of Polycrystalline Solar Cells, MOS Solar Cells, selective coatings and paints for solar collector systems etc

3 Various programmes are underway to explore the utilisation of agricultural residues or biomass to provide renewable energy resources for the future; here solar energy is made use of through photosynthesis and the

biological chain Two international symposia were held recently on (1) The Biological Applications of Solar Energy at Madurai and (2) Marine Algae of the Indian Ocean Region at Bhavnagar. DST has constituted a National Steering Committee to examine, identify and formulate R&D programmes related to production of fuels from biomass. The Committee is looking into recommendations of these two international symposia and on research proposals related to microbial production of fuels from biomass. It is also studying proposals relating to the production and utilisation of energy crops.

Special Meeting of Planning Commission at Calcutta

6125 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to have a special meeting of the Planning Commission in Calcutta for the proper appraisal of the socio-economic problems of the State of West Bengal and

(b) if so whether such meeting has since been held and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) and (b) There is no intention of holding a special meeting of the Planning Commission in Calcutta. The Deputy Chairman and/or Members of the Planning Commission during their visits to the States, discuss the State problems with the State Governments. Recently the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission visited Calcutta and held discussions with the West Bengal Chief Minister and other Ministers.

Campaign against Cow Slaughter in West Bengal

6126 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the move by the Akhil Bharat Krishi Goseva Sangh to conduct a

campaign in West Bengal on the issue of Cow slaughter,

(b) if so, whether the matter was discussed in the last meeting of the leaders of the political parties represented in the Parliament and the Chief Minister called by the Prime Minister in December, 1973,

(c) whether Government of West Bengal and Kerala have already communicated their views regarding this campaign and

(d) whether the Prime Minister would advise the Sangh to desist from such campaign in the larger interest of communal harmony and law and order in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) Yes Sir

(b) The question of imposing a total ban on cow slaughter was discussed in the meeting of the leaders of Opposition Parties and the Chief Ministers held on 17-12-1978 in New Delhi, which was presided over by the Prime Minister.

(c) The Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have already communicated their views regarding the imposition of a total ban on cow slaughter in the respective States.

(d) The Sangh is a voluntary organisation which is known for its non-violent approach. It is not felt that the Sangh would encourage violence or create a law and order problem. There is therefore no question of the Prime Minister advising them to stop their peaceful activities.

राज्यों को सीमेंट के कोटे में हमी

6129 श्री सुभाष साहू क्या वजह से यह बजट को हटा कर दे रहे हैं ?

(क) क्या वेद सरकार उम्मीदों को उनकी राह के अनुसार वजह से सीमेंट मन्दाई नहीं कर रही है ?

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1978 में राज्यों का सीमेंट कोटा बढ़ा दिया गया था और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, श्री

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्यों को उनकी मांग के अनुसार सीमेंट का कोटा आवंटित करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्भो प्रसाद यादव) : (क) तथा (ख). वर्ष 1978 की चतुर्थ तिमाही (अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर) में जो राज्य वाइथमन नहीं थे, उनके आवंटन में 10 प्रतिशत की कमी की गई थी ताकि बाइ-प्रोडक्ट राज्यों के लिए आवंटन की प्रतिशत व्यवस्था की जा सके जो राज्य बाइ-प्रोडक्ट नहीं थे, उन्होंने इस कटीनी की स्वेच्छा से स्वीकार कर लिया था।

(ग) चूकि सीमेंट की मांग सीमेंट की उपलब्धता से अधिक है, इसलिए पिछले सम्पूर्ण मांग को पूरा करना संभव नहीं है। किन्तु आगामी तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून 1979) में सीमेंट की सभावित प्रतिशत उपलब्ध मात्रा को देखते हुए, सभी राज्यों के आवंटन में पिछली तिमाही की तुलना में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश की स्थापना के लिए अनुदान

6130. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार आदिवासी जिलों के औद्योगिक रूप में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र घोषित करे हैं और इन जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए अनुदानों हेतु प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(ग) उन प्रस्ताव में उल्लिखित जिलों की सूची और नाम क्या है ?

प्रभावित जिला प्रभावित जिला

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (11) मुर्ना | (15) रायसम |
| (12) रायगढ़ | (16) निधीनी |
| (13) रायपुर | (17) सिद्धी |
| (14) राजनगाव | (18) मुरगुजा |

राज्य सरकार की, जनजातीय उप-योजना में शामिल किये गये जिलों में से निम्नलिखित जिले/क्षेत्र 15 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय निवेश राजमहायत्ता योजना पाने के भी हकदार हैं -

प्रभावित जिला प्रभावित जिला

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) बिलामपुर | (6) रायगढ़ |
| (2) शार | (7) रायपुर |
| (3) धाबुघा | (8) रतनाम |
| (4) अरगौन | (8) सिद्धी |
| (5) मुर्ना | (10) मुरगुजा |

अक्तूबर 1975 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय निवेश राजमहायत्ता योजना प्रारंभ करने योग्य अनिश्चित क्षेत्रों का चयन करने के निम्न एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था। विचार करने के बाद योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया कि राज्य में से औद्योगिक वृद्धि से पिछड़ा हुआ या अन्यथा घोषित किये गये जिलों में से चुने जाने वाले जिलों/क्षेत्रों की सूची के बारे में स्वीकृत मानदंडों से अलग हटना संभव नहीं होगा। अगस्त/सितम्बर, 1978 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय निवेश राजमहायत्ता योजना के निम्न वर्गों के जिले तथा विदिगा जिले के वर्गोदा विकास ग्रंथ को शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे थे किन्तु उन्हें स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि उनमें स्वीकृत मानदंडों से अलग हटना पड़ता।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) In case of vacancies filled or prompt on the basis of seniority subject to fitness in all appointments to Group A Group B Group C and Group D (former Class I Class II Class III and Class IV) services there is reservation of 15 per cent and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. But in case of those filled by selection reservations at the above percentages extend only to the lowest rung of Group A (Class I) services/grades. In promotion by selection to posts within Group A (Class I) which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2250/- per month or less (in the revised scale) there is no reservation but the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn would be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

(b) The information will be collected from the various Ministries/Departments and laid on the Table of the House.

Facilities to Arrested Satyagrahis in Andaman Islands

6132 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether 62 Satyagrahis including women were arrested at Rangat Andaman Islands 1000 hrs. on 21st February shifted for Mayabunder at 13.15 hrs. and reached at Mayabunder at 15.30 hrs. were not provided food either at Rangat or Mayabunde and all persons were asked to stay at open air space on muddy ground for 24 hrs. and detainees were compelled to make bed with jungle leaves and spent entire night in utter cold weather and

(b) if so what action Government contemplate to take against the responsible officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration arrested 62 persons on 21.2.1979 when they were picketing at the gates of the Tehsil and Block Development offices at Rangat and were not allowing the staff to attend to their official duties.

2 The arrested persons were provided food at about 12.00 hours by a local political party before they were sent at about 12.45 hours by a truck to Mayabunder which is about 75 Kms from Rangat.

3 On arrival at Mayabunder at about 15.30 hours they were immediately produced before the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class. Since the arrested persons refused to go on bail or personal bonds they were remanded to judicial custody till 7.3.1979. They were however released on 28.2.1979.

4 The undertrials were brought to the judicial lock up at Mayabunder at about 17.30 hrs. Dinner was served to them immediately.

5 The undertrials were accommodated in the judicial lock up building at Mayabunder. It is not true that they were asked to make beds with jungle leaves. Since bed sheets were not available to be given to such a large number of undertrials tarpaulins were arranged and supplied to them.

Proposal to build a Powerful Nuclear Accelerator

6135 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to build a powerful nuclear accelerator and

(b) if so the details in respect of the feasibility, location, cost and utility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee has been constituted to go into the details.

Utilization of Funds for Research and Development

6134 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state,

(a) the reasons for not utilising the funds provided for Research and Development during the year 1978-79;

(b) the reasons for not investing the funds provided in the Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd., and

(c) what would be the impact of non-utilisation of the funds as above on the planning of various schemes and projects under this head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Out of the total funds of Rs. 475 lakhs provided for R&D during the year 1978-79, a total of Rs. 80 lakhs could not be utilised for the following reasons:

- (i) Projects with a total outlay of about Rs. 220 lakhs, for which an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs had been earmarked when the Annual Plan for 1978-79 was submitted, were either rejected or deferred by the Technology Development Council and the National Radar Council, the two subsidiary bodies of the Commission through which the Department of Electronics's R&D projects are undertaken.

- (ii) Some of the requests for releases received from project

executing groups in both public sector companies, government laboratories and higher educational institutes during February/March 1979 are being held back for actual releases in April/May 1979 as it was certain that even if the money were released it would not be spent by March 31, 1979.

- (iii) The scheme of liberalised import policy for R&D institutions under which the import can be done directly on OGL has been approved for only one year in the first instance. In view of this, for some of the projects, the project executives found it difficult to raise funds for the last three months of the financial year as the payments for all these have to be made within the financial year.

(b) Under-utilisation of funds on the Semiconductor Complex Ltd has been due to the delays in the selection of the chief executive and the constitution of the Board of Directors, in the absence of which major investment decision could not be taken.

(c) R&D projects financed by the Department of Electronics are primarily based on the methodology of proposals being made to the Technology Development Council (TDC) and the National Radar Council (NRC), by public sector companies, government laboratories and higher educational institutions, in relation to Plan programmes and priorities which are widely disseminated. During 1978-79 it was found, as indicated in point (i) of the answer to part (a) of the question, that several of the project proposals received were not technically viable in the form in which they were made. However, their rejection in that form is not expected to have an adverse impact on technological development in electronics, because many of them are likely to be considered favourably

when they are made again after re-formulation on the basis of the recommendations of the concerned technical Working Group of the TDC or NRC. The work on the Semiconductor Complex Ltd. is expected to speed up after the appointment of the Chief Executive and the Board of Directors which are expected to take place shortly.

Acquisition of Large Size Computer

6135 SHRI S R DAMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the details with regard to the proposed acquisition of a large size computer by the Computer Centre for which provision has been made in the Estimates for the year 1979-80

(b) whether the Government have called tenders for the same and finalised the purchase deal if so the details thereof and

(c) whether the Computer Centre would be able to expand its services to areas beyond Delhi and its surroundings after the installation of the proposed large size computer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) A proposal to purchase a large size computer for the Computer Centre of the Department of Statistics to replace three Honeywell H-400 Computers installed in 1967 which have since become obsolete has been finalised.

(b) Yes Sir global tenders were floated and 20 offers were received. These were evaluated by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose. After careful consideration the Government have decided to purchase Burroughs B 3845 System.

(c) The new Computer will meet mainly the requirements of data processing of the Department of Statistics. Spare capacity if any will be made

available to other Government organisations in and outside Delhi.

Doubling the Capacity of Public Sector Cement Plants

6136 SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that more cement to the deficit States is going made available with the doubling of the capacity of the public sector cement plants

(b) if so the deficit States to whom more cement will be supplied

(c) what are the cement plants whose capacity has been doubled and

(d) what is the amount of cement that will be made available to the States and with what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) The allocation of cement to the States is made by the Cement Controller according to overall anticipated availability of cement in the country and the requirements of the States concerned.

A number of industrial licences/Letters of Intent have been issued for establishment of new units as well as substantial expansion of the existing units to increase production of cement in the country in the public as well as private sector. However the additional production expected to be available from these plants will not be reserved for making additional allocations to deficit States only.

(c) In the case of following Public Sector Cement plants the capacity is being increased to double or more of their existing capacity —

(In lakh tonnes)

| Sl. No. | Name of the existing plant | Present capacity | Further capacity approved for expansion |
|---------|---|------------------|---|
| 1 | U.P. State Cement Corpn., Dalla (U.P.) | 4.32 | 16.80 |
| 2 | Mawmluchcherra Cement Ltd., Cherrapunji (Meghalaya) | 0.84 | 2.00 |
| 3 | Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Mandhar (M.P.) | 2.00 | 1.20 |

(d). The total availability of cement during 1979 will be about 23.8 million tonnes (including 2 million tonnes imported cement)

U.N. Committee on Waste Recycling for Development

6137. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED.

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations have set up a Committee of experts to prepare a plan of action on study concerning "Waste recycling for development" to be submitted to the Advisory Committee at 25th Session of United Nations at Geneva during March 5 to 16, 1979;

(b) whether India was associated in the Committee;

(c) if so, the main features of the report;

(d) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been studied by the Indian Government and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to implement them in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a)

The Office Science and Technology in the U.N. had commissioned an expert group, the Chairman of which was an Indian in his personal capacity to prepare a report on "Waste Recycling for Development", this was for discussion at the 25th Session of the U.N. Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development held in Geneva from 5-16 March, 1979. The word "waste" here refers to residues of all types principally agricultural and is not with reference to nuclear waste products.

(b) India was not associated in the official capacity.

(c) This report is still under consideration in the UN Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Curtailment of Production by Small Units

6138 SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY;
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of Government's policy to encourage small units the measures formulated over the last nine months have been curtailing the growth of successful small units as they

* are required to cut their production and

(b) if so what are the main reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) No, Sir. In order to promote growth of small scale units in the country the Government have adopted several measures in the recent past. The number of items reserved for production in the small scale sector has been expanded to include 807 items. Steps have been taken to liberalise the flow of credit to the small scale sector and the allocation of scarce raw materials like iron and steel to the small scale sector has been increased. Consequent upon liberalisation of the import policy, larger canalisation of additional imported raw materials into the small scale sector has also taken place. As a result of these and various other measures being taken it is estimated that the growth of production in the small scale sector in the country in 1978-79 would be around 14 per cent.

Charter of Demands from Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Workers Federation

6139 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps have been taken to fulfil the 22 points Charter of Demands submitted by the President of Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Workers Federation, Port Blair and Hinterland Sea

men's Union, Port Blair about a year ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Workers Federation had submitted a 22 point Charter of Demands in 1977 to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. These demands were discussed at various levels on a number of occasions. As a result the Federation agreed to drop 14 demands and requested for the settlement of the remaining 8 demands. On these 8 demands also a settlement/understanding was reached between the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and the Federation leaders on 31-1-1979. Thereafter, the Federation leaders decided not to press for one more demand i.e. the policy of giving government work to the contractors. Of the remaining 7 demands 3 demands have already been settled at the level of the local Administration. The remaining four demands are under detailed examination and at various stages of consideration by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration/Government of India. The Hinterland Seamen's Union had not submitted any charter of demands.

Loss in Tractor Manufacturing Unit of Jessop and Company

6140 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether the Tractor Manufacturing Unit of Jessop India has contributed to heavy losses, delay in production and non-fulfilment of many tenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): No loss has been suffered by Jessop and Co. Ltd., in the sale of tractors, but there has been some delay in production during the current financial year due to problems encountered in the procurement of components from indigenous sources, shortage of power and unprecedented floods in the productions unit of the Company. However, most of these problems have been largely overcome and deliveries have commenced.

Development of Small Scale Labour Intensive Units

6141. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to revive, promote and develop small scale labour intensive industrial units in the country on a priority basis; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). In the Industrial Policy Statement of December, 1977 the major thrust is on development of small and cottage industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. In pursuance of this policy several measures to promote and develop the growth of such labour intensive units have been taken. A

legislation for giving protection and encouraging the growth of small scale, village and cottage industries is under consideration. Steps for channelling additional credit to the small scale sector are being taken. The number of items reserved for production in the small scale sector is also being expanded from time to time. Marketing support, through greater purchase preference in the Government purchase programme, is also under consideration. District Industries Centres (DICs) are being set up all over the country as major instruments of administrative decentralisation and rural industrial development. The number of DICs is being progressively increased to cover the entire country.

Detention Acts by States

6142. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Governments have their own detention Acts to date; and

(b) the salient features of each of these Acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Four.

(b) Broad particulars are given in the attached statement.

Statement

| Name of State | Title of Law | Date of notification | Purpose for which detention can be made | Maximum period of detention under the law |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Detention Act 1970 | 5.3.1970 | For reasons connected with the security of State/maintenance of Public order/maintenance of essential supplies and services | 12 months |
| 2 Rajasthan | The Rajasthan Prevention of Detention Act 1970 | 11.12.1970 | For reasons connected with the security of State/maintenance of public order/maintenance of essential supplies and services | 3 months |
| 3 Uttar Pradesh | The Uttar Pradesh Ravindra Varma Tatwa Nivaran Act 1970 | 1971 | For reasons connected with the security of the State or destruction of objects of national veneration | 1 Year |
| 4 Jammu and Kashmir | The Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act 1978 | 8.4.1978 | (a) For reasons connected with the security of State/maintenance of public order/maintenance of essential supplies and services
(b) To regulate continued presence of a foreigner or to make arrangements for his expulsion from the State | 12 months. In the case of a foreigner, period of detention can be extended if his expulsion from the State has not been made possible |

Officers Involved in Emergency Excesses

6143 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it has been alleged that no action has been taken against most of the officers named or indicated by the Shah Commission for involvement in emergency excesses;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the report of survey published by *Indian Express*, New Delhi dated the 5th February, 1979 under the caption 'No action yet against indicated officers' and

(c) if so, Government's detailed observation on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper report cited.

It would not be correct to say that no action has been taken against most of the officers indicted in the three reports of the Shah Commission for involvement in emergency excesses.

The CBI has registered criminal cases against almost all the indicated officers, except those indicted for excesses in Haryana and Karnataka. These cases are under investigation. Disciplinary proceedings against these officers have been kept in abeyance for the time being.

The Government of Karnataka has informed that formal disciplinary proceedings will have to be instituted against the officers found guilty for alleged torture of Shri Lawrence Fernandes in Jail. They have decided to entrust the inquiry to the Vigilance Commissioner, who is an ex-Chief Justice of a High Court.

The Government of Haryana has appointed a Committee of officers to examine the recommendations of the Shah Commission of Inquiry with a view to suggest action which should be taken against the indicted officers.

Prevention of Drunkenness among Delhi Police Personnel

6144. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been brought to the notice of Government regarding the police personnel on duties found drunk;

(b) if so, the steps Government proposed to take to prevent drunkenness among the Delhi Police personnel; and

(c) whether any new scheme or guidelines or booklets have been supplied to the public to inform their superior officers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) There were 5 such complaints against 8 police personnel during 1978 and 1979 (upto 15-3-1979). Another 20 police personnel also came to notice of the senior police officers during the same period.

(b) and (c). Various steps have been taken to check drunkenness among the Delhi Police personnel.

ceedings against those found drunk in public or on duty (prima-facie proof leads to suspension immediately), and surprise check by vigilance Branch. Secret information is also collected against officers/men alleged to be habitually drinking. The co-operation of the members of the

Thana Level Committee and the respectable persons of the area has also been sought in this regard

Release of Scooters for Delhi

6145 SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many Bajaj Scooters are being released by M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd every quarter during the last one year for Delhi

(b) whether they are required to allot at least 500 Bajaj Scooters every quarter for Delhi

(c) whether for the last 9 months they have not released a single such scooter for Delhi and if so reasons therefor

(d) whether Government have received complaints that scooters are being sold in black market by the company itself and if so details thereof and

(e) action proposed to be taken by Government in respect of regular supply of scooters to Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The information as reported by the manufacturers regarding total number of Bajaj 150/ Bajaj Super scooters delivered against public booking in Delhi during 1978 quarters is given hereunder —

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| January-March 1978 | 1298 |
| April-June 1978 | 510 |
| July-September 1978 | 371 |
| October-December 1978 | 620 |

(b) to (e) There is no statutory control on distribution and sale of scooters. The distribution is hence governed by the commercial criteria

There is no quota fixed by the Government for distribution of a particular brand of scooter for any place. In so far as Bajaj makes of scooters are concerned during the period of 8 months from July 1978 to February 1979 a total number of 1407 scooters were delivered against public booking in Delhi.

No specific complaint has been received by Government regarding black marketing of scooters by the Company. Various other manufacturers are also marketing their scooters in Delhi including the public sector under taking—Scooters India Ltd—to meet the demand.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Area of Gujarat

6146 SHRI AMAR SINH V RATHAWA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the names of districts in Gujarat State which are industrially backward

(b) whether Government have any plan to introduce a scheme to uplift these industrially backward areas and

(c) if so the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) 10 districts in Gujarat State viz. Amreli, Bhanaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagarh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar have been declared as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities.

(b) and (c) The following incentives are given by the Central Government for setting up industries in these districts

(i) Concessional Refinance Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India

(ii) Deduction in Income-tax.

(iii) Consultancy for Technical Services.

(iv) Registration of new units and expansion of existing units in respect of items, the production of which is otherwise banned in the country.

(v) Interest Subsidy.

(vi) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited.

(vii) Special facilities for importing raw materials.

Out of these 10 districts, 3 districts viz., Panchmahals, Bharuch and Surendernagar are further eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme.

Plans for the development of districts are prepared by the State Government.

Setting up of Industries in Tamil Nadu

6147. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu State which was once ahead of other States in Industrial development has been overtaken by the neighbouring States;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) what are the States which have surpassed the State; and

(d) how many Industries have been set up in Tamil Nadu for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to the data available with the Government in regard to the central investment, number of industrial licences granted, number of schemes registered with the D.G.T.D. and the small scale units registered with the DC (SSI) it does not appear that the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka or Kerala have overtaken Tamil Nadu in the field of industrialisation. At the same time, it should be noted that Government attach great importance to balanced regional development of the entire country, as stated in the Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23-12-1977.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

(d) During 1976-78, 121 Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up units in Tamil Nadu. The number of schemes pertaining to the State registered with the D.G.T.D. for the same period is 98. The number of small scale Industrial units registered with the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries for the same period are 11500.

Proposal for Development of Bihar

6148. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission have submitted any detailed proposal for the development of Bihar in general and Purnea district in particular;

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take for the development of Bihar upto 1981; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAMAN) (a) to (c) The Five Year plan for 1978-83 for Bihar along with other States is to be finalised in discussion with the State Government. It is for the State to allocate funds to the specially backward areas/districts of the State including Purnea District. Central Ministries supplement State's efforts by making allocations for special programmes/schemes for development of various categories of backward areas/districts.

Purnea district is covered by Special Programmes of Rural Development like SFDA, CAD, Special Programme on Animal Husbandry for small farmers/marginal farmers/agricultural labourers and Rural Artisans Programme. 15 SFDA blocks have been selected for intensification of Rural Integrated Development Programme. This district is also eligible for concessional finance for the term-lending institutions and is included in the State's capital subsidy schemes.

Industrial Development of Purnea and Palamau

6149 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED WLI the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have any proposal for the development of Purnea and Palamau districts of Bihar (industrially backward districts) by establishing industries, and

(b) if so the details thereof and if not, the steps to be taken for industrial development of these districts of Bihar?

Purnea and Palamau districts of Bihar. However industrial units set up in Purnea district are eligible for concessional finance from term lending institutions and those set up in Palamau district are eligible both for concessional finance from term lending institutions and for Central Investment Subsidy.

The Government of Bihar has included Purnea district under its own scheme of Capital Subsidy under which 10 per cent outright grant on Capital investment in new units is granted and 15 per cent in case the units are based on locally available raw materials. Besides, 15 Blocks of Purnea and 21 Blocks of Palamau districts are included under the Integrated Rural Development programme. The list of these blocks is as follows —

| District | Blocks |
|----------|---------------------|
| Purnea | 1 Baniganj, |
| | 2 Bhargama |
| | 3 Krityanandanagar, |
| | 4 Barhara Kothi, |
| | 5 Dharhata (Banman- |
| | khi), |
| | 6 Narpaganj, |
| | 7 Sikti |
| | 8 Dhamdaha, |
| | 9 Purnea, |
| | 10 Forbesganj, |
| | 11 Kasba, |
| | 12 Kursakanta, |
| | 13 Bhawanipur, |
| | 14 Rupauli, |
| | 15 Araria |
| Palamau, | 1 Bahumath |
| | 2 Hariharaganj |
| | 3 Lediganj |
| | 4 Dherki |
| | 5 Chatarpur, |
| | 6 Chandwan |
| | 7 Manatu |
| | 8 Patan |
| | 9 Hussainabad, |
| | 10 Panki |
| | 11 Bahrampur. |

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The Central Government do not have any specific proposal for setting up industries in

12. Chandri (Mahiaon),
13. Nagaruntari;
14. Piprakallan (Meral);
15. Daltonganj;
16. Ranka,
17. Bhavanathpur;
18. Manika;
19. Badhandi (Champur);
20. Barwadih;
21. Garhwa.

Posting of Staff in District Industries Centres, Bihar

6150. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) whether District Industries Centres in all districts of Bihar have started functioning and if so, whether proper and sufficient staff and officers have been posted there,

(b) whether proper cadre officers have been posted in all centres of Bihar in general and Purnea district in particular; and

(c) if so, the details of the works done and result achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) and (b). All the 31 districts in the State have been covered under the District Industries Centres programme. Government of India have approved the appointment of one General Manager and seven Functional Managers in each District Industries Centre. However, the staffing pattern adopted by the State Government varies from 1 General Manager, 2 to 6 Functional Managers and upto 3 Assistant Managers in each of the DICs. In Purnea DIC, 1 General Manager, 2 Functional Managers and 2 Assistant Managers have been appointed. The selection of the 293 RS—7.

officers manning the DICs rests with the State Government. However, broad guidelines for recruitment and selection of DIC staff have been evolved in consultation with State Governments.

(c) The State Government had been requested to send report about the work done and progress achieved by each District Industries Centre. Report has been received in respect of 8 District Industries Centres. In these 8 Centres, 3089 entrepreneurs have been identified and 632 project profiles have been prepared 2490 new units comprising 1710 artisan units and 780 small scale units have been established. The number of sick units assisted is 21. Credit facilities amounting to Rs 108.37 lakhs have been arranged from the financial institutions and banks, and Seed Money amounting to Rs 0.63 lakhs has been provided to 28 units. In addition Cash subsidy amounting to Rs 903 lakhs has been provided to 321 units. This has resulted in providing employment opportunities to 8491 persons. Various forms of assistance like technical assistance, managerial training, provision of raw material has been made available to 509 units.

Government Officers Chargsheeted by CBI

6151. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government officers category-wise chargsheeted by CBI during 1978, and

(b) the names and departments to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the

attached statement As the cases are
sub-judice, it will not be in the public

interest to disclose the names of the
concerned officers

Statement

| S No | Name of the Ministry/Department | Government Servants chargeable
by CBI during 1978 | | |
|-----------------|--|--|----|---------------------------------|
| | | Gazetted Officers | | Non-gazet-
ted Offi-
cers |
| | | A | B | |
| 1 | Agriculture and Irrigation | 1 | | 1 |
| 2 | Commerce, Civil Supplies & Cooperation | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | Communications | 4 | 1 | 40 |
| 4 | Defence | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| 5 | Education & Social Welfare | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 6 | Energy | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | External Affairs | | | 1 |
| 8 | Finance | 3 | 6 | 14 |
| 9 | Home Affairs | 3 | .. | 3 |
| 10 | Information & Broadcasting | .. | 4 | .. |
| 11 | Labour | 1 | .. | 7 |
| 12 | Planning | | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | Railways | 3 | 2 | 56 |
| 14 | Shipping & Transport | 1 | 1 | — |
| 15 | Steel & Mines | | | 1 |
| 16 | Tourism and Civil Aviation | .. | .. | 1 |
| 17 | Works and Housing | .. | | 6 |
| 18 | Department of Atomic Energy | 1 | .. | 2 |
| 19 | Election Commission | | 1 | .. |
| 20 | Union Territories | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 28 | 26 | 128 |

Setting up of a Paper Board

6152. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Paper Board, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Setting up of Textile Institute in Tanzania

6153. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to assist Tanzania to set up textile institute in that country, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). There is no direct participation of the Government of India in the establishment of a Textile Institute in Tanzania. However, various offers including those from Indian firms are under consideration of the Government of Tanzania for implementation of the Project

Defaulter Companies to supply Plants to various Projects

6154. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to draw up a list of large and medium industries which undertake to make arrangements to supply plants and

equipment for various projects but delay in the deliveries upsetting the commissioning schedules of priority sector projects like cement and fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the steps Government propose to take against the defaulter companies responsible for delayed commissioning of various projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Based on periodic reviews of upcoming capacity in critical sectors, a list of DGTD units who default on delivery schedules is drawn up.

(b) Action in respect of such defaulting units is dependent on whether the units themselves are fully accountable or delays are due to reasons like industrial relations, power cuts, unavoidable input constraints, etc. In any case, DGTD maintains a close watch on such units and through effective monitoring has substantially contributed in reducing delays. As a precautionary measure, some of the units are placed on a "Problem List" which implies close monitoring and assistance to be provided to units where necessary. Their subsequent performance is also watched before removing the units from the Problem List

Agreement with U.S.A. Firm for setting up of a Paper Factory at Karnataka

6155 SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total overall production of paper in several factories, public and private;

(b) whether Mysore Mills Limited a joint sector company of the Karnataka Government has signed an agreement

to expand the newsprint expansion project with US firm,

- (c) if so, the details of the same, and
(d) whether IDBI soft loan scheme will be extended to paper mills to prevent them from going sick for want of modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The total production of paper and paperboard in the country, during the year 1978 was 10 lakh tonnes

(b) and (c) M/s Mysore Paper Mills have obtained a loan of US \$35 million from M/s Chemical Bank New York, in connection with their Newsprint Project. The loan is to be utilised for financing equipment imports for the Newsprint Project as also to meet part of the local costs for construction of the newsprint plant and for the optimisation of the mills existing facilities. Mysore Paper Mills have also entered into a contract with M/s Bauer Bros Co, USA for import of pulping equipment

(d) The need to extend concessional finance for modernisation of paper industry has been recognised but the details have not yet been finalised

Imports for production of Tape Recorders

6156 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) the details regarding the value of components, parts and accessories imported by the industry during last two years for production of tape recorders, and

(b) whether any cash incentives and REP licences were granted to the industry during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC

ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE PROF SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Desperados on Rampage in Delhi

6157 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Times of India' dated the 9th March 1979 that in Delhi 10 Desperados armed with house breaking equipment and lethal weapons broke into a post office in Kalkaji Extension and decamped with about Rs 2400 in cash and one insured parcel which contained wrist watches and 10 armed men were reported to have raided a house in Kureni village in the Narela area and three unidentified armed persons travelling in a car robbed two Mother Dairy Milk depot franchise holders in Hari Nagar and near Liberty Cinema

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the above incidents and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The cases FIR No 308 dated 7th March 1979 u/s 393/397 IPC PS Kalkaji and case FIR No 47 dated 7th March 1979 u/s 393 IPC PS Narela have been registered with regard to the incident at Kalkaji and in Narela areas respectively. Both these cases are under investigation and every effort is being made to trace out the accused persons and to recover the stolen property. Two cases FIR No 138 dated 5th March 1979 u/s 302/34 IPC PS Janak Puri and FIR No 144 dated 6th March 1979 u/s 302/342

IPC PS Original Road have been registered with regard to the robbery at the Mother Dairy Milk Depot in Hari Nagar and near Liberty Cinema respectively. On 22nd March, 1979, the South District Police arrested a gang of six notorious robbers/dacoits who have confessed to the crime committed at the Mother Dairy Milk Depot at the two places mentioned above. The coins taken from the milk booths have been recovered from them. Further investigation are continuing.

बुनाई मशीनों का निर्माण करने वाली कंपनियां

6158. श्री दयाराम शास्त्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुनाई मशीनों का निर्माण करने वाली कंपनियों के भाग क्या हैं और क्या ये कंपनियां सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ष इनमें से प्रत्येक कंपनी द्वारा बनायी जा रही ऐसी मशीनों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) क्या बुनाई मशीनों की मांग बहुत अधिक है और ये कंपनियां उन्हें बाने बाजार में बेच रही हैं;

(ग) क्या मांग अधिक होने के कारण इन कंपनियों ने नए दो-तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनकी सीमेंट दुकानी कर दी है, और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर सकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन मशीनों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनाने का है अथवा उनकी कीमतों पर नियंत्रण करने का है और इन मशीनों की लागत तथा बिजली मूल्य का पता लगाने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती धामा भाईनि) : (क) मैमर्स सीमेंट ग्रुप (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई, मैमर्स गुप्ता इन्डोनियाईरिंग वर्क्स, बम्बई तथा मैमर्स मेटलवर्क प्रा० लि०, बडोदा बुनाई मशीनों का निर्माण करते हैं तथा उनके उत्पादन की गुणवत्ता देते हैं। 1978 के दौरान उनके द्वारा क्रमशः 14134, 780 तथा 110001 बुनाई मशीनों का उत्पादन किया गया था। इन मशीनों के प्रतिस्पर्धित क्षेत्र में भी कुछ एकक हैं जिनके बारे में बताया गया है कि वे बुनाई मशीनों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। ये सभी एकक और-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). बुनाई मशीनों की मांग बढ़ रही है। पिछले चार वर्षों में सीमेंट बुनाई मशीन माडल डी-गुल्ल-2000 की सीमेंट सीरे-पीरे दुकानें हो गई हैं। सीमेंट सीमेंट ग्रुप एक दुगरे माडल का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं, जो इनकी दुकान में सस्ती है। साथ ही नूतन में उत्पादन कम होने के कारण लोकप्रिय बुनाई मशीनों की अधिक कीमतें निर्धारित की गई हैं।

(घ) सरकारी क्षेत्र में बुनाई मशीनों के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। उत्पादन में वृद्धि तथा सीमेंट कम करने के उद्देश्य से मायला प्रमुख निर्माताओं, मैमर्स सीमेंट, ग्रुप जिनके उत्पाद मैमर्स मिग्नर मिनाई मशीन कंपनी द्वारा बेचे जाते हैं, के साथ उदाया गया है। इन मशीनों की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से इन मशीनों का निर्माण करने के लिए अन्य एककों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए भी उपाय किये गये हैं। एक से अधिक एकक द्वारा उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने से बड़ी मात्रा की आपूर्ति मूल्यों पर पूर्ण को सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है।

सी.आर.पी.एक के जवानों को टाइम स्कैल पदोन्नति दिया जाना

6159. श्री दयाराम शास्त्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का सी० आर० पी० एक० के जवानों को टाइम स्कैल पदोन्नति देने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पद्मिनी साहू) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

घरेलू-सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में धातुक सामग्री

6160. श्री दयाराम शास्त्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में घरेलू-सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में धातुक सामग्री पर विनाश करने के बारे में कोई ध्यायन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णलाल शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). कोई विशिष्ट ध्यायन नहीं किया गया है। तथापि देश की समग्र धातुक व्यवस्था के निष्पादन और निजी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों की वृद्धि को धातुक बजट-पूर्व धातुक सर्वेक्षण में, जो संघ के समग्र हर वर्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, रिजर्व बैंक की मुद्रा और वित्त में 'संशोधित' धातुक रिपोर्ट में तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार किए जाने वाले पंचवर्षीय और धातुक योजना दस्तावेजों में

बताया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन भी राष्ट्रीय सेवा सांख्यिकी निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में आंतरिक उत्पादन बचत और पूँजी निर्माण के अनुमान से संबंधित एक वार्षिक स्वतंत्र भी प्रकाशित करता है।

Schemes submitted by each State for 1979-80

6162 SHRI DURGA CHAND

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the details of the scheme with outlay submitted by each State Government to the Planning Commission for the year 1979-80

(b) the details of these schemes with outlay approved by the Planning Commission in respect of each State for 1979-80

(c) what is the criterion followed by the Planning Commission in approving the states schemes

(d) whether it is a fact that heavy curtailment has been made in respect of schemes of certain states and

(e) if so what are the details in respect of each State and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) Schemewise details of outlays furnished by States in presenting their Annual Plan proposals are extremely voluminous. Each State Plan has several hundred individual schemes. It is not feasible to reproduce the details of their proposals within the ambit of the reply to a Question. The annexed Statement therefore indicates the total Plan outlays proposed by the States

(b) to (e) State Plan outlays have been finalised after discussions with the States. The total of State Plan outlays as approved by the Planning Commission amount to Rs 5655.8 crores. Sector wise outlays will be indicated by the States in their respective plan budgets. The outlays are determined keeping in view all the relevant factors including resource availability, the needs of the States and organisational and implementation capacities.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl No | Name of State | 1979-80 outlay Proposed by State Government |
|-------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 57076 |
| 2 | Assam | 25652 |
| 3 | Bihar | 59964 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 46700 |
| 5 | Haryana | 23152 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 11088 |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | 10800 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 48613 |
| 9 | Kerala | 37400 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 53535 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 86699 |
| 12 | Manipur | 5777 |
| 13 | Meghalaya | 5928 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 5850 |
| 15 | Orissa | 39960 |
| 16 | Punjab | 26057 |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 49105 |
| 18 | Sikkim | 2079 |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | 36790 |
| 20 | Tripura | 5519 |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 126849 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 53772 |
| Total | | 822975 |

Shifting of Match Industry

6163 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to shift match industry exclusively for the cottage and village sector;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) by when the industry is to be shifted;

(d) to what extent the employment potential is likely to be generated; and

(e) the names of the multinational and large industrial houses which are engaged in the match industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) & (b). The Working Group on Khadi & Village Industries which has submitted its report to Government on 2-12-1978, has recommended that in the safety match industry, the production should be pegged for other sectors and additional capacity in village industries sector only should be created

(c) This would be taken up in a phased manner, taking into account the demand projections, the capability and potential for progressive expansion in the village industry sector.

(d) The Working Group has estimated that the employment in the cottage match industry will increase from 0.24 lakh persons in 1977-78 to 1.67 lakh persons in 1982-83.

(e) M/s. WIMCO Limited are the only multinational company engaged in match industry.

Shifting of Shoe Industry from Multi-Nationals for Small Units

6164 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to shift shoe industry exclusively for the cottage and village sector;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) by when the industry is to be shifted;

(d) to what extent the employment potential is likely to be generated; and

(e) the names of the multinational and large industrial houses which are engaged in the shoe industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) Messrs. Bata India Limited, a Company with 40 per cent non-resident equity and registered under MRTP Act and Messrs Carona Sahu Company Limited, a Company registered under MRTP Act, are engaged in the shoe industry

Children of I.A.S. officers getting into I.A.S. cadres

6165 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of sons and daughters of IAS Officers getting into IAS cadres has increased over the last ten years; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government do not maintain any statistical information regarding the sons and daughters of IAS Officers getting into IAS Cadres. The IAS etc. Examinations conducted annually by the Union Public Service Commission are open to all the citizens of India, irrespective of their race, descent profession, place of birth or residence, provided they fulfil the prescribed conditions of eligibility regarding age limit, educational qualifications etc. The sons and daughters of the IAS Officers who satisfy the prescribed eligibility conditions are not disqualified from appearing at the open competitive examinations conducted by the Commission.

For the purpose of appointment to the Indian Administrative Service they enjoy the same opportunities as other citizens of India

Powerloom Industry

6166 SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to make a comprehensive study of the powerloom industry as recommended by the Estimates Committee recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Estimates Committee to undertake a comprehensive study of the Powerloom Industry. The terms of reference and the composition of the Committee are being finalized.

Decline in Employment in Organised Sector

6167 SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the rate of growth of employment in the organised sector had almost continuously declined from 4.1 per cent in 1972-73 to 2.5 per cent in 1976-77

(b) if so reasons for the same and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the employment growth rate during 1972-73 to 1976-77 was smaller than the rate of increase in industrial production and GNP during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)

(a) to (c) A statement showing rates of growth in GNP industrial production and employment in the organised sector for the period 1970-71 to 1977-78 is attached. It will be seen that growth in employment in the organised sector has fluctuated during this period. It was around 3.4 per cent in 1971-72, increased to 4.1 per cent in 1972-73 and declined to 2.4 per cent in 1973-74. Provisional figures for 1977-78 show that rate of growth in employment again increased to 3.4 per cent in that year. There does not seem to be any close relationship between year to year fluctuations in GNP industrial production and employment in the organised sector.

Statement

Comparative Rates of Growth of GNP, Industrial Production and Employment

(Per cent)

| Year | GNP at 1970-71 prices | Industrial Production 1970-100 | Employment in Organised Sector |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1971-72 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| 1972-73 | -1.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| 1973-74 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| 1974-75 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| 1975-76 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 2.7 |
| 1976-77 | 1.6 | 9.5 | 2.7 |
| 1977-78 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 3.4 |

Note —

employing 10-24 persons in private sector are covered on a voluntary basis.

Source — Economic Survey 1978-79 published by the Ministry of Finance Govt. of India

Expansion of capacity of Atlas Cycle Industry

6168. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Atlas cycle industries is the biggest cycle manufacturing unit in Asia and had plans for expansion and diversification; if so, the nature of the same;

(b) the industrial licence granted in respect of above; and

(c) the present capacity of cycle production per annum together with the number exported and foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). M/s. The Atlas Cycle Industries Limited, Sonapat, one of the leading manufacturers of bicycles in the country, hold an industrial licence for the manufacture of 7,00,000 nos per annum of complete bicycles. They have also been granted a letter of intent in 1972 for effecting substantial expansion for the manufacture of complete bicycles by 3,00,000 nos. per annum.

(c) The required information is furnished below:

(i) Present installed capacity for the manufacture of complete bicycles in the organised sector: 38.07 lakh nos per annum

(ii) Export of bicycles:

| Year | In Number | Foreign Exchange earned |
|----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | (In lakh nos.) | (Rupees in lakhs) |
| 1973-74. | 1.80 | 169.92 |
| 1974-75. | 1.75 | 376.57 |
| 1975-76. | 2.54 | 618.07 |
| 1976-77. | 2.70 | 624.00 |

Provision of Employment by Khadi and Village Industries

6169. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the aggregate level of direct/indirect employment provided by Khadi and Village Industries as on January, 1979, together with the Budgetary provisions for Khadi and Village Industries during the first year of the Sixth Plan, and

(b) the over-all production of Khadi and Village Industries during 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Though the precise figures are yet to be received from the field agencies, it is estimated that total employment upto January, 1979 was 10.41 lakhs persons in Khadi and 16.23 lakh persons in village industries.

The details of the Budget provisions for 1978-79 in respect of development of Khadi and Village Industries are indicated below:—

| Head | Figures in lakhs of Rupees |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Plan</i> | |
| Khadi Grant | 1100.00 |
| V.I. Grant | 500.00 |
| Khadi Loan | 2775.00 |
| V.I. Loan | 12252.00 |
| Subsidy towards interest on Loan | 1000.00 |
| S&T | 73.23 |
| <i>Non Plan</i> | |
| Administrative Expenditure . . . | 491.00 |
| Renewal of past loans | 845.20 |
| House Building Advance | 10.00 |

(b) The over-all production figures are as under:—

| Year | Khadi | Village Industries |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | (figures in crores of rupees) | |
| 1977-78 | 64.83 | 192.54 |
| 1978-79.
(Estimated) | 76.60 | 213.36 |

Ex mill Prices Stamp on Cotton Cloths

6170 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Will th* Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) why only ex-mill prices and duty
are stamped on all cotton cloth with-
out any scientific formula for stamp-
ing of the ex-mill prices,

(b) whether Government are aware
of the fact that ex mill prices are
stamped arbitrarily by some industri-
alists,

(c) why consumers price is not
stamped on the cotton cloth,

(d) what action has been taken by
Government over the representations
received by Government against the
present stamping policy,

(e) is it a fact that Government
have been assuring the people to ex-
amine this issue after a proper study
since long, and

(f) if so, why no action has been
taken so far on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)

(a) to (f) The price stamping scheme
currently in vogue envisages stamping
on each metre of the cloth the ex-mill
price and excise. This scheme was
introduced in the place of the earlier
scheme for obligatory stamping of
maximum retail prices on each metre
of the cloth. The earlier scheme was
found to be unsatisfactory, since many
mills indulged in stamping unduly high
prices and public had started equating
maximum retail price with fixed retail
price at any point of sale in the coun-
try. The present scheme enables the
consumer to exercise his bargaining
power on the basis of the knowledge
of the ex-mill price and excise inc-
idence. Divergence of ex-mill price
and invoice price may not be ruled out
in view of the fact that all manufac-
turers need not be based on prior sales

contracts. Keeping in view all the
complexities of the problem, the
scheme currently in vogue is consi-
dered to afford a larger measure of
consumer protection than in the alter-
natives

बसवाड़ा दुर्गापुर झारियासी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये
योजना में धनराशि निम्न किया जाना

6171 श्री होरा भाई क्या योजना मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बसवाड़ा दुर्गापुर झारियासी क्षेत्र में
विकास कार्यों के लिये कन्नड़ की छठी पंचवर्षीय
योजना में धनराशि निम्न की गई है

(ख) यदि हा तो कितनी धनराशि निम्न की
गई है और यह किस मसौ पर खर्च की जायेगी, और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक झोरियार
विवरण मन्त्रालय पर रखा जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो
इसके क्या कारण हैं?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुजलुर
रहमान) (क) ने (ग) राजस्थान में जनजातीय
बहुलता वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए एक उपयोजना कार्यान्वित
की जा रही है। बसवाड़ा दुर्गापुर जनजातीय क्षेत्र इस
उप-योजना में शामिल है। इस उप-योजना क्षेत्रों
में विकास कार्यक्रमों की वित्त व्यवस्था मुख्य
रूप से राज्ययोजना में क्षेत्रगत परिणामों से
की जाती है तथा केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम और
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता इस प्रयत्न में अनुपूरक
सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। 1978-83 के लिए
राजस्थान की पंच वर्षीय योजना को राज्य सरकार
के परामर्श से सभी शामिल रूप दिया जाना है। योजना
में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए केन्द्रीय परिणामों का आवंटन
तय किया जा रहा है।

Constitution of Salt Cess Board

6172 PROF P G MAVALANKAR
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to
constitute a salt cess board,

(b) if so, when and how and with
what terms of references and opera-
tions,

(c) if not why not, and

(d) whether Gujarat Government
have sent any proposal in the matter
to the Central Government, if so
broad details thereof and Govern-
ment's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The Government of Gujarat reiterated in June, 1978 the proposal made by them earlier from time to time for the constitution of a Salt Cess Board in order to ensure purposeful and optional utilisation of salt cess proceeds. The State Government were informed that a high-level Review Committee for salt industry would be appointed which would, among other things, look into the matters relating to collection and utilisation of salt cess. A high-level Salt Enquiry Committee has been appointed in November, 1978 and is expected to submit its report within six months.

Report of the Committee for setting up atomic power station

6173. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now considered the Report of the site location Committee for setting up one atomic power station in the country,

(b) if so, whether Government have decided upon the broad plan and specific locations in the matter;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Atomic Energy Commission is examining the report of the Site Selection Committee.

(b), (c) and (d). The working Group set up by the Planning Commission under Ministry of Energy for formulating the power generation programme for the Five Year Plan 1978-83, is also considering the question of setting up new Atomic Power Stations in the country. The

matter will thereafter come before Government for consideration.

Finding of the Salt Enquiry Committee

6174. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the Salt Enquiry Committee regarding the taking over of the Hindustan Salt Works Kharaghola in Gujarat,

(b) if so, whether Government are taking steps to assist the State Government of Gujarat to take over the said unit; if so, how and when; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Salt Enquiry Committee appointed by Government to review the problems facing salt industry, has not yet submitted its report to Government.

(b) & (c). Do not arise.

Article Captioned "Tribal Power"

6175 DR RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article appearing in the India Today dated the 16-28 February, 1979 under the caption, "Tribal Power";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government apprehend that some vested interests are active in provoking a revolt among the sensitive santhals and tribals; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a)
Government have seen the article

(b) As already stated in this House,
Government do not consider the
present to be the opportune time for
taking up the question of reorganisa-
tion of any State

(c) Government have no reason to
entertain such an apprehension.

(d) Does not arise

भाषास्थिति के दौरान बिहार में पुलिस के साथ कुछ-
में में मारे गये नरसत्तवादी

5176 डा. रामजी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) भाषास्थिति के दौरान बिहार में पुलिस
के साथ कुछमें में कितने नरसत्तवादी मारे गए थे,

(ख) उनमें कितने व्यक्ति भारवासी तथा
अनुसूचित जातियों के थे,

(ग) क्या इन व्यक्तियों की कोई रपट दर्ज कराई
गई है कि नरसत्तवादीयों के नाम में अनुसूचित जातियों
के कुछ निर्दोष व्यक्ति भी मारे गए थे, यदि हाँ, तो
इन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(घ) क्या तत्कालीन ब्योरा समा पटल पर रखा
जाया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल
मण्डल) : (क) 39

(ख) (1) अनुसूचित जातियों—24

(2) भारवासी—शून्य

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके
पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं कराई गई थी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ उद्योगों को लाइसेंस

5177. श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह : क्या उद्योग
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या उत्तर
प्रदेश में वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान उद्योगों को
लाइसेंस जारी करने के मामले में बड़े उद्योगों की
सुचना में कुछ उद्योगों की प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयशंकी
प्रसाद यादव) : सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना
में अनुसार कुछ औद्योगिक उद्यमों को उद्योग (विकास
एवं प्रोत्साहन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस
उपबंध में छूट दी गई है जिन ऐसे उद्यमों को लाइसेंस
जारी करने के बारे में प्राथमिकता दिए जाने का प्रश्न
ही नहीं उठता।

मृत सरकारी कर्मचारियों के परिवार के सदस्यों को
नौकरी दिया जाता

6179 श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान ऐसे
कर्मचारियों के परिवार के सदस्यों, भांधितों को, जो सेवा
में मृत हुए हैं, नौकरी के अवसर दिए जा रहे हैं ?

और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कानूनबाना के आधार पर
नौकरियों दिए जाने के संबंध में कोई प्रतिक्रिया प्रदर्शित
की है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कानूनो कार्य
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. पाटिल)

(क) सरकार ने ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पुत्र/
पुत्री/निधन संबंधी को जो अपने परिवार की दरिद्रता
की हालत में डोहकर कार्य करते हुए मर जाया है,
अनुकम्पा के आधार पर समूह 'ग' तथा 'घ' श्रेणी
में नियुक्ति के लिए भागों को प्रदान तथा आयु धारि
में छूट दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की है। यदि ऐसी
नियुक्तियां किए जाने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/
विभागों की प्रक्रिया प्रत्यक्षीकृत कर दी गई है, इस
लिए यह विभाग ऐसी सूचना मागीटर नहीं करता।

(ख) केना याद है ऐसे मामलों को छोड़कर, जहाँ
विलिख रूप से ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई हो, इन प्रकार
की नियुक्तियां के लिए कोई प्रतिक्रिया प्रदर्शित
नहीं है। किन्तु ऐसी नियुक्तियां उन नियुक्तियों
के साथ मिलकर, जो अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित
जनजातियों, अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के लिए किए गए
कारणों पर की जाती हैं, किसी भी स्तर पर वर्ष में
कुल रिक्तियों के 50% से अधिक नहीं होती चाहिए।

समुद्र उद्योग विभाग, गुजरात में स्टूरी का उद्घाटन

6180. श्री छीनू साई गान्धिव : क्या उद्योग
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समुद्र उद्योग विभाग
गुजरात द्वारा स्थापित नारदा में कोई नौ स्टूरी
का उद्घाटन हुआ है,

(ख) बरि हो, तो इसके बरा बरल है;

(ग) इन बरलाने की सारसुन नारी बरले समय बरा बरलक सथ निशुनिल बिबा बरा बा; धोर

(घ) बरा इसके लिए निशुनिल बरलक सथ की पूरा बरले के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार डारा कोई बिगिष्ट धनुदेन दिए गए हैं बा दिए जाने बा बिचार है ?

उत्तर गंधारध में राज्य मंत्री (धीमती धारा धारिती): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) कम उत्पादन के लिए बरावे गए मुख्य बरल इन प्रकार हैं—धनिस उपभोक्ता डारा उत्पाद की धरीदरी में कम बरि रखना जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मांग कम हुई और उत्पादन में बरिनाइया धारि, बिरोध रूप से कुछ हितसे पुनो धोर बारी वेनलों की सप्लाई में।

(ग) तथा (घ) परिचोक्ता की 24,000 स्कुटरी के निर्माण के लिए सारसुन दिया गया है, प्राक्काबड निर्माण कार्यक्रम 1,200 स्कुटरी से प्रारम्भ होना है। यह राज्य क्षेत्र की परिचोक्ता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई बिगिष्ट निदेश नहीं दिए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र बा उपक्रम, स्कुटरों इंडिया लिमिटेड, बारी वेनलों की सप्लाई बरके सहायता दे रहा है और उत्पादन स्तरों को बरावे रखने के लिए यह सहायता जारी रखी जा रही है।

"Who is who" for freedom Fighters

6181. SHRI CHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any 'Who is Who' regarding the freedom fighters, and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Funds in 1978-79

6182. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the allotted fund has remained underutilised by the Science departments in 1978-79,

(b) condition in 1977-78 and 1976-77, facts in details;

(c) whether it is because of the wrong policy pursued by Government in Science and Technology; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). Statement showing the required information for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Department of Science and Technology (including CSIR) is enclosed. It may be seen from the Statement that the Government has allotted more funds to the Department during 1978-79 than in the previous two years and that the anticipated expenditure in 1978-79 will be more as compared to the previous two years. The shortfall in 1978-79 in the utilisation of the budget provision was not due to any wrong policy of the Government but due to specific reasons of an administrative nature as indicated in the Statement. Similar information for the Departments of Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Budget Provision and funds utilised/anticipated to be utilised during financial years 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Department of Science & Technology (including CSIR)

(Both Plan and Non Plan)

(Rs in crores)

| Budget provision | Actual Expenditure | Savings | Main reasons for savings |
|------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

(iv) Post-examination work for preparing final result, and

(v) Information for short-listing of candidates applying for recruitment by selection

It is also proposed to utilise the Computer in the near future for storage and retrieval of objective type questions. Apart from the uses to which the Union Public Service Commission has been and will be, putting the Computer equipment, the Computer facilities have been made available to other bodies like the Staff Selection Commission.

Training to candidates in C.I.S.F. Delhi

6184 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the annual rent paid for different premises in possession of the Central Industrial Security Force in Delhi

(b) number of persons who applied for training during the last three years and how many of them were given training

(c) rules for admission for training

(d) whether any preference is given to candidates/applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(e) if so, number of applications received in October 1978

(f) whether the applicants have been given an opportunity or chance for training, and

(g) if not the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Rs 10,18,812/-

(b) to (g) In the C.I.S.F. basic training is imparted to all directly recruited personnel in various ranks such as Security Guards, ASIs, SIs etc., for a period of six months. In addition, condensed Re-Orientation training to Re-employed Ex-Servicemen and Officers from Undertakings absorbed in C.I.S.F. are also organised. Apart from this in service and refresher courses are also conducted for the Force personnel for different ranks. It is obligatory for all the personnel (including those belonging to SCs/S.Ts) to undergo these various courses prescribed. Therefore the question of calling for the applications for training from any one does not arise. It may however be mentioned that about 9800 Force personnel in different ranks have been put through training of various types during the last three years i.e. 1976 to 1978.

Release of Bajaj Scooters

6185 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd. have not released any Bajaj Scooter beyond allotment No. 59583 for the bookings made in Delhi

(b) since when the regular supply of Scooters has been discontinued

(c) reasons for discontinuing the supply and

(d) action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (d) There is no statutory control on distribution and sale of scooters. The distribution is hence governed by the commercial criteria. There is no quota fixed by the Government for distribution of a particular brand of scooter for any place. In so far as Bajaj makes of

scooters are concerned, the manufacturers have reported that during the period of 8 months from July, 1978 to February, 1979, a total of 1,402 scooters were delivered against public booking in Delhi. Various other manufacturers are also marketing their scooters in Delhi including the public sector undertaking, Scooters India Ltd., to meet the demand.

According to the information received from M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., the two dealers in Delhi have delivered scooters against booking No. 59567 and 12,222 as on 1-3-1979.

Moratorium on the Rights of Workers R. B. H. M.

6186. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have ordered a moratorium on the rights and privileges of the workers of the RBHM for a year, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) and (b). Consequent to the take-over of management of RBHM jute mill under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and to ensure the smooth revival of this mill, not being affected by past liabilities; Government issued a notification on 28th December, 1978 under Section 18FB(1) (b) of the Act keeping the rights and liabilities on the mill, accruing before the date of notification, suspended, for a period of one year.

There is as such no moratorium on the privileges and rights of workers under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, the Minimum Wages Act of 1948 & the Industrial Employment (Standing order) Act, 1946 accruing after the date of notification.

Peace talks with China Trained Naga rebels

6187. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a hopeful note rings in Kohima regarding a fruitful culmination of peace talks between the China-trained Nagas underground and advocates of the Shillong Peace Accord of 1975;

(b) whether the Naga rebels have accepted peace accord and the same has been conveyed to the Union Government, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). While the ex-Underground leaders with the assistance of some representatives of the Nagaland Peace Council, are making efforts to persuade the China Returned Gang (CRG) staying on the Burmese side of the international border, to accept the Shillong Agreement, Government have no report about the CRG's acceptance of the same yet. Talks are to continue.

Production of Wagons

6188. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) the details of the production of wagons in the country, unit-wise with the percentage of utilised capacity during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the action taken up to date to meet the demand of wagons during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, year-wise with the demand and proposed supply, unit-wise;

(c) the details of the order received and supplied by these units unit-wise from the Railways and the foreign countries during the last three years year-wise, and

(d) the details of the order from the Railways and the foreign countries pending to these units unit-wise upto date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) The details of production of wagons both for the Railways and for export with percentage of utilised capacity during the last three years have been furnished in Statement I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4252/79]

(b) The Planning Commission have so far tentatively approved procurement of 73 000 wagons (in terms of 4—Wheeler Units) in the Sixth Five Year Plan, both on additional and replacement account. Presently there are nine Wagon Builders manufacturing Wagons for the Railways as per details furnished in Statement II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4252/79]. In addition the Ministry of Railways have earmarked capacity in the Railway Workshops for manufacture of about 1500 Wagons per annum. With the above capacity the Wagon Industry will be able to meet in full the requirement of wagons by the Railways during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(c) The details of the orders received and supplies made Unit-wise pertaining to the Railways and foreign countries during the last three years are furnished in Statement III laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4252/79]

(d) The details of the orders outstanding from the Railways and for exports to foreign countries are given in Statement IV laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4252/79]

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Establishment of Mini Cement Plant in Tripura and North Eastern Region States

6189 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the details of the action taken upto date to establish mini cement plants in Tripura and other North Eastern region States and

(b) the details of the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) Action taken to establish mini cement plants in North-Eastern Regions

Arunachal Pradesh—Tidding in Lohit District has limestone deposits. But the sites remain inaccessible for long periods during rainy season and therefore this area is not considered suitable for mini cement plants.

Assam—Cement Research Institute of India is preparing a detailed project report for setting up a mini cement plant with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day at Garampani by M/s Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Cement Corporation of India is also investigating the same area for the setting up of a mini cement plant with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day.

Manipur—The State Government have proposed to set up a mini cement plant in the East District of Manipur with a capacity of 50 tonnes per day. Their request for the loan of a technical officer is presently under the consideration of the Cement Corporation of India.

Meghalaya—The State Government is examining proposals to set up two mini cement plants one at Garo Hills and the other at Jaintia Hills.

Nagaland—The Cement Research Institute of India is preparing a

detailed project report for the setting up of mini cement plant with a capacity of 50 tonnes per day at Wazeho.

Sikkim.—The State Government have engaged a private firm of consultants to investigate the possibility of setting up of mini cement plants in the State. Application from a private entrepreneur for the setting up of a mini cement plant with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum at District Rishi in Sikkim is under the consideration of the D.G.T.D.

Tripura.—Surveys conducted by Geological Survey of India have shown that the quantity of cement grade lime-stone available in this State is not enough to sustain even a mini cement plant. Quality of lime-stone is also said to be unsuitable for the manufacture of cement.

Book entitled, "B.H.E.Ls. Dangerous Truck with Siemens"

6190. **SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Book written by Mr. P Ramamurti, the "BHEL's dangerous Truck with Siemens", and

(b) the details of the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The book referred to above mentions several points relating to BHEL's proposed agreement with Siemens as well as other matters. Although these points are being taken into account by the Government while considering these matters, any reaction of the Government on the various points need not be formulated. As such, Government have no details of the reaction to give at this stage.

Uranium find in Sarguja district, M.P.

6191. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether high grade uranium has been found in Sarguja District, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of the ore available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Good indications of uranium have been found at some places in Sarguja district, Madhya Pradesh. Detailed work including sub-surface exploration by way of bore hole drilling and underground development is in progress for evaluating the potential of the area.

Expenditure on welfare schemes for SC/ST and backward classes

6192. **SHRI B. C. KAMBLE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent each year on welfare schemes for (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Scheduled Tribes, (iii) Backward Classes in each State and Union Territory for each of the three categories of people during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the results achieved for each of these categories of people during the last three years in each State and Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Government of India have not specified any Backward Classes apart from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some State

Governments have however, recognised Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From the information furnished by State Governments to the Planning Commission with reference to the State Plans, a statement showing the expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved in respect of these three categories in each State and Union Territory in 1976-77 and 1977-78 has been prepared and is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4253/79]. The break-up of expenditure category-wise and targets achieved during the year 1978-79 have not yet been received from the States/Union Territory Administrations.

Utilisation of Grants for Industrial Development

6193 SHRI R L KUREEL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state how much of the grant earmarked for industrial development activities has been utilised in the rural and urban sectors separately during the last three years and what is the proposed plan during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)- The grants for industrial development activities are not separately earmarked for rural and urban areas. The allocations are made for specific schemes/programmes which cover both the areas.

It may however, be emphasised that the present policy of the Government is to discourage the establishment of large industries in the Metropolitan cities and urban areas and to encourage the establishment of cottage, village and small industries on a decentralized basis.

राज्यों द्वारा हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार

6194. श्री दत्तपत सिंह परसे¹ क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जो केन्द्र सरकार के साथ अपने पत्र व्यवहार में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करते हैं तथा जिन्होंने हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ भी ऐसा ही करना स्वीकार कर लिया है, और

(ख) सरकारी पत्र व्यवहार के लिये हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के नियम की विधायिनि में क्या प्रवृत्ति हुई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक साव मण्डल) (क) और (ख) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधित्व गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, और पंजाब राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार करना स्वीकार किया है। जहाँ तक हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों का संबंध है इस संबंध में प्रगति सतोपजनक है। परन्तु उक्त तीन सहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से प्रतिवात पत्र प्रेषण में ही प्राप्त हो रहे हैं।

Appollo Tyres Agreement with General Tyre International Company

6195 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Appollo Tyres have entered into two agreements with the General Tyre International Co (GTIC), some time back,

(b) if so details thereof and to what extent the GTIC fulfilled the terms agreement, and

(c) at what stage is the Appollo Tyres now in its production and what is its installed capacity and what is its capacity utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(b) M/s Appollo Tyres Ltd have entered into two Agreements both dated 27th March, 1973, namely Sales Agreement for supply of technical know-how, engineering and documentation for operational facilities,

and Agreement for technical services, with General Tyre International Company, U.S.A. It has been confirmed by M/s. Appollo Tyres Ltd. that General Tyre International Company have fulfilled the terms of the Agreement relating to supply of technical know-how, engineering and documentation for operational facilities. The Agreement for technical services is a continuing agreement for rendering technical assistance.

(c) M/s Appollo Tyres Ltd started commercial production in March 1977. The installed capacity of their plant is estimated to be about 4 lac nos of tyres per annum. Its capacity utilisation during February and March 1979 (upto 26th March) was about 40 per cent and 47 per cent respectively.

Effect of Indigenous Watch Industry by Importing Parts

6196. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the policy of Government to import several parts, components and complete watches had adversely affected the growth and expansion of highly labour intensive indigenous watch industry in the small sector;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to help this industry; and

(c) how many units of watch manufacturers are there, the total watches they make, the people they employ in 1977-78 and 1978-79 and relatively what about the quality of the watches they manufacture?

es indigenously both in the organised and the small scale sectors. However, since the new units need some time for import of machinery, erection of civil works etc. It was felt that the units with an approved manufacturing programme may be allowed to import watch movements in semi-knock down and complete knock down conditions during such intervals. This would give them experience in the assembly of watch components which will facilitate speedy implementation of their approved programme and also bridge the gap between production and availability of watches in the country and thereby act as disincentive to smuggling of watches. Since this permission has not been granted to non-manufacturing units there is no question of any adverse effect in the growth of indigenous capacity.

(c) At the close of the year 1977-78, there were 19 small scale watch manufacturing units and 9 large scale watch manufacturing companies. Their total production of wrist watches was around 36.92 lakhs and they employed about 6392 persons. In the year 1978-79 (April, 1978 to February 1979) the number of small scale watch manufacturing units rose to 30 and the number of large watch manufacturing companies to 11. Their total production of wrist watches during the period April, 1978 to February, 1979 was around 45.35 lakhs and the total number of persons employed by them was about 7148. The watches produced by these units are of acceptable quality.

Price Rise and Capacity Utilisation of Cement Industry

6197. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have announced the second price increase in cement within one year,

the Government have been liberally granting permission to parties seeking to manufacture watch-

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) is it a fact that the installed capacity in the cement industry is under-utilised and also there is gap between production and demand of cement,

(d) in view of this, whether Government have decided to set up cement factories in one public sector, and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The F O R destination price of Ordinary Portland Cement was increased from Rs 253.35 to Rs 293.26 per tonne from 7th December 1978. The details of the increase are as under —

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| (i) Towards Financing the cost of additional import of cement | Rs 8.00 per tonne |
| (ii) Towards the cost of implementation of the Award of Arbitrators relating to wage increase of cement workers | Rs 13.38 per tonne |
| (iii) Towards the subsidy for the use of furnace oil in lieu of coal | Rs 18.53 per tonne |
| TOTAL | Rs 39.91 |

(c) A capacity utilisation of 85 per cent has been considered fair for the cement industry. The capacity utilisation in the cement industry during 1978-79 was about 90 per cent. The estimated demand for cement during 1978-79 is 24 million tonnes as against the estimated production of 19.6 million tonnes and import of 1.55 million tonnes.

(d) and (e) Industrial licences, as well as letters of Intent are being issued for establishment of new units as well as for substantial expansions in the public as well as private sectors.

Plan for uplift of Tribal Areas

6198 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have introduced any plan for the uplift of Tribal areas in the country,

(b) the details of the tribal plan introduced in Gujarat State and the names of Tehsils covered in Baroda District, and

(c) the decision taken in regard to the ignored Tribal Area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) Separate sub-plans are being implemented for the areas of tribal concentration so as to raise the level of development in these areas.

(b) The tribal sub-plan in Gujarat aims at the integrated development of these areas. The major thrust in the sub-plan programmes is on improved methods of agriculture, minor irrigation, horticulture, animal husbandry, agro and forest-based industries. These activities have been supported by training programmes. Adequate attention has been given to bridge the infra-structural gap existing in the sub-plan area, by way of developing growth centres. In order to check exploitation, emphasis has been given on completion of land records, records of rights of tribals in forest and debt redemption. Provision has been made to restructure the cooperatives so as to meet the credit marketing and consumption needs of the tribal people.

The sub-plan area lies in the districts of Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Dang and Valsad. The talukas covered in Vadodara (Baroda) district are Chhotaudepur, Nawadi and Tilakwada.

(c) The existing tribal sub-plan areas were delineated on the basis of (a) all Scheduled areas and (b) blocks/tahsils having 50 per cent Scheduled Tribe population concentration. In the Five Year Plan 1978-83, it has been decided to include all those areas which qualify to the criterion of 10,000 population with 50 per cent Scheduled Tribe concentration.

Import of Cement

6199. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) what is the amount of cement imported during the last two years;

(b) what are the countries from which it was imported and the prices at which it has been imported;

(c) what are the agencies through which it has been imported; and

(d) when India shall be self-sufficient in respect of cement and the details of the phase programme thereof, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The quantity of cement imported during the last 2 years is as under.—

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1977-78 | 3.12 Lakh tonnes |
| 1978-79 (Estimated) | 15.47 Lakh tonnes. |

(b) and (c). Cement is being imported through the State Trading Corporation of India at prices varying from US \$ 51.70 to 67.50 per tonne (C&F) from the following countries:

1. Japan
2. North Korea
3. South Korea
4. Poland
5. Rumania

(d) The country is likely to be self-sufficient in the course of next three years. The Government have taken the following steps to achieve improvement in availability of cement:

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except to Nepal and Bhutan;

(ii) A quantity of 13.15 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during 1978 and the import of a further quantity of about 13.23 lakh tonnes has been contracted,

(iii) A cash incentive of Rs. 30 per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of each unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity whichever is higher, has been announced;

(iv) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movements have been liberalised;

(v) Government have also granted assistance to the cement industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts;

(vi) Government have announced the assistance to the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;

(vii) The production of the existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilisation of 100 per cent;

(viii) The import of pre-calculator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production;

(ix) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited;

(x) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag

(xi) Government has also decided to encourage the setting up of large number of mini cement plants,

(xii) A High Level Committee has made a comprehensive study of the cement industry and has made a number of recommendations which are being examined by Government

Shortage of Photo Films

6200 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the acute shortage of Photo films will continue for some more time,

(b) if so the reasons thereof, and

(c) what will be the quantum of imports required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) There was a temporary shortage of black and white roll films of 120 size in the country due mainly to the delay in the arrival of imported stocks. However as already explained in reply to starred question No 426 in the Lok Sabha on the 21st March 1979 Government have since decided to import an additional quantity of 20 lakhs roll films in finished form during 1978-79 to meet the gap between the actual demand and supplies expected to be made available by the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg Co Ltd through conversion of imported jumbo rolls. Another quantity of 50 lakhs roll films in finished form is also being imported during 1979-80. There will be no shortage of photo

films in the country as soon as the imported stocks arrive

12.27 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION LTD, DURGAPUR FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited Durgapur for the year 1977-78

(2) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited Durgapur for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT-4233/79]

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore) I have a very serious matter to draw your attention to regarding the privilege motion against Shri Lal Krishna Advani about the All India Radio not reporting the speech of Mr Chavan the day before yesterday in its news bulletin. It is setting a very bad precedent. Mr Chavan spoke for 40 minutes. Mr Advani is converting it into an Advani Radio and RSS is being propagated to this extent. It is a very serious matter.

MR SPEAKER I have already called for the comments.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Let him come to the House and explain.

MR SPEAKER Now Mr S D Patil.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (FIXATION OF CADRE STRENGTH) 2ND AMDT. REGULATIONS, 1979 AND I.P.S. (PAY) 3RD AMDT. RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection 2 of section 3 of the All India Service Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 252(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1979.

(2) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 253(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-4234/79].

CENTRAL EXCISE (5TH AMDT.) RULES, 1979 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (5th Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1979, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4235/79].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.—

(i) GSR 274(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1979 regarding exclusion of cost of durable containers from the assessable value of Oxygen, Acetylene and Glycerine together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4236/79].

(ii) Notification No. 149/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1979, regarding exclusion of electrical insulators and insulating fittings and parts from purview of exemption by amending Notification No. 71/78-CE dated the 1st March, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No LT-4237/79]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). What happened to the privilege motion against the Judge of the Calcutta High Court? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called for comments. Now Mr. Ramnand Tiwary.

SHRI JYOIRMOY BOSU. People are sitting over it for 10 days

MR. SPEAKER: I am not sitting over it. I have called for comments.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record

(Interruptions)**

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad). I am on a point of order regarding the Short Notice Question. My point of order is that you said that the Demand for Grants for the Steel Ministry may not come up in the House. It may be guillotined. And those Members who are having major steel

plants in their constituencies, must be given the chance to speak something, because they know the subject. They have to bear the brunt of it.

MR SPEAKER: That is not a point of order Now Mr. Ramanand Tiwary.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): On a point of order.

MR SPEAKER. On every question you are rising.

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(interruptions) **
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MR SPEAKER. Don't record

(Interruptions) **

12 30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(1) REPORTED CRITICAL POSITION IN SUPPLIES OF FURNANCE OIL TO INDUSTRIAL UNITS AND NON-AVAILABILITY AND HIGH PRICES OF KEROSENE OIL

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (यबगर) : प्रायशः महोदय, मैं प्रसिध्दव्यवसीय सोव महत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर धेदुलितिय, रमायन और उदैरक मनी का ध्यान दिवाशा हू और प्रायशः कहता हू कि यह इस बारे में एक धनन्य है —

देश में, विशेषकर बरफ से क्षेत्र में विभिन्न औद्योगिक एकाई को धरती-लेन की मजबूत सबसे विनाशजनक विपत्ति औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के विभिन्न भागों में, विशेषकर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी का क्षेत्र उपमध्यम इन्हीं लक्षण महान् क्षति पर विनये के सम्पादन।”

देउसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री
हैमचन्द्र कन्दन ठगुगुला) महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों
में गन्धार का स्थान देश में, विशेषकर उत्तर
क्षेत्र में, प्रौद्योगिक यन्त्रों की मशीनों के लेन
की सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था तथा देश के विविध भागों में, विशेषकर बिहार
और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, मिट्टी के लेन की सुव्य-
वस्था तथा और अधिक मशीनों की और प्राप्ति
विषय है।

भट्टी के लेल की खपत में बहुत तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है। यद्यपि पिछले तीन वर्षों, अर्थात् 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में खपत की वृद्धि दर निम्नोद्योगिक रही है, अर्थात् 1978 में फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान खपत की दर में वृद्धि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में अर्थात् की विशेष में 8 प्रतिशत अधिक रही है। खपत की दर में वृद्धिती मुख्य रूप से खपत वाले स्थानों पर कोयले की उपयोग उपकरणों की वार्षिक डिमांड की है।

देश में भट्टी के तेल की कुछ आवश्यकता का लगभग 25 प्रतिशत आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अमान स्थिति को देखते हुए भट्टी के तेल और मिट्टी के तेल की आवश्यकता मात्रा का आयात करना समझ नहीं आ रहा है। इसके प्रतिस्पर्धन रेल द्वारा पेट्रोपियम उत्पादों को ढोने के लिए पिछले एक वर्ष या इससे अधिक की आवश्यकता की तुलना में कमी रही है। बदरगढ़ी और बरोनी रिफाइनरी में शक्ति समस्याओं तथा भारी हुई आर्थिक कारणों से देश की शीघ्रतयागामी में कच्चे तेल के शुद्ध में भी ह्रास हुई है। यद्यपि इन कठिनाइयों पर इस सत्रायण समय तेल कम्पनियों का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं था, ही पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में भट्टी के तेल को सम्राई उच्च स्तर पर करना समझ हो गया है। परन्तु देश के कुछ भागों से भट्टी के तेल की उपभोग के समय में कुछ निम्नलिखित प्राप्ति हुई है, जो कि कोयले को कमी के कारण मांग में वृद्धि के फल स्वरूप उत्पन्न हुई है।

बार्बर् वदरगाह में शक्ति सम्मेलनों के कारण देखने से कच्चा तेल उतारने के काम में रुकावट के कारण बार्बर् मोहनगंगा में पत्थरी घोर भावों के दोहन पट्टी के तेल तथा अन्य पेद्रोनिम पदार्थों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध प्रभाव पड़ा था। इसकी परिणामस्वरूप, भावों में बार्बर् में भट्टी के तेल की उपपत्तता में सम्मेलन उत्पन्न हो गयी थी। परन्तु भावों के धर्मिक मन्त्रों में बार्बर् की मोहनगंगा पूर्व विचारित स्तर पर उत्पादन कर रही है घोर धार्मिक उत्पादन पर पट्टन चूने हैं। भावों है कि हम से स्थिति में सम्मेलने में सहायता मिलेगी।

परन्तु इस सन्दर्भ में यह ख्याता प्राप्त करने
होगा कि जोसेफिन तथा विक्टर बोर्रो के विचार
जोसेफिन की उपस्थिति में क्या था पूछने से
पूरा करने के लिए हेन बर्नार्डिन द्वारा पक्षी
के तेल की गुरी लगाई करना सभव नहीं है। हांगा
परन्तु कच्चे तेल और वेड्डाविम वसाही की कुछ
उपस्थिति और परिवर्तन सम्भवता की कति
मात्रों की परीक्षाओं में इन उन्माद की मात्रा
को पूरा करने के लिए सार्थ प्रयत्न जारी रखे
जायेंगे ।

[श्री हेमबनो नन्दन बहुगुना]

12.33 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

जहाँ तक मिट्टी के तेल का सवध है, देश की कुल खपत का 40 प्रतिशत इस समय आयात किया जाता है। व्यापार योजना के अन्तर्गत सोधित मध से इस उत्पाद की आपूर्ति में विलम्ब के कारण देश में मिट्टी के तेल की समस्त उपलब्धता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। सरकार तथा तेल कम्पनियों के अधिकतम प्रयत्नों के बावजूद इस उत्पाद का अन्य समाधानों से पर्याप्त आयात प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी, अप्रैल, 1978 में फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल का जिन पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत अधिक है। मिट्टी के तेल की अधिक मात्रा भी कोयला, माफ्ट कोक तथा जलाने वाली राखी जैसे वैकल्पिक इंधन की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण ही है। पिछले वर्ष की विपरीत की तुलना में बालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल का विनियमन अधिक होने के बावजूद देश के विभिन्न भागों से ये रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि मिट्टी के तेल की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता बहुत कठिन है, इस बात को देखते हुए देश में मिट्टी के तेल की घसीमित भाग को पूरा करना संभव नहीं हो सका है जबकि तेल कम्पनियाँ मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई अपने एजेंटों को निर्धारित आवंटन के अनुसार करती हैं, परन्तु इसके विवरण की देखरेख पूर्णरूप से राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है। हमने राज्य सरकारों को पहले ही यह परामर्श दिया है कि वे इन उत्पाद के समान विनियमन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उचित उपाय करें। जिससे यह उत्पाद वाले बाजार में न जाये। मेरे मन्त्रालय का गती प्रयत्न है कि विभिन्न राज्यों तथा वैदेशीय प्रदेशों को निर्धारित आवंटन के अनुसार मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जाये। अप्रैल, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल का कुल विनियम 3.63 मिलियन मी० टन था जबकि इसका आवंटन 3.59 मिलियन मी० टन था।

जहाँ तक पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का संबंध है, मार्च महीने के दौरान कुल लगभग 22,000 किलो मीटर मिट्टी का तेल दिया गया था जबकि इसके लिए आवंटन 19,000 किलो मीटर का था। परन्तु मार्च के दौरान हल्द्वारा में मिट्टी के तेल का आयात कम रहा था कि बिहार के कुछ भागों को मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई करती है। इसके फलस्वरूप, बिहार के कुछ भागों में निर्धारित आवंटन के अनुसार मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई करने में समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो गयी थीं। मार्च के अंतिम सप्ताह से

हल्द्वारा में आयातित मिट्टी का तेल पहुँचना शुरू हो गया है और आशा है कि इन उत्पाद की सप्लाई बिहार को निर्धारित आवंटन के अनुसार की जायेगी।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : ऐसा लगता है कि जिन तरह हमने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय है। मैंने यह कहा था कि मिट्टी-तेल का बम्बई में इतना प्रभाव है कि बड़ा काम करना मुश्किल हो गया है। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है और यदि मिलता है तो 4-5 रुपए लीटर। मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य से ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार जनता को मिट्टी-तेल और मिट्टी का तेल पहुँचाने में असमर्थ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, हम वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले क्या कारण था कि हमारी ये मिट्टी और मिट्टी का तेल मिलता था लेकिन इस बजट के अन्त में बाद तेल मिलना दुर्लभ हो गया है और यदि मिलता भी है तो नील, चार या पांच रुपए लीटर? कोई प्रश्न आता है तो सरकार कहती है कि कोयले का अभाव है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि कोयले के अभाव को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया जिन से कि कोयले की आपूर्ति हो सके। यह एक बड़ी दुखद स्थिति है क्योंकि मिट्टी का तेल कौन जलाता है? मिट्टी का तेल बड़े बड़े नौक तो जलाने नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनमें पट्टा बिजुत है। लाठो क्रिमान, योनिहर मखदूर, गोशरी वाले, रिक्शा चलाने वाले तथा धतुर्य श्रेणी के मरहारी कर्मचारी मिट्टी का तेल जलाते हैं। आज मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है जिनके परिणामस्वरूप उनको भूखी मरना पड़ रहा है। बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में गांव के गांव अंधकार में है। धोरी डकैती से बचने के लिए भी रोशनी नहीं कर सकते हैं। फिर क्या कारण है कि वही तेल चोरबाजारी में 4-5 रुपये लीटर मिल जाता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ बिहार में क्या कोई विधि व्यवस्था है, क्या वडा पर कोई वानून का राज है? वडा पर मनमाना म्पति चल रही है। कोई व्यक्ति दिन में चन नहीं सकता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता कि मिट्टी का तेल किम तरह से वितरित किया जाये, किन प्रकार से वह गरीबों को उपलब्ध हो सके—इसकी व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले क्योंकि बिहार सरकार इसमें विलुप्त असमर्थ है। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर मिट्टी का तेल नहीं है तो चार-पांच रुपए लीटर के भाव पर चोर बाजार में क्यों मिल रहा है और चोरबाजारी करने वालों को पकड़ने की व्यवस्था आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं? बिहार सरकार से यह काम भरी हो सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से नाक लौर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिट्टी का तेल उचित दाम पर क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की भी वही स्थिति है जहाँ के माननीय मंत्री जी रहने वाले हैं। बम्बई की भी वही स्थिति है। सरकार कहती है कि

भ्रामात नहीं हो। पायेगा तथा कोयले का भ्रामात है, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार बिल्कुल प्रसमर्भ है। लावी करोडा गरीबों की क्षोषधियों में विराग गयीं जल रहे हैं। अगिर उनके लिए माप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? माप अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

श्री हेमवती मदन बहुगुणा उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दो बात स्पष्ट कर दूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह कहना कि मान्य क्षेत्र में तेल के उत्पादों की अगलधता न होने के कारण कारखाने बंद हो गए, श्री जी टी डी से हमने जांच कराई है उनकी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि एक कारखाना बंद नहीं हुआ है—यह 2 फ़ैक्ट वास्त है। माननीय सदस्य की धात्मा में लोगों के लिए नोशनल ट्रथ है उसके लिए तो मुझे सहानुभूति है लेकिन वास्तविकता के साथ उसका सम्बन्ध जोड़े ता कुछ बहुत कम हो जायगा। एक खंड के कारखाने का घसका लगा, बाकी बची कोई घसका नहीं लगा मनी कारखान चलते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरी बात यह कही कि मिट्टी के तेल के वितरण का इन्तजाम केंद्रीय सरकार खुद करे। इस मामले में माननीय सदस्य भी ज्यातिमय वगु का जो बल है उसकी स्पष्ट राय है कि फ़ैक्टल-स्टुवर में क्या क्या होना चाहिये। अगर सब चीजों का बंदबारा दिल्ली की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी हो, सब तो यूनीटरी-पार्म प्राय-अनरैमेन्ट बनानी होगी। फ़ैक्टल स्टुवर में यह समझ नहीं है। हम ने राज्य सरकारों को इसी परिधि में जितना मिट्टी का तेल पिछले साल दिया था, उस से कम दिया हो—विशेष बिहार के एक भाग के—तो हम जिम्मेदार हैं

श्री जी. एन. निबारी सब जगह पूरा दे रहे हैं तो बिहार को ही क्यों कम दिया जा रहा है?

श्री हेमवती मदन बहुगुणा : इन्दिया में तेल भ्राना था। माननीय सदस्य इस सवाल के सबसे पुराने सदस्य हैं—उन्हें सफ़ी तरह से मालूम है कि ईरा से इलुमान की हर महीने गट्टो का तेल माइ-पांच लाख टन मिला था, जो नवम्बर, 1978 में बन्द है। अब ईरा के हालात की दुस्त करने के लिये यहां से कोई बोर्ड बंदोखन करने की सलाह तो मैं नहीं दे सकता, बिना इस के कि इसू में प्रायंत बकगा कि बहा पर हालात जल्दी से ठीक हों।

पूरी उत्तर प्रदेश को ले सीत्रिये—जिग बापदे की कर्षा माननीय सदस्य ने की है—उन को 22 हजार किलो लिटर मिट्टी का तेल

दिया है, जब कि वायदा 19 हजार किलो लिटर का था, 3 हजार किलो लिटर ज्यादा दिया। मैं यहां पर यह प्रवचन कहना चाहता हू कि मैं केरल की सरकार का इतना हू—इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं बाकी सरकारों की बुराई कर रहा हू—सचिन उन्होंने जो व्यवस्था की है, उस के लिये वे बुराई के पास हैं। वे परपर में बाई से मिट्टी का तेल लोगों को दितवा रहे हैं इस तरह की वितरण व्यवस्था बहा पर चल रही है। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ—मैंने दश भर के मुख्य मंत्रियों, जो जिस समय ईरा में भ्रगडे होवे गृह हुए थे भ्रमग, 1978 में एक पत्र लिखा था

श्री ज्योतिषय वगु (शायमड हावर) सगदा नहीं जाति कहिय।

श्री हेमवती मदन बहुगुणा यहां पर जो हो रहा है वह भी जल ही है—मिट्टी का तेल ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन मिट्टी का तेल भारत के पास जितना उपलब्ध है और जितना जितना भ्रजा जा सकता है—इस के लिये माप को हमारे साथ हमदर्दी करनी पड़ेगी और घरने माप भी हमदर्दी करनी पड़ेगी। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा—मैंने प्रदेश की सरकारों का ध्यान इस की तरफ प्राकणित कराया था उस से बाद हमारे सेंसेटरी ने मुख्य सचिवों का ध्यान प्राकणित किया। कम भी एक सीटिंग बुलाई थी, जिस में तमाम प्रदेश सरकारों के प्राय सचिवों से मलाह की है। हम ने घायनी तरफ से इस की हर जगह पहुंचाने की चेष्टा की है। सचिन इसमें एक मुकसान हुआ है—जो हम ने ज्यादा दिया है उस से बारन हमारी इन्वेन्टरी कम होती गई है। मुखिय यह है कि मदन मे कोई भी बात छिपाना हमारे लिये पात्र है और वह उचित भी नहा है। खुना समाप्त होने के कारण प्रधकारों में छपने से बचनेवाली बात नहीं है, इस लिये जो जरुर ब्यापरी होने से इस का साम उठा लेंगे....

श्री जितेन बट्टाचार्य (सीगमडुर) उन वगुरों को परका।

श्री हेमवती मदन बहुगुणा परहने का काम बंगाल में श्री ज्योति वगु जी का है और बिहार में श्री वगुरी टापुर जी का है, मेरा नहीं है। ज्योति वगु जी ने जितने तेल के ब्यापारियों को परका है, ज्योतिमय वगु जी बनता है, मैं तो नहीं जानता हूँ।

श्री ज्योतिमयवगु : परका है।

श्री हेमवती मदन बहुगुणा : बहुत पुरानी बात है मुझे श्री ज्योति वगु साहब को लिखना पड़ा, जब उन्होंने मिट्टी के तेल के ब्यापारियों के बन्दे में था पर उद की दोषता भ्रगास से दिसा, मैंने कहा कि इस की कम कमी। हम तो, बाप देख सीत्रिये, बहा सफ़ेद रहते हैं, प्रदेश की सरकारों के

[श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा]

गोईगनती हो रही हो तो उन को मदद दिलाते रहते हैं। हम दूसरी भी सरकारों की सहायता करने के लिये हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य निवासी श्री से, जो हमारे दुर्गम भी हैं, एक ही प्रार्थना है कि देश की जो कठिनाई है, ईरान से कच्चा तेल न मिलने के कारण जो दिक्कत पैदा हो गई है, उस को समझा जाया चाहिये। हम वृत्त हैं—एक देश के—में खास तौर से हम मीके पर उस का नाम लेता चाहता हूँ—ईराक—जिस ने हम को मिट्टी का तेल देने में मदद की है। आज जब कि हमारे देश यह कह रहे हैं कि शिले डालर एक बैरल पर घीर दोसे—दोसेले हमारी मदद की है। घब में लीबिया जा रहा हूँ—इस धाजा ने कि वे भी हमारी मदद करेंगे। कच्चा तेल जो छप भी मिलता चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिला और उसका का बन्दोबस्त करने में कमी आई है और इस के साथ ही यह बात भी है कि हमारा देश तो एक प्रजातान्त्रिक देश है। यहां पर कोई मंत्री यह नहीं कह सकता है कि किसी को स्ट्राइक का कोई हक नहीं होगा। हम कोशिश कर सकते हैं कि स्ट्राइक न हो लेकिन स्ट्राइक हो जाए, तो वह नहीं है कि स्ट्राइक—तोड़ सरकार हो। स्ट्राइक के साथ बातचीत कर के विपक्ष को दुबल करने की कोशिश करते हैं। हस्तिया में स्ट्राइक हो गया और हमारे टैंक्स खड़े रह गये। इसी तरह से अम्बई में स्ट्राइक हो गया और टैंक्स खड़े रह गये, 40 दिन तक हड़ताल चली और बाल चीन करते जिनकी जल्दी मामला सुलझ सकता था, उस को सुलझाया। मैं यह मान सकता हूँ कि घीर अच्छा बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए और “घण्टा” की एक ऐसी रिया है, जिस तक पहुँचने के लिये बराबर चेष्टा करनी चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि घीर भी अच्छा काम करना चाहिए लेकिन मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि वैश्वीय सरकार की जो वर्तमान गायन व्यवस्था है, वैश्वीय जिस का काम है, उनमें मिट्टी के तेल की विपणन व्यवस्था का बन्दोबस्त सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने वाली नहीं है। यह काम तो प्रदेसीय सरकारों का है और हम ने इस बारे में उन को स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

श्री हृषण खर हस्टर (दुर्गापुर) : हमारी स्टेट को इतना कम बचो दिया है ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : इतना कम, इतना कम, इतना कम की जो यह भाषा है, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। अगर मैट्रिक टन में बात करें, अगर यह धताएँ कि इनने मैट्रिक टन मिलना चाहिए और इतना मिला है, तो मैं यह बता दूँ कि बेरल बगल की ब्रिना कोटा मिलना चाहिये, उसमें ज्यादा मिलता है। नाथ स्टेट के हमारे माननीय सदस्य अगर इस बात में मदद कर दें कि क्या हड़ताल नहीं है, बड़ी मुश्किल में हमारे रेल मंत्री महोदय आए हुए हैं, तो क्या पर उपलब्धता बढ़ सकती है। नाथ बगल में उपलब्धता में अगर कुछ कमी आई है, करना बगल का कोटा पूरा देने की हम ने पूरी कोशिश की है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो कमी है, उस के कारण इनपेंटी में कमी हो रही है। हमारे अपने वाले समय में कठिनाई घाने वाली है और इसी लिए हम ने सारे प्रदेशों के छात्र लक्षियों को बताया था और उनको तह बताया था कि कैरल के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का पटन जब तक थाप नहीं लगा पाये, तब तक मुझे नहीं लगना कि मिट्टी का तेल करो तक और कोयलियों तक और डीजल रिमाता तक पहुँच सकेगा।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I had raised this point by my Unstarred Question No 3857 dated 20th March and drew the attention of the Government to the serious shortage of furnace oil in Bombay, particularly in the Thana-Belapur industrial complex. I also drew attention to the shortage of kerosene oil not in Bombay, but in other States, particularly Bihar, UP and Bengal. The hon Minister, in reply to my question, stated

“The information is not readily available. The details are being collected, and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.”

As the information has not been made available for such a long time, I gave this Calling Attention notice

The hon Minister has just now said in his statement that consumption of furnace oil has increased by 8 per cent in the last three years. In this connection, firstly I would like to

draw attention of the Minister to the fact that it is the policy of the Government to ask the industries to use more furnace oil because by using coal they will be polluting the air. So they stopped using coal and have started using furnace oil.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Who told you that furnace oil does not pollute the air?

SHRI S R DAMANI Therefore the consumption of furnace oil has increased. There was no difficulty up to December. The supply was normal. It was available in required quantity. Since January the things have started deteriorating. The hon Minister just now said that according to the information available with him no factory has been closed down on account of shortage of furnace oil. But I can give him names of many units which have closed down for 10 or 7 or 6 days in that industrial complex of Thana Belapur because furnace oil was not available. I would not like to mention the names of those units now. But I can pass on all the names to him so that he can enquire about it. In February and March also the position was very difficult. Some units have closed down for a fortnight. You can imagine the loss of production, you can imagine the loss of revenue and the result will be that there will be more shortage of the items which are produced by these units. So it is very necessary that this aspect should be examined and the measures taken to make available adequate quantities of furnace oil to the industrial units in a proper way so that they can continue to run their units.

I have got all the sympathy for the hon. Minister that due to shortage of wagons they could not transport these items. It is a correct thing. The coal is not available, the wagons are not available. If the wagons are available the coal is not there. The hon. Minister says that the furnace oil is there, the kerosene oil is there but the wagons are not available. What have

we to do? It is for the Government the concerned, Ministers to sit together and draw up a plan as to how to transport these essential items. The hon Minister has to tell us what arrangement in future he is going to make with the Minister of Railways to see that there is no shortage of wagons for carrying furnace oil and kerosene oil.

Regarding the consumption of kerosene I think, the hon Minister must be aware that in Calcutta in West Bengal there is load shedding for 8 to 10 hours every day. If there is no electricity what is the public going to use? They are going to use kerosene in their houses for lamps, lights or for other things. Therefore the consumption of kerosene has increased because of the non availability of electricity. This is also one reason. The hon Minister has stated in the statement that 3.63 million tonnes was the consumption during the period April 1978 and February 1979 as against the allocation of 3.59 million tonnes. There is a very slight increase in the consumption. It is not very much. Therefore to say that the consumption has gone up is not correct.

In view of all this I want that the hon Minister should tell the House by what time it will be possible to regulate the supply of kerosene oil and furnace oil and, secondly, what steps he has proposed or he is going to take to see that these essential items do not go underground and that the consumer of kerosene have not to pay high prices for the industrial units have to stop production for want of furnace oil.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA I must, at the outset say one thing. The nation will have to learn to live within its resources. This year on petroleum and petroleum products all I can promise the country is that the Government has tried its best to provide the nation its requirement at the last year's level in spite of the fact

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

that we are short of crude because of the Iranian situation. We cannot go on increasing our demand of furnace oil, for example. In the 1973 price hike, the entire industry was asked to come to coal. From 1973 till 1977-78 there was a negative growth rate—beginning with minus 5 per cent in 1975-76 to minus 7.8 per cent in the year 1977-78. You will, therefore, see that this spurt in furnace oil business is a recent affair, caused by the international situation, caused by the shortage of coal. Suddenly we are having an increase of 86 per cent growth rate. We are trying to bear with it. But I must tell hon. Member Mr. Damani and the House through you, Sir, that the Government is not committed, because of our inability,—we wish we could do it—to foot the bill on account of load-shedding, to foot the bill of energy on account of shortage of coal or coke or other fuel. We are really, in shortage in this field. Therefore, the other sources of energy which are in abundance the country have to come into play and this particular scare source of energy should not be strained in the manner indicated by Mr. Damani.

AN HON MEMBER: What is the other source?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The other source, as the hon. Member knows, is coal. Coal in this country is in abundance. The hon. Prime Minister has assured the House that we are trying to manage things in a manner that coal is reached everywhere. I am also a member of that Committee which has been constituted to monitor all this and we are trying to pull up things as much as we can to make good, or meet, this type of difficult situation.

So far as Mr. Damani's information or question about closure is concerned, I quote this on the authority of the Director-General of Technical Development, Energy Conservation Division of the Ministry of Industry, who keeps the records about this. I have

his authority through this letter. With regard to our enquiries made from him, he has stated in his letter:

"While admittedly there has been shortage of fo at some of the pockets in the country at times, as far as the DGTD are aware, there has been no closure of industrial units on this account except one instance in Maharashtra, the International Rubber and General Industries Private Limited, which has reported in the middle of March closure of the unit on account of shortage of fo. fo. is consumed by the industry and the power sector to the extent of about four million tonnes per annum. This requirement is met from indigenous source supplemented by import...."

Import is 25 per cent.

"The fo offtake in the last four years has been like this.. " In 1978-79, upto December, we have given more than what we had given in the last year. We cannot give more. We will be in trouble in the coming years if we do not manage our energy economy, energy budget, in a proper manner. It is just not available.

So far as load-shedding and other factors are concerned, I repeat, we are not obliged, or, we are not in a position to oblige, the industry or the nation by rushing diesel oil, kerosene oil and furnace oil wherever the real source of energy is not in existence or is not available. We will not be able to do it. I would not make any tall promise. All I can say is that it will be our endeavour to see that supply of furnace oil, kerosene oil and diesel is maintained at least at the last year's level. Again I repeat that the State Governments should take care of the distribution system, so that the period of difficulty and distress is overcome with the cooperation of all concerned.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay—North-East): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that Bombay city

is a great city because it happens to be the city of the Prime Minister and before him, Mahatma Gandhi and even other countries leaders like Mohd Ali Jinnah and the recently executed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto come from Bombay And I also represent Bombay (Interruptions) And the Minister also frequently comes to Bombay

13 hrs

What I am surprised is that Bombay is now experiencing long queues for kerosene particularly in the slum areas In the well-to do areas there is no problem It is the slums which are suffering First I want to know from the Minister what he is going to do to ensure an equitable distribution of kerosene in Bombay within the city itself—whatever quota you give (Interruptions) I am sure he will give otherwise we will Gherao him when he comes

AN HON MEMBER He will not come to Bombay

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY This is particularly unfair to Bombay Sir because 50 per cent of the crude oil is produced by Bombay High Out of Bombay it goes and Bombay itself starves (Interruptions) Yes we are all Indians Of course you are less than others as you have extra-territorial royalties

The fact of the matter is as it is said water water everywhere but no water to drink so also oil oil everywhere around Bombay but there is no oil available for the citizens of Bombay and, therefore some equity in relationship with the rest of the country also has to be maintained

I want to know from the Minister what does he mean by saying The rate of consumption has shown an upward trend because of inadequate availability of coal at the consuming locations." What is he doing specifically to remove these imbalances he has

mentioned? I want to know what steps he has taken in consultation with the Coal Ministry and other Ministries

(2) He says It has not been possible to import furnace oil and kerosene to the required extent' What is the percentage of shortfall and what is the tonnage of the shortfall in these commodities? This is a very vaguely and nicely-worded statement He is a clever Minister and I have the highest respect for him and I have also the deepest appreciation of his ability to get out of tight corners So I want him to spell out what exactly the shortfall is

Then he says However production at the Bombay refineries is running at the anticipated level since the last week of March and imported product has also arrived It is expected that all these will help in easing the situation' What does he mean by saying it will ease the situation? When exactly will Bombay feel the easing of the situation? I want to know all this so that I can tell the citizens of Bombay that I have got an assurance from the Minister

SOME HON MEMBERS Very well.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY Finally he says

As regards kerosene about 40 per cent of the total consumption in the country today is imported The overall availability of kerosene in the country has been affected due to delays in receipts of the product from USSR under the 'Trade Plan' A Minister like Bahuguna—and having delays from USSR? How can it be?

AN HON MEMBER Now he has come to the real point

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY I want to know why the delays have taken place What are the other countries besides Iraq and Libya which he has explored? Does he know for example

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

logical inhibitions, that China has got lots and lots of oil? Is he prepared to explore receiving oil from China in exchange for some of the things in which we are surplus?...

AN HON. MEMBER: In exchange or Dr. Swamy

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: After all, if he is willing to take oil from Iraq and Libya and the USSR, despite the delay—I want to know why there is delay—why he has not explored the possibility of importing crude from China, unless he has some aversion to China? I want to know.

Sir, the Prime Minister wrote a letter a few days ago to all the States that they must reduce the consumption of oil by 15 per cent. What is the underlying logic behind this?

So, Sir, these are my pointed questions; and I hope he will answer them to our satisfaction.

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA: Sir, I too have as much respect for the hon Member's capability to detect the cleverness and out-theroding herod so far as that is concerned. He is quite right. I have the greatest feelings for Bombay. Bombay is a miniature India; there is no other town in this country which has that type of culture, Bombay culture. Of course, Calcutta is emotionally and if I may say so, philosophically and economically, the nerve-centre of India. But, Bombay remains Miniature India in a measure in which no other city is. I therefore do have; with all respect to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, an obligation—the Government of India owes an obligation to Bombay because of its composition and because of the way in which it is composed. It is a miniature state in many other ways for many people. It is the biggest towns in many ways. Therefore, we have got to take care of Bombay. But, I want to tell him that his question is misdirected when he is talking about non-availability of crude because of the method of

supplying kerosene to the slum areas. I have said it earlier and I would like to repeat it. I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister to following this I would again remind him, Shri Sharad Pawar, that if Jotirpatti in Bombay is tormenting for want of kerosene, then it should be a matter of regret to which I shall certainly draw the attention of the Government of Maharashtra. Dr Subramaniam Swamy may pull that Government no less than mine, perhaps more than me.

Sir, I must also say that a city which has a representative like Dr. Swamy cannot have his interest ignored by any one except at his own peril. Who is going to do it?

Now, Sir, so far, the hon. Member Dr. Swamy talked about that in spite of Mr. Bahuguna being here, USSR has not given the supply of crude. Well, Sir, it is just like saying 'old habit dies hard'. This is one of his old phobias. I must tell him that once he asked me a question and I must share with this House. He said 'Mr. Bahuguna is very much pro-Russian'. I told Dr. Swamy that it is the misfortune of this country that many feel that you are all pro-Americans. I say that both are wrong; both of us are Indians whatever serves the Indian interests. I am telling that we are friendly to certain countries and we are interested in our nation's interest. You must remember that they stood by us in times of needs. Anyway, I won't go into the whole thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an economic blunder.

SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA: So far as supply of crude from the Soviet Union is concerned, there is a freezing during the winter. It is even terrible and during winter, they in turn, failed. They also were affected because of the events in Iran. They received a lot of gas from Iran. They were affected because of events

in Iran So, charity begins at home They have promised that they will make up that they are going to do the shipment. I hope things will be all right We know the kerosene oil needs As far as purchase of crude oil is concerned, the hon Dr Subramaniam Swamy's suggestion about getting crude from China is something to which I have not exception There is nothing wrong about it I have tried I spoke to the Ambassador of U.S.A in India I requested him to come to me He could not come I requested him, whether he would be able to help us I have gone to every body who-ever is here But the point is that we are not able to say whether with the oil that we can refine we would be able to digest With the type of crude oil available there with the salt content and with so many vari-eties with specific gravity and so many things, I do not know whether we will be able to refine oil here with that type of crude Neverthe-less I will certainly exchange the hon Member for oil received by India from China'

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It will be a great loss

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with all the sympathy at my command I pity the Minister of Petro-leum for the unsatisfactory state-ment that he has laid on the Table of the House It is just like a shut-tle-cock logic of putting the blame in the other court After reading the entire statement it is clear that the situation is going to be endemic This situation is not going to im-prove very soon If this is the situa-tion at this moment, of the year, I am afraid what is going to happen in the middle of the year when the monsoons begin Just earlier as Mem-bers mentioned that there are queues for oil in Bombay, in Madhya Pra-desh also there are inaccessible areas

in the interiors where crude oil has to be assured before the monsoons

Sir, a few years back many indus-tries were asked to switch over from coal to petroleum products Further, has the government made any in-depth study in this sudden increase of 8 per cent in the consumption of furnace oil? How has it happened? I am afraid that the government which is going ahead with industria-lisation plan and opening district In-dustries Centres what are their pro-jections for the future? How much petroleum products and furnace oil will be required over the next five years? There is a fear expressed by the chairman of the Millowners Association But we were told that only one rubber factory has been closed but I must tell that many are facing closure What assurance can we give that in the coming two to three months they will not be allow-ed to be closed I would beseech upon the Minister to carry on cer-tain more research on the background of shortage of fuel Efficient utilis-ation of available petroleum products should be insisted upon in industries I quote what the Industrial Adviser Directorate General of Technical Dev-elopment said;

"He referred to the Standing Committee on Furnace oil set up by the Government to make an in-depth study of switch-over from furnace oil to coal Some mills which would be converted are how-ever, located in congested residen-tial areas and this would give rise to pollution problems"

Therefore my question to the hon'ble Minister would be 'what are their projections for the next three to four years? How much would be the production programme? How much you expect to get from the foreign countries? What will be available for distribution to the in-dustries and also the consumers?

[Dr Vasant Kumar Pandit]

Whether the new industries and the existing ones would be assured of their requirements? Also let us know once for all whether you want to have petroleum product for furnaces or you want to go to coal. The overall picture is so mixed-up that I would ask the hon'ble Minister that a Plan has got to be drawn with regard to the use of furnace oil. In Bombay where the traffic is so congested the trucks cannot carry coal. Therefore, the overall picture which emerges from the statement is not very encouraging. I am afraid that some assurance should be given to the industries that the required quantity for production will not be affected because of want of furnace oil. The hon Minister should draw up a plan—a Blue Paper—with regard to these industries. If he has not got sufficient furnace oil, let him ration it to a certain extent, to the textile industries etc. Let us have a proper plan to that effect. So, I want to know how they are going to face this endemic problem in the remaining six months of the current year.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The last part of the hon Member's question is this. He asked, what are you going to do about the energy supply to the industries. This is a problem which is being handled by the Director General of Technical Development and the Energy Conservation Division, in the Ministry of Industries. They are looking into it. I don't have the ready information just now with me. But I can communicate the advice contained in the question of the hon. Minister for Industries.

Now, so far as the other point is concerned, he asked, how much we will be able to supply, at what level and so on. Let me tell him that we will endeavour to supply at last year's level in spite of the shortages now in the international market. Let me inform him that I am not accepting any new demand of furnace oil at all. We have told the State Governments

about it. We have told the Ministry of Energy that it will not be possible to create oil. In this country we don't have any synthetic method of creating oil. That sort of method is not yet available with us. It is a scarce material. Now let us see what we can get from elsewhere. Many countries of Europe and the nations of the European Economic Community have reduced industrial and domestic uses of petrol and petroleum products by 15 per cent. They have reduced that much. We will have to find out methods to do that. The industry and consumers will have to find out the methods to do that. I hope that they will be able to do that.

Then he asked about the anticipated production of 1978-79. I can give that information. Our plan was to produce in 1978-79 270 MT of Kerosene oil and 353 MT of furnace oil. But the actual production which we now anticipate is this, 1979 is still left and we have some months to go. Our production is likely to be 255 MT for Kerosene oil or a little less and 342 MT for fuel oil or a little less. So, this is the situation. We are increasing imports to the extent of possible availability to make up for shortage. Actual import in 1978-79 is 142 MT of Kerosene oil and 090 MT of Furnace oil. But this type of a situation remains fluid because of non-committal of crude oil and non-committal of crude oil prices. OPEC countries have raised the rate from ten pointsome thing to fourteen and a half. OPEC countries have decided to put a premium over these four dollars per barrel. The OPEC market price is 28 dollars per barrel, I have no quarrel with OPEC countries. They are free to determine at what level they will sell their only material. Because they have nothing else to sell. But our trouble is this. We have got to see the financial implications of depending upon this source of energy and we have to see the availability of resources before we can make any commitment. I hope by the time my Ministry's Budget comes for

discussion in the House I would have come back from my foreign visit where I am going to make my efforts in search of oil and I hope that the goodwill and the good wishes of this honourable House will be with me in my efforts to do the needful

1320 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH AND HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda) I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee —

(1) Hundred and eighteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventy-first Report relating to Posts and Telegraphs

(2) Hundred and twenty-third Report on Paragraph 47 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts Volume II Direct Taxes on Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Scheme 1975 relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings

(1) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the

Seventh Report of the Committee on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation—Objectives and River Services

(2) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation—Mismanagement in Organization Administration and Financial Matters

1322 hrs

DEMAND FOR GRANTS 1979-80— contd

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir one of the objects of the Home Ministry is to provide good administration for the Union Territories and their proper development. As I was saying, that type of Government has been provided to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I think you had finished your speech yes.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA I will conclude just in a few minutes.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER All right.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA It is absolutely a bad type of Government provided there with iron curtain. When a Member of Parliament duly elected from that constituency is not permitted to use loudspeaker.

† [Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

you can well understand the type of Government existing there As a Member of Parliament, I want to meet my people and go to different islands for this purpose Obstruction is created so that I cannot go. The tour programmes had to be cancelled You can well imagine the type of Government there

Sir, the problems in the Islands are mounting up The unemployment problem is very acute there. The number of unemployed youth is increasing and there is no employment potential in the Union Territory. The poor and weaker sections of people have been claiming for house sites; they are asking for surplus agricultural land to be allotted to them, but no action has been taken on these issues That is why, I had submitted a 90-point charter of demands to the Prime Minister A month was given to them for consideration, but nothing was done Ultimately, I had to go on fast which continued for 15 days. When the hon. Prime Minister visited that place, or the other Ministers went there, they had not the elementary courtesy to send me a letter about their visit. I am the lone Member of Parliament representing this Union Territory. Many hon. Members from this side and that side who have visited that territory, would have their own experience of the type of administration that exists there.

I know, the hon Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal comes from a very poor and down-trodden class and he is well aware of the problems of the people there and how they have been curbing the democratic rights of the people. In the question hour, I showed a photograph of three old ladies who had lost their fingers on account of the atrocities committed on them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no other forum to ventilate the grievances of our people except this

House It is only during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry, when I can ventilate the grievances of the people of that area I want to appeal to the Hon. Minister not to be cruel to us and not to have a partisan attitude. You should have a fair attitude towards this small and remote Union Territory, and do justice to us You must provide us with some sort of a democratic set up You must see that only those officers who are unwanted in Delhi or other parts of the country are not shunted there That is my request

I hope, the hon Minister will definitely look into these and other problems of this Union Territory very carefully and sympathetically.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह (मुनेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह विभाग की मांगों के समर्थन के लिए यहाँ हुआ हूँ और इन मिलगिते में कुछ बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

गृह विभाग की तरफ से जो वृत्तीय निकले हैं उन में बताया गया है कि विधि व्यवस्था को टोक करने के लिये कितनी सारे कार्यवाहियों की गई, पिछले वर्ष प्रायोग, अल्पसंख्यक आयोग, हरिजन और जन-जातियों के लिए मित्र-भिक्षा आयोग, प्रधान मंत्री की चिन्ता ला एण्ड कैंटर के बारे में और उसके लिए विपक्ष के लोगों के साथ जो बैठकें हुईं, मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ जो बैठकें हुईं और ये सब जो कार्यवाहियाँ हुई हैं, उन का विवरण उन में दिया हुआ है, लेकिन इन सब चीजों के बावजूद अपराध और बढ़ रहे हैं कुछ माहनों में और ये गतिमान अपराध का रूप ले रहे हैं। बार बार उन की पुनरावृत्ति हो रही है। इन अपराधों के खर्च को देरने में लगाना है, कि हम का गहराई में अध्ययन करने की जरूरत है कि कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ हैं, कौन से प्राधायन कारण हैं, जिन के चलते ये सब अपराध घटित हो रहे हैं, घटित होने में मदद पहुँचाने हैं। हम पुलिस गश्तान से अपेक्षा रखते हैं कि वे अपराधों की रोक थाम करेंगे। उन का विश्लेषण करना भी उन की जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन पुलिस के अधिकारियों और कार्यवाहियों की मन स्थिति क्या है, वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है? क्या वह है कि पुलिस और जनता के बीच में जो एक रिश्ता होना चाहिये, आज वह रिश्ता नहीं है। बल्कि एक सब और अविश्वास का रिश्ता है। सब और मात्रा से बेमुन्न नहीं है। आम नागरिक आज भी यह समझता है कि

पुलिस प्रायः जनता के प्रति उदासीन रहती है और उस के प्रति जनता की भावना घाम नागरिक के मन में है। पिछले 30 वर्षों में क्या कोई कोशिश कांग्रेस के शासन में की गई कि पुलिस और जनता के बीच में जो खाई है, जो दूरी है, उसको कम किया जाए और दोनों की मन स्थिति में परिवर्तन लाया जाए? क्या इस के लिये कोई कायदाही की गई? गहुराई में अध्ययन करने से पता लगेगा और सरकारी तौर पर भी पता लगेगा कि कोई कायदाही नहीं हुई है। पुलिस का जो वर्तमान मूलमूल ढांचा है, वह आज की भाव व्यवस्थाओं की पूर्ति करने में हम को निरर्थक लगता है, असम्यक्त लगता है। आज के समय की जो चुनौती है उस को यह स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता। पुलिस का यह चरित्र शासन विरोधी साम्राज्य से विरासत में मिला है, जिन में सुधार करने की जरूरत है। पिछले 30 वर्षों में क्या हुआ? हम अपनी इन सरदार को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि हम ने पहली बार राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग बिठाया। जो आयोग 1947 में ठीक भाजारी के बाद, बैठ जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं बैठ सका। भाजारी के बाद पुलिस के चरित्र में, उस की भूमिका में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए 1947 के बाद भाजारी के ठीक बाद आयोग बैठ जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। 30 साल के बाद हम इस सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि पहली बार राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग का हम ने गठन किया है। इस पीठ को देखने के लिए कि पुलिस की भूमिका क्या हो, इस का चरित्र क्या हो और इस की ठीक ठाक करने के लिए क्या किया जाए। आज तो एक घाम घाम भाजारी की बेतुकीकार और निरर्थक मानना है और यह समझना है कि पुलिस और सरकारों के बीच में माऊ-बाऊ है और उनकी बजत से सरकारों का फल फल रहे है। पुलिस के जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, वे भी अपनी धामना को समझ रहे हैं और वे बेचारे भी चिन्तित हैं कि पुलिस में कैसे सुधार हो, वे भी परेशान हैं। और स्थिति यह है कि आज कम घाम ला नहीं है बल्कि कम घाम घाईर बन रहा है। इसका मैं सरकारी माफे जो पुलिस के मूलमूल प्राप्ति से सन्दर्भ है, उन्होंने कहा था कि पुलिस जनता और कानून की रक्षक है और किसी घाम की नहीं यही ठीक कि सरकार की भी नहीं। लेकिन यही पर पुलिस घासत घास घाम को मानने को लगा है? यही पुलिस इस्तेमाल हो रही है राजनीतिक दल, सामाजिक दल से। पिछले 30 सालों में ऐसा ही चलता रहा है यही है पुलिस का मूलमूल में दलगत दम नहीं इस बात को कहना है कि हम किसी के भी सेवक नहीं हैं, सरकार के भी नहीं हैं, हम तो कानून के लिए सिर्फ़ हैं। सरकार के प्रति जिम्मेदार हैं, सन्दर्भ में यही की गंगा की ही यह अधिकार है कि यह पुलिस का मूलमूल को सन्दर्भ

कर मके या कोई और दूसरी कार्यवाही करे, पुलिस की भूमिका के बारे में या पुलिस की व्यवस्था के बारे में। हमारे यहाँ ऐसा नहीं है। इस का बदलना क्या है? 1861 का भारतीय दंड संहिता कानून है, उस में कहीं भी 'सेवा' का उल्लेख नहीं है और हम को ऐसा लगता है कि हम एक नई सामुहिक लड़ाई घुराने लिये हैं जो केवल पर लड़ रहे हैं। पुलिस को हमने बड़ी भारतीय दण्ड संहिता दी है जिस में आज तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। उनकी हथियार पर उस से हम कहते हैं कि हम सरकार का विनियोग करो, सरकारों को पकड़ो और सरकार की रोकथाम करो। यह हारे हुए युद्ध जैसी बात है।

मन से पहले 1859 में पुलिस आयोग बना था। हिन्दुस्तान में जब 1857 में बिद्रोह हुआ था तो उस पराजय के दो वर्षों के बाद भारत में यह आयोग बना और दूसरा आयोग लाइ बजन ने 1902 में बिठाया था। उस पुलिस आयोग ने पता लगाया था कि 1859 वाले आयोग में बहुत सारी धारियाँ थी और उसे धरे-धरे ने इस उद्देश्य से बिठाया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में पुनः हमें सना पर निर्भर न रहना पड़े और 'अन्तिम' शक्ति के लिए पुलिस तंत्र को ऐसा चिन्तित किया जाए कि देश में कभी बिद्रोह न हो और अगर हो तो पुलिस तंत्र से उसका मुकाबला कर उसे समाप्त कर दिया जाए। इसी दृष्टि से यह आयोग बना था। लाइ बजन ने एक हद तक लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य व उपनिवेशवाद और मर्यादा-उत्पादक प्रतिनिधि से इंगित वे बाह्य कर भी कुछ नहीं कर मके। 1902 का पुलिस आयोग भी कोई व्यादा काम नहीं कर पाया। हमारे यहाँ के जो तत्कालीन पुलिस प्रशासक ही के एम. एम. माहूव हैं उनका भी यही कहना है कि हमारे यहाँ की पुलिस का जो वास्तविक है, वह सब से बड़ा दलित बर्ग है। उनको बहुत कम तलाश मिलती है। उनका काम जनता की सेवा न कर के बल्कि धरे-धरे ने जो गोष्ठा का कि एसी मानी दलित का विरासत करो सिर्फ़ शासन अब चल मके। लाइ बजन के सामने आयाग में दो निवारणों की थी—एक तो यह कहा कि पुलिस में चिन्तित घास-मिसे को लाना चाहिए और घासत घासत के कर लाना चाहिए। अगर धर्म के कारण, पाँच के कारण हम मुसलमान को नहीं माना गया। दूसरा मुसलमान का कि आर्य घासमिसे को लाना चाहिए जिनके सामने कोई बिदेक और बिदेकाली न हो। ऐसे ही निवारणों को से कर इस पुलिस तंत्र का बिनाम दिया गया और आज भी क्या बना पा रहा है।

पुलिस तंत्र में घासत घासत ईश्वरशासता तो के लिए दल बजत की घासत घासत है कि बिने के बिने की सेवा स्थिति में सुधार हो। यह मुसलमान की जनता और साधु-संन्यास जल माना कानून भी के साधु-संन्यास की दल बिना जाए। निम्न दल में 80 परसेंट निराली हो हैं। इस संस्था का जो आधार है वह इन्हीं लोगों का आधार होगा है और उसी का प्रभाव जनता पर पड़ता है। घासत दल लोपा का निम्न घासत घासत और सरकार घासत है तो जनता समझती है कि पुलिस का आधार घासत है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में हम अपनी सरकारों के कोई ऐसा काम हुआ है कि बिने

[धी धीरूपन सिंह]

महत्वा बात यह कि इन विभाग की स्थिति में सुधार किया गया हो? पुलिस विभागीय बराबर जूततो रही है शक्ति व्यवस्था और विधि-व्यवस्था की समायोजन में यह तनावों का शिफार है। उनकी स्थिति को ध्यान दिल्ली में ही देख लीजिए। पुलिस के निपाही को 240 रुपये महीना मिलता है जो कि एक घन-कोड लेवर, धनुष लेवर की तुलना में भी कम है। उसे 12-12 घंटे तक हड़ती पर छोड़ा रहना पड़ता है। उसे अपने लिए नाममात्र का टाइम मिलता है। उसे नाममात्र का भत्ता मिलता है जो कि डेढ़ रुपये गोज है। उग के पास जो गमान है, जीव गाड़ी यत बटोर: वे सब इतने पुगने और फाउंट मोडिड हैं कि उन से काम नहीं चग सकता। क्या ध्यान इस की बात पर विधि व्यवस्था को सुधारना चाहते हैं? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम चाहेंगे कि इन सब चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जाए।

लेकिन क्या हम से पुलिस का हफ्तापन हो जाएगा। उनकी भूमिका को भी बदलना होगा। पुलिस की स्वतंत्र बनना होगा। रिटन में, लन्दन में पुलिस प्रामुक्त को मंगद ही हटा सकते हैं। वह कानूनी प्रदानों का आदमी है। वह किसी मंत्री या राजनीतिक दल के आदेश पर काम नहीं करता। भारत में इसका इतनेमान मताधारी दल अपने काम के लिए करता है। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रगर अपने जमना का सेवक बनाना है तो पुलिस की भूमिका को बदलना होगा। केवल उसकी तत्पराह बढ़ाने और उगके भाषन बदलने मात्र से ही कुछ नहीं होगा, बल्कि उसकी भूमिका को भी बदलना होगा। तभी जा कर जनता का सेवक हम उसको बना सकते हैं। पुलिस द्वारा मांग की जाती है कि हमारा अधिकार बढ़ाया जाए। हम देखते हैं अधि-कार बढ़ाने से व्यक्ति घटती भी हो जाता है। हां राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप बढ़ होना चाहिए। राजनीतिक लोग हम बाज में धुप होने हैं कि कहां का हम ने ट्रामफर करा दिया, उसको बदलना दिया। यह काम भी बढ़ होना चाहिए। लेकिन आज यह भी देखा जाता है कि बाहर के आदमी, राहुन महसूस करने हैं, राजनीतिक दल के आदमी से। पुलिस प्रान्त से राजनीतिक लोग ही रसा करने में सहायक हैं। कहीं गांधी में चले जाइये, पैक पोस्टम वनी 19 है, वहां नियुक्त पुलिस कर्मचारी खुल कर टुक बालों से पैसा ले रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर किसी राजनीतिक दल का आदमी रहे तो पुलिस जाने घबड़ा जाते हैं। इसलिये बेरा कहना है कि पुलिस प्रपना धविध और भूमिका बदले। माप ही राजनीतिक दल से लोग भी पुलिस के मामले में दखलबाजी न करें, उनकी इस हस्तक्षेप से आजादी मिलनी चाहिये।

3 अगस्त, 1978 को आग्निक सुरक्षा कानून रद्द किया गया, नवंबरको को रिहा किया गया। 2,568 नवमवर्षादियों की रिहाई हुई। लेकिन उसकी रबाही मूछ की नहीं पायी थी, मध्य प्रदेश में मिन मीमा लगाया गया, गुडा अधिनियम बनाया गया। बिहार में परराष्ट्र नियंत्रण पध्यादेश 30 नवम्बर को लागू किया गया। यह देखने में तो छोटा लगता है, लेकिन है बहत छोटा। जिस्पाधिकारियों को अधिकार है कि जिसको चाहें उसको उठा कर बन्द कर दें। कमिशनर

को अधिकार दिया गया है अपनी मृतने का। रात्र मार पर कोई रिष्य बोर्ड नहीं है, ग्यासलय में जाने का अधिकार नहीं है। इन प्रकार मोटरगाड़ी के हाथ में नागरिकों की आजादी बंधक रख दी गई है। जिस अहरीने विभाग ने मीनी मीमा जैसी चीज बनायी है। उग विभाग को लोकगतित्र नदी कहा जा सकता है। यह सानागाडी का छोटा ही गाता जायेगा। आमात-नाम के प्रवर्तकों के गारे में हम बराबर कहते हैं कि उनका विभाग सानागाडी या। लेकिन जनता पार्टी का सरकार में जो लोग ऐसे बानून बना रहे हैं वह एक ही पैनी के चट्टे बट्टे हैं। उनका विभाग भी उनका ही अहरीया है। मने ही म्पोसन लगाने से चिये कहें कि इंदिरा गांधी और मजय गांधी ब्रिगेड के लोग सानागाह पे, लेकिन हमारा भी विभाग उनका ही सतुविन है। क्या आर्टी-पी-पी-पी में सुधार कर के हम आमातित्र दरवां को बाम नही कर सकते हैं? कर सकते हैं। 1973 में निर्मिता प्रोमीजर बोड में जो समोधन हुआ उसके अनुसार प्रगर परराष्ट्री 60 दिन तक जेय में रहना है और पुलिस अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजती है तो बोर्ड को अधिकार है कि 61ये दिन उनको जमानत पर छोड़ सकती है। आज होता यह है कि बहुत सारे परराष्ट्री लोग पुलिस के मला पैगी करती हैं कि हमारी रिपोर्ट पुलिस न भेजे ताकि बोर्ड उनको जमानत पर 61ये दिन छोड़ दे। कहां नहीं हम अधि को बढ़ाकर 120 दिन दिया जाना है? और इकीली तथा मर्डर कैसीड में इन को लागू नहीं होना चाहिए।

अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुख्य मंत्रियों की कानकरम बुसायी थी जियने कहा गया कि 1973 में जो सेपरेशन प्राक् जुडिशियरी और ऐम्बोक्पुटिड हुआ था, कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने यह सवाल उठाया कि यह कलन काम हुआ था वह ठीक नहीं था। फिर से ऐम्बोक्पुटिड के हाथ में अधिकार देना चाहिये कि वह कामनीमेना का अधिकार ले ले। स्टेट्समैन ने इस पर लेख लिखा है, चुटकी सी है। जनता पार्टी के लोग दावा करते हैं कि हम लोक-तात्त्विक व्यवस्था के प्रवर्तक हैं। लेकिन जनता पार्टी के कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों का यह हाल है कि आज वह चाहते हैं कि इस सेपरेशन को ममान्त करना चाहिये। कार्यकारी को अधिकार तोड़ना चाहिये।

हरिजनो पर आयाचार की बहुत कठानिया गादी जाती है। प्रेम के द्वारा भी बुसाधार प्रचार होता है। सम्मो बात यह है कि हरिजनो में प्रनरोध की तावत बढ़ रही है, उनके अन्दर जो हठारो सालो की हीन भावनाएँ थी वह पट रही हैं और उनमें भी टकर लेने की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। उंची जातियों के विभाग में जो प्रहवार की भावना थी कि हम से यह लोग छोटे हैं आज हरिजन वगैरे उनका प्रतिरोध कर रहे हैं। बसापाला की सवाल पर जो प्रदर्शन हुआ वह मध्यम जातियों की उमर का उदाहरण है। लेकिन आज सारी पृष्ठभूमि में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हू कि तीन स्टेटेज फाटी हैं। एक होनी है पराधीनता की स्टैज, इसमें जब लोग विद्रोह करते हैं तो उनकी बायी कहते हैं, धनुषामनहीन कहते हैं। छल समाज और

[श्री धनिक सात मण्डल]

लिए, उनका जायजा मने वे लिए, हमने पिछले दिनों राज्यों का ड्रॉय किया, और राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिल-बैठ कर हमने उन सारे आदेशों या कायदेबन्ध पर बर्बा की, और उन की कठिनाई क्या है, और कहाँ तक हम उन कठिनाई को दूर कर सकते हैं, इस पर हमने उन की राय का या अनुभव को जानने की कोशिश की ।

मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा । ह्वा में मैं बिहार गया था—क्योंकि बिहार की घटनाओं से माननीय सदस्य बहुत विगित हो उठे थे—, और बिहार में जो भी एंटासिटी-ग्रोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उन के भूकर्मों की हमने बुलाया था, और राज्य सरकार के मंत्रियों और मंत्रियों के साथ—मुख्य मंत्री भी उन में शामिल थे—हम ने विचार किया था । हमने कहाँ कहाँ था कि इन दस जिलों में भाग दस हजार होम गाइड की तत्काल भर्ती कर लें, जिसका पूर्वा केन्द्रीय सरकार 50.50 बेसिम पर उठावेगी—एक जिले में एक हजार होम गाइड की भर्ती कर लें, जिन में अधिकांश हरिजन हों । वैसे ही इन जिलों में पुलिस की मजदूर करने के लिए, उन की आधुनिक साज-सज्जा देने के लिए, उन की इतपानी सवारी देने के लिए, इन सारी चीजों के लिए भी हमने उन की रुपये की मजदूरी दे दी और उकड़ी और जो कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं उन की हमने उनसे सुना, उनका जायजा लिया और उन पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हरिजनों पर जो ये जुल्म होते हैं उन की रोकथाम के लिये शार्ट टर्म में, जल्दी से जल्दी हम क्या कर सकते हैं इस पर हम बराबर ही विचार कर रहे हैं और जो भी सामर्थ्य कदम है वह हम अवश्य उठाते हैं । राज्य सरकारों की ओर से हम की अनुकूल प्रतिनित्या मिली है, मिल रही है, और राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग मिल रहा है । रायच धर्मो भी हमारे लिए यह कहना बिल्कुल सच नहीं है कि जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उन में बहुत कमी हो गई है या उसका उस पर प्रभाव पड़ा है लेकिन इस का प्रभाव होगा, यह मेरा विश्वास है । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो आदेशों एंटासिटी-ग्रोन के जिनमें माननीय सदस्य बहुत विगित होते हैं, इस के पीछे जा कर देखें तो इस के लिए जो सब से बड़ा कारण है वह है भाषिक । माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि ये जो हरिजनों पर जुल्म और सितम होते हैं थोड़े व्यक्ति की ओर से हैं, चाहे मामूहिक हों, जाकि की ओर से हों, दोनों तरफ से होते हैं सड़-सड़ भी करता है और हास्ट भी, जाकि भी करती है यह सोचन और एकोनामिक दोनों हैं ..

श्री गरी सात (विजयनगर) : मोशल कम है एकोनामिक ज्यादा है ।

श्री धनिक सात मण्डल हाँ, बहो मैं कह रहा हूँ । मैं बोना कह रहा हूँ । भाग मुनिए । हम की बीच में रोकिएगा तो हमारा प्रवाह टूट जायगा ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि ये जो घटनाएँ होती हैं उन के पीछे जो कारण है वह कारण यह है कि हरिजन भव जागृत हो गए हैं, अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग हो गए हैं और अपने अधिकारों को लेने के लिए सब वह प्रयास कर रहे हैं । एगट कर रहे हैं । इस में जो सचपे देश हस्ता है इस सचपे में हरिजन कमजोर होते हैं और इसलिए यह बेमेल लड़ाई हो जाती है । जैसे राम बिनाग पागवान जी ने कहा है कि यह बेमेल लड़ाई हो जाती है, एक तरफ तो कमजोर लोग पड़े होते हैं, दूसरी तरफ मजदूर लोग पड़े होते हैं, इन दोनों के बीच में हरिजन जो कमजोर होते हैं, मारे जाते हैं । पीटे जाते हैं, सताये जाते हैं । यह कारण है कि हरिजनों पर इनका जुल्म हो रहा है और यह बात सही है कि जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं उन को यदि इस परिस्थिति में देखें, इस दृष्टि से देखें तो यह जो बड़नी हुई रेखाएँ हैं वह इसलिए हैं कि भव से सामाजिक और भाषिक सचपे अधिक होने सग गए हैं यद्यपि इन सचपों में हरिजन कमजोर होने के नाते पिछले हैं, यह बात सही है । इसलिए सभी जो चार्ट कुछ बड़ना हुआ दिखलाई दे रहा है इस का कारण यह है कि ये सामाजिक और भाषिक सचपे बढ़ रहे हैं और ये बढ़ते जायेंगे जैसी कि घाता है । जा माओन है, जो बाना-करण है, जो भाज की दुनिया है उस को देखते हुए और जो भाज की हमारे मान्यताएँ हैं, सरुक्ति हैं, जो जनतज का बानाकरण है, इन सारी चीजों की से तो यह भयभीत भावी है कि सचपे बढ़ेंगे । इस सचपे में हरिजन कमजोर न रहें, उन की मजदूर बनाया जाये जिन से वे पीटे नहीं इस के लिये सरकार को क्या उपाय करना चाहिए यह देखने की बात है जिन से सरकार हरिजनों के साथ दे सके और हरिजन अपना अधिकार ले लें, उस में यह पिछे नहीं क्योंकि सरकार चाहती है कि हरिजन समस्या का हन हो जाय और अपने समाज में हरिजन और सचपे, भवर्ण, और सचपे नाम की कोई चीज न रहे जाय, दोनों समाज जो कर एक समाज बन जाय । इस में हम फीमे उन की मदद कर सकते हैं इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं विवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि हमारा काम इन की मजदूर करने का सब से पहले है । यह जो सारी बातें होती हैं कि पुनिम में इन की भर्ती होनी चाहिये, प्रारप रेप्रेजेन्टेशन होना चाहिए, सविसेय में इन की भर्ती होनी चाहिए, इन को प्रारप रेप्रेजेन्टेशन देना चाहिए, और भी जो मांगें हैं अपनी जगह पर खचित हैं । लेकिन मैं दूसरी चीज की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ । सब से बड़ा प्रश्न भाषिक है । इनकी कमजोरी उतनी फिजिकल नहीं है

वितनी कि धार्मिक है। एक तरफ बन्दूक है और दूसरी तरफ साड़ी है—इस बात को भी मैं मानता हूँ कि हरिजन साड़ीधारी होते हैं और भूस्वामी बन्दूक धारी होते हैं उनकी लड़ाई बेमेल है। इसके बावजूद सब से बड़ा प्रश्न धार्मिक है। साड़ीधारी भी बन्दूकधारी को पीट सकता है लेकिन भस्म कमजोरी यह है कि हरिजन के पास जमीन नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है, व्यापार नहीं है, नौकरी नहीं है, उद्योग नहीं है, हरिजन के पास कोई धनदस नहीं है। इसकी वजह से वे कमजोर हो जाते हैं। वे संगठित भी नहीं हो सकते हैं। उन के पास हथियार भी नहीं है। लेकिन अभी मैं बात धार्मिक स्थिति की कर रहा हूँ।

सरकार ने इस बात को स्पष्ट किया है और इस बात का एलान किया कि पांच साल में प्रत्युत्थना को छाम करना है। यह जो बोझ है उसकी वजह से भाग भी हम कमजोर बन हुए हैं और जब तक इस को छाम नहीं किया जाता है तब तक हम कमजोर हो बने रहेंगे। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात का एलान किया तो एक व्यक्ति ग्रुप का निर्माण किया गया ताकि वह कार्यक्रम मुपा सके। तो एक तरफ एलान हुआ और दूसरी तरफ कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए व्यक्ति ग्रुप का निर्माण किया गया। केवल नीतियों के एलान से कुछ नहीं होगा, कार्यक्रम भी होना चाहिये जिस से कि पांच साल में इस कोड से छुटकारा मिल सके। उस व्यक्ति ग्रुप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें बहुत सी अनुशसार्थें हैं। मैं यहां पर केवल तीन का ही जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। एक अनुशसा यह है कि इनकी धार्मिक स्थिति को मजबूत किया जाये—यह बात बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि आज तक जिनकी भी बातें हुई हैं तीस वर्षों में—मैं हालांकिना के स्वर में नहीं कह रहा हूँ—उन से यह बात स्पष्ट है कि जिनकी भी योजनाएँ बनीं वह उन क जीवन को बिना छुए अग्रज-वगल से कतरा कर चली गईं। यह भावजबेसन मेरा नहीं बल्कि प्लानिंग कमिशन का है। यह जो विचारों के काम हुए, निर्माण के काम हुए, योजना-बद्ध ढंग से योजनाएँ चलाई गईं उन से इस वर्ष के लोगों का बल्लाण नहीं हुआ—यह स्पष्ट बात है। योजना बनाने वाले ही इस बात को कह रहे हैं। उन का फल यह हुआ कि हरिजनों को जगह साम नहीं मिला। फिर उनका विकास कैसे होता? उनका विकास नहीं हुआ। इसलिए व्यक्ति ग्रुप ने कहा कि योजनाओं की

तहत लेकर इनका विकास करना होगा। पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे के जो 60 परसेंट लोग हैं उन में अधिकांश हरिजन ही हैं। जब तक धार्मिक रूप से इनको विकसित नहीं किया जाता है तब तक ये मजबूत नहीं हो पायेंगे। हमारा उद्देश्य यही है कि इनको हम मजबूत बनायें, संगठित बनायें ताकि जीवन संघर्ष में वे जो कमजोर पड़ते जा रहे हैं, जिस के कारण भत्याचार जन्मा सितम के शिकार होते हैं उस में उन को दबाया जा सके। इस के लिए उन का धार्मिक विकास होगा जरूरी है। इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्ति ग्रुप ने तीन अनुशसार्थें की हैं। एक तो यह कि स्पेशल कॉम्पोनन्ट प्लान बनाया जाये। वर्राज हरिजनों का विकास मात्र होम मिनिस्ट्री का कन्सर्न रहेगा, माल राज्या में वेल्फेयर डिपार्टमेंट का कन्सर्न होगा? इससे तो हरिजनों का विकास नहीं हो सकता। हरिजनों का विकास सभी हो सकता है जब कि जिनने भी डेवलपमेंट के मेकर्स हैं, विकास क प्लान भी बनाते हैं चाहे वह राज्य सरकारों के हैं या चाहे केंद्रीय सरकार के हैं, चाहे स्टेट प्लान में हैं और चाहे सेंट्रल प्लान में हैं जो भी डेवलपमेंट के सेक्टर हैं उन सेक्टरों में स्पेशल कॉम्पोनन्ट प्लान बनना होगा उन में उन स्कीमों को प्राइवेटिफाई करना होगा जो हरिजनों के जीवन को छुए उनके जीवन का निर्माण करे और उनके जीवन का विकास करे। ऐसी स्कीमों को प्राइवेटिफाई करना और जब ये प्राइवेटिफाई हो जाए तो इन मन्त्रों के डिबेजिजिड स्कीम से इनका क्या काम ये कम ईफेक्टिव करना होगा जिनकी उनकी धारादी है। मैं बार बार यह कह रहा हूँ कि उन की धारादी के अनुपात से होता चाटिए बने होना तो यह बाटिए कि छरीचों में जो उन की धारादी है देश की कुल धारादी के 60 सैकड़ा लोग छरीची रेखा के नीचे हैं और उन में भी 60 सैकड़ा लोग हरिजनों के हैं और उस अनुपात में रखा दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन कम से कम उन की धारादी के हिसाब से पैसा बाँट कर दिया जाए और उन स्कीमों को प्राइवेटिफाई किया जाए जो उनके जीवन को बनाए, इन के जीवन का निर्माण करें। इस तरह से स्पेशल कॉम्पोनन्ट प्लान बना कर और हर सेक्टर में स्कीम बना कर प्राइवेटिफाई कर के डिबेजिजिड स्कीम से उतना पैसा इकराफत कर के जिनकी उन की धारादी है, उन के लिए काम किया जाए और फिर पैसियों के आधार पर धार्मिक का धार्मिक के आधार पर स्कीम बना कर उन काम में उन को लगाना और टारगेट निर्धारित करना कि पांच साल में 50 सैकड़ा परिवार और 10 साल में 100 सैकड़ा परिवारों को हम छु सेंगे, तब जा कर उन के लिए काम हो सकेगा। इस लिए एक कमेटी बनादी है और उनसे कहा है कि एक स्पेशल कॉम्पोनन्ट प्लान बनाया जाए जैसे कि प्राइवेटिफिकेसों के लिये सप्लान बना है तीन, चार वर्षों में यह सप्लान का विचार पूरा रूप से पुरा है। इस का एक

[श्री धनिक माल मण्डल]

रूप वन चुका है, प्रसार वन चुका है, इस का एक रंग है और एक नाम है। जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, उन में आदिवासियों के विचार के लिए हम एक तब-तब बनाते हैं लेकिन हरिजन के साथ दिक्कत पड़ रही है कि हरिजन जनता आजादी में घुले मिले हैं।

[SRI DHENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

उन से प्रेम नहीं है जैसे दादलाल है। वे एक नाम बनते-तुंगन में एक जगह होते हैं। हरिजनों के साथ दुश्मनी यह है कि वे जनरल पार्लेसन में घबरे-मने हैं और जनरल पार्लेसन को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए जो खिया पान बनाते हैं, उसमें इन को साथ नहीं मिलता और जो मजदूर लोग हैं, वे साम उठा लेते हैं। (स्वप्रधान) टीक है, वे मय से गन्दी आवादी में बगले हैं, जहां पर मुझ हुआ गन्दी मिलनी है। यह सब दिक्कत है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि यह जो कहर गया कि वे जनरल आवादी में आ जाते हैं, सभी के साथ आवादी में वे आ जाते हैं, तो हम में कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है। हम लोगों ने इस के लिये एक बर्किय रूप बनाया है जो इस बात को देखेगा। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि गिरफ्तारी टाईट नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि टाईट तो यह होना चाहिये कि उस इलाके में जहां हरिजन लोग घुले-मिले रूप में बसे हुए हैं, जनरल आवादी के साथ बसे हुए हैं और जब वहां पर इन्फान्ट्रिबल बना हुआ है, तो फिर उन को धीरे-धीरे साम परखाया जाए। इसलिए हम लोगों ने इस बात को स्वीकार कर के इस को भयान में लाने की कोशिश की है और मैं माननीय सदस्यों की यह यतना चाहता हू कि हम लोग इस धर्म गम्भीर राज्य सरकारों से हम को मनवाने में सफल हो गये हैं। सभी राज्य सरकारों की राजधानियों में जा जा कर और उन के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठ कर हम ने उन्हें महमत कराया कि हम साल जितने भी प्लान हैं, मिड-टर्म प्लान 1978-83 के, उन में स्पेशल कम्योनिस्ट प्लान डाले जाएं। उन्होंने ऐसा किया है चाहे सभी छोटे-बड़े राज्यों में हो। किसी किसी राज्य में 6 सैकड़ा इयरमार्क किया है एलोकाशन और हमारा कहना यह है कि उन की आवादी के अनुसार होना चाहिये सभी एक गुणधर्म हुई है, एक विगमिग हो गया है और दिक्कत है कि जिस तरह में प्लानिंग कमिशन का मासोवर्द इस को भिला हुआ है और भारत सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री का विश्वास इस को भिला हुआ है, इस में हम को विश्वास है, इस में हम को कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। यह स्पेशल कम्योनिस्ट प्लान बढ़ते-बढ़ते सब-प्लान के मुकाबले में आ जाएगा

जैसे कि दादलाल, आदिवासियों का सब-प्लान है उनके विभाग के लिये सब प्लान है। इस स्पेशल कम्योनिस्ट प्लान को बना कर हम हरिजनों की तरफारी के लिये हमको मुझ इन्फोर्मेट को भी ध्यान रखने का रहे है। मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट कर रहा था, सब कि सब हरिजनों की तरफारी के लिये कोई स्पेशल इन्फोर्मेट, मिने-निजम को नहीं जोड़ लिया जाता सब तरह जनरल प्लान में इनका कायदा नहीं होने वाला है। पात्र तक भी नहीं हुआ है और सभी भी नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए इस इन्फोर्मेट को हम ने बूझ निभाया है और यह स्पेशल कम्योनिस्ट प्लान हो सकता है। इसे हमने लोगों में जा कर, राज्य सरकारों से बात करने बनाया है और हर मंत्र में हम इसे दावा रहे हैं। केंद्रीय सरकार के जो विभाग हैं उन से भी हम बात कर रहे हैं कि उनके जो इन्फोर्मेट मंत्र हैं, उनमें हरिजनों के विभाग के लिए इस योजना के मुलायिक, स्पेशल कम्योनिस्ट के मुलायिक काम करें और धरने धरने मंत्र में, अपने अपने विभाग में हरिजनों की रकमी को आइडेंटिफाई करने हरिजनों की आवादी के अनु-पाल में रखा इनमें रखा जाए। जो हरिजनों की आवादी है और उनके लिये जो टारगेट्स हैं उनको स्पष्ट, वर्षावर रखा जाए कि जिस हर तब, किसमाने तक उन को उठाना है।

मुझे यह कहने में खुशी हो गयी है कि यह जो हमारा स्पेशल कम्योनिस्ट प्लान का आइडिया है, जिस तरह का आदिवासियों के लिए सब-प्लान है, उसी पैटर्न पर हम इसका विधान कर रहे हैं और राज्य सरकारों में इसे स्वीकार कराने में हम सफल हो गये हैं। चाहे इस में सभी केंद्रीय सरकार के विभागों द्वारा घोड़े हों वे भी जाने गये हैं लेकिन यह पैसा बराबर बढ़ता जाएगा। जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह प्लान गौरी प्लान की तरह है और एक साल से हमने माल में राशि एडजस्ट होती रहेगी।

हमारा इन्फोर्मेट भी हम गोज कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि कुछ राज्यों में सेन्सुस कास्ट्स इक्वलपमेंट नार-पोरशन बनाये थे। खान कर के दक्षिण के राज्यों ने बनाये थे। पंजाब और हरि-याणा में भी बने थे लेकिन वहां इनका बहुत अच्छा काम नहीं हुआ। वे जो सेन्सुस कास्ट्स कास्टोरेजन हैं, इनका विनीय आधार कमजोर है और इनमें पार्लेसनल इन्टीग्रेशन से भी कम पैसा जाता है। इसलिए इनको बनाने के लिये इन में केंद्र का भी पार्टिसिपेशन मंजूर करवाया है। इन बात जो कि धीन गया है, उस में 50 लाख रुपये रखा गया था लेकिन इस साल इन को और बढ़ाये है की मजदूरी दी है। राज्यों में सेन्सुस कास्ट्स इक्वलपमेंट कास्टोरेजन बने हुए हैं उन में गेजर कैंपिल में केंद्रीय सरकार की हिस्सेदारी 49 परसेंट की होगी और 51

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

much you may try—I do not say that you have not tried it—with sincerity, Mr Mandal, the situation will only aggravate. Here what Gandhiji said immediately after Partition becomes very pertinent. He pleaded with the entire nation that India is not a land only of the Hindus but a land of Muslims, Christians, Shik, Parsis etc. Everyone who is loyal to the Indian Union should have the full rights in this country. We have adopted the principle in our Constitution. This comes into direct conflict with the idea of Hindu Rashtra where they may tolerate other communities and other religious groups if they behave. So, the solution: You have the majority. If you want you can reorganise the Government without such elements and find a happy solution.

Now, because of this kind of development, the Muslims, the Christians and everybody is feeling insecure. I need not repeat what happened in Aligarh and all that. There is a general feeling, there is a fear among the Muslim community that they are not treated as normal citizens; they are treated as second class citizens. The same fear is among the other sections also. Now the Christians have that fear because, in the name of Freedom of Religion, you are trying to restrict their activities.

Look at the whole picture. Excepting Hindus, that too, upper-class Hindus, who will remain safe in this country? Hindus are not a homogenous community—there are the tribals; there are the backward classes. Are you prepared to accept their rights as equal citizens of this country? In theory you do but, in practice, you deny. That is the problem. Unless you are able to solve this political problem, however sincerely you may wish or however sincerely Mr. Mandal may wish, you will only be in a soup, you are in a soup. I do not want to go into further details.

The second point is about police. They are guided by the Police Act 1861. Their approach is the same as during the British times. Have you tried to bring about any change? You have appointed a National Police Commission but they are not going to look into these problems. A police machinery built up not to help the people but to suppress the people. If they feel their job is to harass the people how can you utilise such a machinery for the betterment of the administration? It is not only that the approach continued but also after Independence they are becoming a tool in the hands of the ruling political parties. Who rules is not the question. They have been taught to behave in that way. Are you thinking of any change? You are not. When you were in the Opposition you felt so but now when you are in the Administration you want them to behave the same way as they behaved earlier. This must go. In Britain the police is not under the control of the executive. It is only the Parliament that can appoint the Chief Police Commissioner and also it is only he who can give orders to the department. Here it is not only the Minister but also anybody belonging to his political party can go to the police station and demand of them to behave in a particular way. I would not like to suggest that you should follow either the U.K. or the USA system but I would like to give the example of Japan. In Japan it is a public safety commission consisting of the representatives of all the political parties that controls the police administration. They formulate policies. They review their activities. Why can't you bring forward such a change. Even in the political complexion of your government remains as defective as I pointed out earlier, if the police is brought under a better control—as has been suggested by me, many of the evils can be avoided. Are you prepared to do it?

Then another very important matter is that you must immediately dis-

band your intelligence wing of the police department I do not know why they waited upto this day to do that. Whichever that government be the intelligence wing in the eye of the government. No minister can go round and find out what is happening. They must observe scrupulous objectivity in reporting and unless the government is aided by such a machinery they will find it difficult to arrive at correct decisions. I am not saying that the Intelligence Wing is not necessary it is necessary but what is your Intelligence? The whole country was humiliated before the entire world the other day when the Intelligence Department reported to the Prime Minister that J P Narayan was dead. Fortunately he is alive even today, Sir. How could it happen? I am not blaming the Prime Minister for making a wrong statement. But I can never understand how after that incident the same Director or the same Commissioner is sitting there in their respective chairs. You say you are instituting an enquiry. What enquiry? They must be disbanded they must be disbanded. The whole wing should have been reorganised by this time. It is not only a question of wrong reporting about JP's death. If this is the casual way in which the Intelligence Department does its work, what is the use of having these people there? You should reorganise the whole department and you should bring in some new people who have a full sense of objectivity.

Then, Sir, I would request not only Janata Ministers but Janata Members to refrain from bringing in legislation which will undermine democracy and secularism in this country. I am referring to the Freedom of Religion Bill brought forward by Shri O P Tyagi. What is the objective of this Bill? It is only for restricting the activities of the Christian Missionaries. I want a special commission to go from your Department to Mizoram. Let them study what has happened in Mizoram in the field of socio-economic development and what is

the state of affairs there now. You go to Bastar, a nearby place. It is a tribal belt. But look at their tragic conditions. In Mizoram, the Christian Missionaries have educated them, raised their political level, raised their social level and cultural level. If you go there, you will feel you are in a modern town. Has it any comparison with Bastar? In such a situation why should you come forward with such Bill? I am not for conversion of people by inducement and so on. That is not my idea. There is another Bill regarding ban of killing of cows and bulls. Already there is confusion in the minds of the minorities and other sections. There are many people in the country who eat meat among Hindus, among scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and others. All of them use meat. And now another private Member is bringing a Bill to ban the slaughter of bulls and calves. Bulls should not be killed. You know what has happened to Jethmalani's Bill. He brought his Private Member's Bill. But that has been pocketed by the Government. The other day this Religious Freedom Bill has been brought in by the private member. The Prime Minister without even discussing it in the House has blessed this Bill. Who knows tomorrow Mr Patel may say, killing of calves and bulls must be stopped? This kind of approach without respecting the sentiments of all the people of this country is not correct. India is not a land of the caste Hindus alone. India is a land of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and so on. So if you don't have that feeling if you don't have that respect for all the communities residing in this country, you will only be leading the country to disaster. Thank you.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
(Tezpur) Sir I heard the speech of my hon. friend Mr Govindan Nair. If I were on that side I would have rightly supported him in demanding the immediate removal of those offi-

[Sri Purnanarayan Sinha]

cers who had given false information and thus putting the Prime Minister and the House into disrepute. They have failed everywhere and in 1962 our military intelligence also failed. There was catastrophe in the North-Eastern frontiers during the Chinese aggression. They had failed in informing the Government during the aggression.

And now, in our country, there are people among the tribals who are still naked. Recently I put a question as to whether the Government was aware that there were people who were traditionally naked in India even today. The Intelligence of the Indian Police Service have failed to collect truth of this information. But we have seen them with open breasts, hardly covering their body. They are in Koraput District, that is, in the Bonda Hills in Orissa. In these hills they openly live naked. But the Police have never seen them in those open areas and they could not report to the Government. I have received a reply from the Minister that there was no information about this. But some of us have seen them. Is it not a matter of shame? Yes, it is a matter of great shame, since the Home Ministry is looking after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The hon Minister is advocating many things and he is in sympathy with the scheduled castes but he has carefully avoided to say anything regarding Scheduled Tribes. But there are regions, there are States in India where the Scheduled Tribes form a majority of population.

Now, in this report, on which this discussion is based, there is a mention about the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in various States. Out of the total population of 51,25,00,000 in 1971, about 4 crores are scheduled tribes. For the development of the Scheduled Tribe regions for the benefit of the Schedul-

ed Tribes, there are many schemes planned over the last 30 years of our republic and one such was the Dandakaranya projects. The Government has spent till date an amount of Rs. 1020 crores in the Dandakaranya projects. Recently, a parliamentary team went there to see the progress of various projects, to have an indepth study. We were taken here and there by the local officials to show us the progress made in the area. But things have been done in such a way that in one place, that is Dandavada, in Madhya Pradesh, where a lift irrigation canal has been dug to take the water from the reservoir, the water does not flow from the reservoir but on the contrary the water flows back to the reservoir. It is axiomatic that water would always flow from higher level to the lower level. But here it is happening quite the opposite. We saw it with our own eyes and we also pointed out this to the officials. They were trying to side with the Engineer who constructed the reservoir about 1-1/2 years ago. They have spent about Rs. 45 lakhs in constructing this reservoir and canal. This is how the developmental activities are taking place in the tribal areas of this country where people are still naked. They are pampered by the American tourists by a ten-rupee note and they take the photographs of these people and publish them in their 'Playboy' magazine. In this way, certain development projects have been taken up in tribal sub-plan areas. But with what heart? Has it been done wholeheartedly to do good to the tribals? No; it has been done half-heartedly.

Sir, there is a national highway in the tribal region of Dandakaranya in Madhya Pradesh where 6998 lakhs, about one crore people, are tribals. You will find there women wearing very little on their waist line, having completely bare breasts and carrying head-loads and sling loads across their shoulders walking along with men on that national highway. What has been done to remove their poverty, to

save them from this nakedness? They have been living like this. They live in jungles and among savage animals but are surrounded by civilization and States like Madras, UP and Bihar. They have been allowed to live like this. In my region, the tribals are in a majority. If Assam were not divided to give the tribal people their own rule, Assam would have been today like Madhya Pradesh which has the largest number of scheduled tribes.

As we know, the people in these areas are in the habit of shifting cultivation which is the main cause of their poverty. This has not been removed. In the tribal subplans the first thing which was due to be done was converting their system of cultivation from this to terrace cultivation. That has not been introduced. They could not be brought to the developed ways of cultivation.

In this report, on page 88 under 'Research and Policy Division' it is mentioned and the hon. Members may see it for themselves.

'The Research and Policy Division has assigned a study on Insurgency in North-East to the Institute for Defence, Studies and Analyses New Delhi.'

This is the single sentence mentioned in para 31 here. I do not see any head or tail of this. What is the purpose of such an investigation? Will the result of this investigation see the light of the day and whether it will be placed on the Table of the House and we will be able to read and learn something out of it. I do not know. But then this is something done half heartedly concerning scheduled tribes.

Now I come to the recruitment policy as far as police is concerned. The recruitment of people in the IPS is quite opposed to the way the British used to recruit from the post of Sub-Inspectors onwards to IPS officers during their domination in our country. Today people are recruited to this department from such categories,

that strata of society who have no other job and they come to take up the police job. When you do not find any other respectable job you become a constable. People who are outcast and are unwanted anywhere else come to the police department and they make the ideal police. Persons recruited from such classes do not make ideal policemen. They go there just for money and power. Power begets money. Even a police constable after retirement is much happier man than an honest IAS officer. This is happening and even today that character has not changed. During the eleven years' rule that we had the persons who were recruited to the police department were perhaps from the worst classes and as a result today the Harijans are the victims of many atrocities. Tribals are being ignored. Other people are also not getting jobs. You have created the police all right. Every State has a Police but when starting a police station—or in the existing police stations—have you till to day either from the Centre or from the States been able to connect the police stations by wireless? Or have you given a jeep to every police station to make them more mobile so that on getting information about an intended dacoity, burglary or any other crime which is likely to result in loss of lives they can offer assistance to the people in order to save the lives of the people?

We have urged in this House last year that Police must be made more mobile. They should be given equipment and police stations should be connected by wireless so that we can at least demand some efficiency from the Police, something more than what they have to-day.

I am sorry to note that in this Report there is no indication that the Union Government will go to assist the State Governments and make the Police more mobile and more useful to the society.

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

I now come to the North-East. Jharkhand, in Bihar, has not been created as a separate State, in order to give a special ethnic status to the Munda, Oraon and other Adivasis. The same thing should have been applied to the undivided north-eastern region, and separate states should not have been created for 3 or 4 lakhs of people. But now, separate States have been created there. Whatever may be the purpose for which they were created, has the Home Ministry been able to keep them together like a joint family of people living in the plains or hills? There are border conflicts there between different States. Why? You have created the States. Was it not your business to demarcate the boundary lines? You divide the property between your two sons; they will fight for their shares unless you divide the property by a pillared demarcation. They fight. There are skirmishes along the Assam-Nagaland border as also on the Assam-Meghalaya and Assam-Arunachal borders. You said the State Governments will look after these incidents, or that the Chief Ministers will sit down together and sort out the matters. It is an impractical thing. It is the business of the Union Home Ministry to demarcate the boundary lines and bring peace to that area.

In Nagaland, Naga people are there. But Naga people are there in Assam also. There is a Naga mouzadar in Assam, and he is collecting revenue near Lumding, which is very much Assam territory.

Then comes the question of Indo-Bangladesh border. The demographic character of Assam is being changed. In about 10 or 20 years, I as an Assamese will have no place in my State. We will die out, or be wiped out. Our identity will be obliterated by the onrush of people from other areas, particularly Bangladesh. The Home Ministry has totally failed to check the inroads by the infiltration of

foreigners into India. I do not discriminate between Bengalis and Assamese and say that the Bengali culture is infiltrating. I do not say that the Muslims are infiltrating. I say they are foreigners, for all practical purposes.

I demand of the Home Ministry: if you cannot control the Indo-Bangladesh border and cannot check infiltrators from that country coming to India and creating law and order and security problems for the States, please make it the responsibility of the Indian Army.

Let the para military forces assist our army in checking infiltration of foreigners into India. This is my demand and I want that this demand should be accepted in order to save our borders, in order to maintain our national identity, as people of the north-east region. You will have to do some thing which will be changing the political picture of India in the north-east region to a great extent. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री के एस भारादण (रवाराबाद) : मैं मैं बहुत ही खेदा से और ध्यान से गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री धनिक लाल मंडल का भाषण सुन रहा हूँ। उन्होंने श्री सुबुद्ध बान्द्रम और ट्राइबल के बारे में बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं। मैं आश्चर्यचकित रहा था कि एक साध लपट वह सोझी और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड क्लामिन्स के बारे में भी शायद कहेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने एक लपट भी उनके बारे में नहीं कहा। इस का मुझे बहुत अफसोस और दुःख है। उन्होंने एतना ही कहा कि एक बैकवर्ड क्लामिन्स कमिश्नर हम लोगों ने बनाया है और दो मजसदों को सामने रख कर बनाया है। पढ़ता तो यह है कि इस के लिए शाइटीरिया क्या हो। एतनी वह बताए और दूसरी बात यह बताए कि क्या क्या उनके लिए डिसेनेप-मेंटल प्रोग्राम हाथ में लिए जा सकते हैं और वह तब-थीमें गेश करे इन्वैल्युडिग रिजर्वेशन। इनके सिवा उन्होंने कुछ भी उनके बारे में नहीं कहा है।

मैं जिन के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ उनकी आवादी इस मुद्दे के गरीब लोगों में पचास परसेंट से भी ज्यादा से भी ज्यादा है जो बैकवर्ड क्लामिन्स बताते हैं वे पचास परसेंट से भी ज्यादा हैं। कई जगह तो उनकी हानत हरिजनो से भी बदतर है, यह भी धरने परसनल नालेज के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ। श्री सुबुद्ध बान्द्रम और ट्राइबल को कान्ट्रीटूतनल नेफरार्ड मिथी हुई है, लोगल सेफार्ड उमके लिए है और उनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया गया है और बहुत कुछ करने

[श्री के० एम० नारायण]

उसकी बीवी या बच्चा कोई नोकरा करता है, तो उसको मिल जाता है और इस तरह से वह 500 रुपये की पेंशन से महसूस रह जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस रिस्ट्रिक्शन को माप निकाल दीजिये। जो 6 महीने के लिये जल चखा गया, उसको माप पेंशन दे रहे हैं लेकिन जो 5 महीना 29 दिन जेल में रहा उसको देने से इनकार कर रहे हैं, नहीं दे रहे हैं, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। सब को पेंशन देना चाहिये। अगर इसमें 25, 50 करोड़ रुपये देना भी पड़ता है तो देना चाहिये। इन लोगों के मुक्त के लिये बिना किसी इन्स्ट्रुमेंट के कुर्बानी दी और धागे धागे। इनके लिये माप प्राग्मैटिक कुछ मत कीजिये, सब रिस्ट्रिक्शन को निकाल दीजिये। दिल मोचकर इन लोगों की दीजिये।

मैं माइनोरीटीज के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं हैदराबाद से आता हूँ, वहाँ मुस्लिम पायू-लेशन बहुत ज्यादा है। उन लोगों के लिये धागे कमिशनर बैठता है। वह कमिशनर किम इन से काम कर रहा है, वह समलौचन नहीं है। उनके काम को इम्पूब करने की जरूरत है। उन लोगों के दिल में दहशत है। जो रायदम मनीगड़ या दूसरी नगरों में हुए हैं, माप पाकड़े देख सकते हैं, कावेम के जमाने में ज्यादा हुए या अफक जमाने में। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनमें काफोर्डन पदा करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था हो। आप उनको मुस्लिम पंथन-ना को टच मत कीजिये। जिस तरह से रिचियनो के बारे में धारण किया है उसी तरह से मुसलमानों में माइनो-रिटीज में भी इन्वाडमेंट थाक काफोर्डन पैदा करने की जरूरत है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद शर्मा (चनरा) : समापति महोदय, अभी सदन में गृह-मन्त्रालय की मांगो पर चर्चा चल रही है। यह महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है, हमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। मुझे हमलिये नहीं कि यह विभाग सामान्य प्रशासन, कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाये रखता है, बल्कि मैं इसलिये इसे महत्वपूर्ण विभाग मानता हूँ कि इस विभाग की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यह भी है कि

शरीर बहुत प्रगो मे इसी विभाग के ऊपर है।

मैं बहुत गौर से माननीय गृह-मन्त्री श्री धनिक लाल मदन का भाषण सुन रहा था। वहाँ वह ठीक कह रहे थे, हममें कोई शक नहीं कि जब से जनता सरकार आई है, वह चिन्तित है और कार्यक्रम बना रही है, लेकिन एक बात मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि माप चाहे जितने भी कार्यक्रम बनाये, जिनकी भी उनके विकास की योजनाएँ बनाये, उनकी शरीरी और बेजारी को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में योजनाएँ बनाये, लेकिन यह न मूल जाये कि पहले से लेकर अब तक इन योजनाओं की कार्यान्वयन करने की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं कि प्राकृती नौकरादारी, जिनके जिम्मे कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी है, वह ईमानदारी के माप धाकरी योजनाओं को, जो कमजोर वर्गों,

भादिवासियों, हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिये माप करना चाहते हैं, क्या वह दिल से करना चाहते हैं?

15 hrs.

मन्त्री महोदय के पास सारे धाकड़े हैं। हरिजन और भादिवासियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन तो बहुत पहले से है। वह देखें कि इन वर्गों के लिए जितने स्थान सुरक्षित हैं, क्या वे सब भरे जाते हैं। वह कहेंगे कि योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे लोग तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदा के लाभक भी नहीं हैं, क्या वे पियन और चपरासी का काम भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। हरिजन और भादिवासी भूखों मर रहे हैं, लेकिन वे पियन और चपरासी की बहाल नहीं हो सकते हैं। इन पदों पर भी सबर्ण परिवारों के लोग आते हैं, जो भूखामी भी हैं। उनमें से जो पड़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं, वे तो बाबू और अफसर बन जाते हैं और जो पड़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं, वे चपरासी बन जाते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय पर सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यह है कि वह नौकरशाही को हटाय की रीति बदल सकते हैं, या कैसे उस पर प्रभुत्व लगा सकते हैं।

अगर मन्त्री महोदय इन बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो उनकी सब योजनाएँ धरी की धरी रह जायेंगी, और जिस तरह हमारी फाइव-थीयर प्लान्स का लाभ देश के साधारण लोगों तक नहीं पहुँच पाया है, उसी तरह इन योजनाओं का लाभ भी हरिजन और भादि-वासियों तक नहीं पहुँचगा, और इन का लाभ उन्हीं वर्गों के लोग उठावेंगे, जिनकी शरण में रह कर हरिजन, भादिवासी और गरीब लोग अपना जीवन बिताते या रहे हैं।

वे योजनाएँ हरिजन और भादिवासियों तक कैसे पहुँचें? मन्त्री महोदय स्वयं नहीं पहुँच सकते हैं और हम भी नहीं पहुँच सकते हैं। हाँ, हम लोग हल्ला उठार कर सकते हैं और करेंगे। इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन तो अधिकारी करेंगे। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि प्रशासनिक यंत्र को जग लग गया है, वह शिथिल हो गया है, और हरिजन, भादिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के प्रति उसका ईमान भी नहीं रह गया है। वे लोग यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि इन वर्गों का विकास हो। इस का परिणाम यह है कि हमारा देश दुनिया में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। और यहाँ पर 60 प्रतिशत लोग शरीरी की रोगों के नीचे रहते हैं। सरकार को यह भी विचार करना चाहिए कि देश में पावरटी साइन के नीचे रहने वाले 60 से 80 प्रतिशत लोग बीन हैं—मे हरिजन, भादिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं।

इस प्रश्न पर बड़े खोर-गोर से चर्चा होती है कि किसी को आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा माना जाये या सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से। मैं इस प्रश्न का जवाब

मन्त्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि अगर आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ापन के कारण देश में भ्रष्टाचार होता है लोगो को दबाया और सनाया जाता है तो मकानों लोग भी सनाया जाते। लेकिन यह बात नहीं है। मकान बढ़ी लोग जाते हैं जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं और इस लिए भ्रष्टाचार हरिजन आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों पर हात है। इसलिए यह निश्चित रूप से मान लेना चाहिए कि जो लोग आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं उन्हें के कारण देश कमजोर हो रहा है। जब तक उनका विकास नहीं होगा तब तक देश सफल नहीं होगा यह बात निश्चित है।

एक माननीय मन्त्र्य ने कहा है कि हरिजन गांव के दक्खिन में बनता है। श्री मन्त्र्य बिहार से आते हैं और मैं भी बिहार से आता हूँ। भाग बिहार के पमे किसान गांव भी मैं जाया जहाँ सबर्ग लोग तथा हरिजन और पिछड़े लोग रहते हैं। अगर भाग जिमी से पूछें कि किसी हरिजन या अनुसूचित जाति या पिछड़े वर्ग के किसी आत्मी का घर किस तरह है तो जवाब मिलना कि घर तो सबर्ग लोग रहते हैं राड़—नीच—लोग बनग रहते हैं दूसरी तरह रहते हैं।

15 06 hrs.

[Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

आज यह सब से बड़ा सबन है कि 30 साल के बाद भी नीच और राड़ शास्त्र गावा में उन वर्गों के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता है जिन्हें आर्थिक बहुत है कि पिछड़े हुए हैं पावें लाइन के नीचे हैं। उन का सम्बोधन नीच और राड़ के साथ किया जा सकता है इस से बड़ा प्रमाण और क्या मिल सकता है? अगर लोग चाहें, मैं धनिक लोग मंडल जी के लिए नहीं बट्टा क्योंकि वह तो हमारे साथ रहते ही हैं, वह भी बिहार के ही हैं वह जानते हैं लेकिन दूसरे लोग अगर चाहें तो उन को मैं निमंत्रण दूंगा, वह हमारे साथ घन मैं उन को उन भावों में भेजना दूंगा वगैरह वह कुछ भी नाम बना दशाहरिजन का और पिछड़े वर्ग के व्यक्तियों का, उन के बारे में पूछें ता वह कहें कि राड़ लोग उधर रहते हैं। तो यह जो समाज की बनावट है इस को मिटाने के लिए जरूरत किस बात की है? सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से भी और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी ऐसे लोगों को आगे लाना होगा। क्या ली सकते हैं? आज यह बात सही है कि धानी नीचिया

में उनकी जगह के बर सब का आर्थिक विकास भाग नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन सम्मान कर सकते हैं। आज एक हरिजन आदिवासी या पिछड़े वर्ग का व्यक्ति यदि अधिकारी बन जाता है तो उस के सामने लोग उस का प्रतिष्ठा करते हैं। आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी वह सफल होता है लेकिन सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से उसको प्रतिष्ठा मिलती है और इसीलिए हमें लोग मान कर रहे हैं कि भारत का देश में सामाजिक भ्रष्टाचार और सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिए आर्थिक विकास में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े लोगों के लिए भी देना चाहिए। आज क्यों ऐसा हुआ कि सबसे बड़ा सब उनकी मध्या इतनी कम है? प्लास्टिक प्याली की है? नियुक्ति करने वाले की है? बड़ी लोग हैं जो चाहते हैं कि वे मन्त्रियों से पिछड़े हुए तरीक और सनाए हुए लोग आगे न बढ़ें पाए। बिहार तो जानीयता के लिए बहुत बनना है वहां तो एसी स्थिति है कि एसी जाति के लोग बड़ा अधिकारी हैं कि चतुर्थ वर्ग से लेकर ऊपर तक जो किसी नियुक्ति होती है वह सब जाति के आधार पर होती है। मेरिड के आधार पर योग्यता के आधार पर नहीं। बिहार के अगर बिहार सरकार ने आज यह कर दिया कि परीक्षा के प्रश्नार्थक के आधार पर नियुक्ति होगी तो आज हमेशा में मोनी बनूँ और पिछड़ी रह कर वह परीक्षा पास कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ यह गलत है। उस एग्जामिनशन पर सब भ्रामा नही रह गया है। वह बोरो का है। इसलिए सबसे बड़ा सब नियुक्ति के लिए प्रमाण से परीक्षा सीजिंग और नियुक्ति समिति में हरिजन आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को भी रखिए। अगर नहीं रखें ता व लोग जिन का प्रमाण पर अधिकार है वे बाहर अधिकृत रहें और इन लोगों को बाहर हम से बाहर रखेंगे। इसलिए एग्जामिनिंग एगारिटी चाहें वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन हो या कमिश्नरियों के लिए हो अधिकारियों के लिए हो उन सब में इन वर्गों के लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं हो तो इन का योग्यता मिल सकता है। भाग के इरादा साफ रहने के बाद भी भाग की नीचता साथ रहने के बाद भी भाग की नीचता हमको हमेशा याद रहनी चाहिए। भाग सबकुछ में जिन दुकानों में कार्यवाही के साथ भागने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र के अनुसार भागना चाहते हैं उन के लिए जो कार्यवाही का रहे है केवल उन कार्यवाही को बनाने से काम ली बनना काम चलता उन का कार्यवाही करने से और कार्यवाही करने के लिए मैंने बताया कि यह लीका आधारी बनाना पड़ना।

आज भाग आर्थिक विकास की बात कर रहे हैं सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने की बात कर रहे हैं। होना चाहिए, जरूरी है। लेकिन मैं यह ध्यान में बनाना चाहता हूँ कि 30 साल तक तो यह लोगों में समय बर्बाद किया। आज हम में कम हरिजन आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए जो र

[श्री सुखदेव साद वर्मा]

गुड़ जल की व्यवस्था कर दें। घाप करना भी चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं देहात से आता हूँ, मैं अपने अनुभव से बताना चाहता हूँ कि हैडपाइप कारगर नहीं हो सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि तमाम जगहों पर आपने स्टैंड टयुबवेल बनाए हैं जिसके कारण पानी का लेविन बहुत नीचे चला गया है। ऐसी हालत में आपकी हैडपाइप की योजना सफल नहीं होगी। अक्सर इस बात की है कि आप पार्श्वों के द्वारा जल की आपूर्ति करे तभी मैं समझता हूँ इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान किया जा सकता है। आप जानते हैं पानी की ज्यादा जरूरत उम्र बढ़ती होती है जबकि गर्मी आती है। पट्टड़ी इलाकों में बीस फिट डायमीटर के जो छुएँ बनाए जाते हैं उनमें पानी नहीं रह सकता है। ऐसे स्थानों पर पम्पर काटने वाली बोरिंग का सामान खा करके आप पानी की व्यवस्था करेंगे तथा पाइप के जरिए मे जल की आपूर्ति करेंगे तभी आप गुड़ जल दे पायेंगे। भोजन देने की योजनाओं आपकी बन रही हैं, ठीक है लेकिन पढ़ने कम से कम पानी की व्यवस्था जरूर हो जानी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले लोकसभा के चुनाव में ऐसा लगा कि जनता की व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत सभी मतदान करेंगे और ऐसा हुआ भी लेकिन अब ऐसा लगता है कि वह मतदान शुरू का भी था और अन्तिम भी था। आज कोई गरीब आदमी अपने घर से निकल कर अपना मत नहीं दे सकता है। गोरी बग़ल के जरिए से उनकी वोट देने से रोक दिया जाता है। इसके लिए आपको कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आपने मोहम्मद को पुनर्जीवित किया है तो इसकी बायम गाने का पूरा ही तरीका है कि सभी के लिए अपना मत डालने देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में हमारे मण्डल की परिधि है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 16 मार्च, 1977 को हमारे क्षेत्र में लोचलगा का चुनाव हुआ था। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र चउरा के इंटेलिजेंट पार्क के छोड़ कर बाकी मतदान केन्द्र में जोकि

हजारीबाग जिले में आता है, मेरे दो पोलिंग एजेंट्स माजी सिंह और जवाहर सिंह, जोकि कहार जाति के थे, उनकी कांग्रेस के गुंडों ने बूथ में ही छुरा मार कर हत्या कर दी। वे लोग एकमात्र घर के बसाने वाले थे। लोग एकमात्र घर के बसाने वाले थे। उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं उस उम्र समय से लेकर अब तक गृह मंत्री भारत सरकार तथा मुख्य मंत्री, बिहार सरकार को लिखता रहा हूँ, पीपुल्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऐक्ट के मुताबिक उम्मीदवार को पोलिंग एजेंट नियुक्त करने का अधिकार है, माधोसिंह और जवाहर सिंह द्यूटी पर मारे गए हैं इसलिए कम से कम कुछ सहायता उनके परिवारों को दी जानी चाहिए। उस समय उनके बच्चे छोटे थे, अब काम करने लायक हो गए हैं। मैंने लिखा कि उनके लिए नौकरी की कोई व्यवस्था कर दी जाए लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि मेरे बार बार लिखने के बाद भी उनके परिवारों की रक्षा करने में नया अपने वर्तमान पालन में सरकार असमर्थ रही है। उनके बच्चे बाने बाने के लिए घूम रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार चुप बैठी हुई है। मैं चादगा गृह मंत्री महोदय दस बात पर ध्यान देकर समुचित व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न करे।

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj): Sir, my name is on our list ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You say 'your list and my list'. I know what lists are here. I am calling Mrs Mohsina Kidwai (Interruptions). I say the lists are not to be discussed on the floor of this House. It is a very bad practice. And everybody is being called according to the turn and for your information your Party has already exhausted its time. You may be all, that is different.

[श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदबी]

एक महीने तक हमारे सर्वोच्च सहायकपुर जेल में बंद रहे। उनकी सोझर कोर्ट से जमानत नहीं करा सके, हाई कोर्ट से जमानत करायी गयी। इस वक़्त हमारे सर्वोच्च, हमारी शरियत पर जो हमसे किये जा रहे हैं, उनकी ज़िम ताह से बड़े मुक़द्दमों में, बड़े इलाज़ात में फ़माया जा रहा है, वह सारी चीज़ धाक़स हमें उत्तर प्रदेश में देखने को मिलती है।

आज बड़े जोरों से यह कहा जाता है कि इस सरकार ने ज़म्हूरियन को बहाल किया। इस सरकार ने लोगों को धाराशेरी दी। आज लोगों को निफ़े इस बात की धावादी है कि जिस को चाहो मार दो। अगर आज कोई चीज़ मरती है तो वह जान मरती है। मैं आपकी क़िन्ने वाक़्यात बिनबाउ ? सुरेद्र बिषम जी यहा बैठे हुए हैं (स्वयंवाचन), मैं समझती थी कि वे खुद बाहज़हापुर के एक के बाक़ान को बतानगे कि किस तरह से मिज़िदी के एक स्वीपर की बीवी को रेलवे की पुलिस फ़ोर्स के भादमियों ने रेप किया और उसको मार कर ढाल दिया। अभी आपने बस्ती में किस तरह से नमिज के साथ ज़ुलम हुआ, उसको जाना होगा। मुझे भी जोरी सरकार राय में यह तबोवको थी कि वे इस मामले में कुछ कहेंगे। मुझे याद है कि जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में सोशल डेल्फ़ेयर डिपार्टमेंट की मिनिस्टर थी तो एक बड़े रूम के बारे में सी० आई०डी० की इक़बारी हुई थी तो उन्होंने पूरा सदन सिर पर उठा लिया था। आज उनके पक्षों में इस तरह के हादसे हो रहे हैं और वे धामोश है। आज क़ितनी ही पुलिस की बंदरला और ज़ुलम की कहानियां गुज़ रही हैं। पुलिस ने घलीगढ़ में क्या किया ? मैं दावे के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि वहाँ के हादसे में पुलिस शामिल थी। मुझे यहा के लोगों ने भा कर बताया है। मुज़रपरतगर में क्या हुआ ? मैं पटेल साहब में पूछना चाहती थी, लेकिन वे शापद बनाना न चाहें बल्कि उनके मिनिस्टर साहब को भावे बैठे हुए हैं, वे बहुत कुछ कह सके हैं। क्या वे पूरी इमानदारी से कह सकते हैं माइनोरीटी के लोग ज़ुल्मोसितग का निदान नहीं बनाये जाते हैं ? ज़ाबालपुर में ठूडे के बिस्के को ले कर माइनोरीटीज़ और हुरिजनों के घरों में पुलिस ने धम वर ज़ुलम और बंदरला का सबूत दिया। आपकी पुलिस जो कुछ कहा कर रही है उसकी मिमाल वहाँ नहीं मिलती है।

आप कहते हैं कि आप कम्युनल दलों को रोखना चाहते हैं। आपकी नीयत पर हम शक़ नहीं करने, मुबहल नहीं करते। आप कम्युनल दलों को रोखना चाहते हैं, आप हुरिजनों पर भ्रत्याचार रोखना चाहते हैं आप पिछे क्यों को उठाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन क्या आप धमोशता से सोचेंगे कि आपमें वे लोग भी शामिल हैं जो आपकी सरकार में भी हैं जो

दो-कौमी नज़रिये में एक्काद रखते हैं। वे लोग आपके साथ है जो हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनाना चाहते हैं जो हिन्दू सोसायटी को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं। मुझे आप से पूछना है कि इसका रिस्क्शन दूसरी कौमी पर क्या होता है दूसरे लोगों पर क्या होता है ? मुल्क में जो ज़िम्मे मंदिर चल रहे हैं उनमें किस तरह की सलीम दी जाती है क्या आपने कभी उनके मिलेबस को भगा कर देखा है ? क्या आपने सोचा है कि क्या क्या चीज़ पढ़ाई जा रही है उन नहं-मुर्खों के दिमाग़ में किन तरह के बीज बोये जा रहे हैं ? उन्हें किस तरह के भादमी बनाया जा रहा है ?

आज हमारे देश में हमारे प्रदेशों में गुण्डा-गर्दी है। ये गुण्डागर्दी करने वाले कौन लोग हैं ? ये वे लोग हैं जिनको इनकी गांधी में चाकू और लाठी चलाना सिखाया जाता है। जिनको चाकू और लाठी चलाना सिखाया जाएगा तो चाकू और लाठी से तो सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं होती उनका तो इस्तेमाल मोहल्लों और कुचों में ही सकता है। जब तक आप उन पर रोक नहीं लगाते तब तक यह सारी की सारी परेशानियां कम्युनल परेशानियां दगे फ़माद आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं। आज आप कहते कि जिस वक़्त हमारी जवता पाटी की सरकार भागी है उससे वक़्त से हमने अपने घोषणापत्र के मुताबिक़ माइनोरीटी कमीशन बनाया।

बहा और सुनते ये पहलू में दिस का जो बीरा तो एक कतराए खूही निकला।

माइनोरीटीज़ कमीशन आपने किस लिए बनाया है उसकी हैसियत क्या है उसकी पावज़ और भ्रत्याचार क्या है ? सिर्फ़ रिक्मोमेंडेशन करना ही उसका काम है। जो रिक्मोमेंडेशन सरकार के भाकिक बैठती है उनको तो मान लिया जाता है और बाकी जितनी होती है उनको रद्दी की टोकरी में ढाल दिया जाता है। उनको जो सिफ़ारिशें होती हैं उन पर जब तक स्टेट भवर्नमेंट की रिक्मोमेंडेशन न आ जाए माना नहीं जाता है भगल नहीं होता है। असोसिय में हुए रायदुस की तफ़्सील में मैं जाना नहीं चाहती, सचनक, बनारस भादि जहाँ जहाँ हुए हैं और उनके बारे में जो रिपोर्ट्स हुई हैं उन पर आपने कोई एक्शन लिया है क्या ? क्या माइनोरीटी कमीशन के बारे में सरकार सीरियस थी ? इस सीरियसनेस का तो इसी बात से पता चल जाता है कि साल के बाद तो इनको बनया गया और उसके बाद भी न उसके भाकिस का भता पता या और न उसके बैठने की कोई जगह थी। कुछ भी नहीं था। अब शापद उसको जगह मिली है। इसके बाद साल में उसका दूसरा बैचरबन आ गया है। उसकी भ्रत्याचार क्या है, पावज़ क्या है, वह क्या कर सकता है, इसको आप बताते ही नहीं हैं।

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ter, had treated it with disdain. almost with contempt. Twice the Lokpal Bill was allowed to lapse. Not once, but twice—in 1970 and again in 1976—it was allowed to lapse. The present Prime Minister was the distinguished Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission and I happened to be a Member—from the Opposition—on that Commission. We gave high priority to that subject, to that matter, to that them. The present Prime Minister himself—the then Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission—gave the highest priority, top priority, red-hot priority to that subject, and the Commission produced the first of its 20 Reports; that first Report was submitted to Government in October 1966. I don't blame this Government but, partly, they are also blameworthy because last year, in August, the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament presented its Report to this House, and yet there is no sign of its coming up in this Session. I do hope it will be taken up in this Session and passed in this Session by both the Houses. If there is any difficulty we can have a joint session to pass that Bill, a very important Bill. Every body is talking about the Bill outside, saying that the Janata Government is going the same way as the Congress Government in regard to corruption. So it is imperative that it should be passed in this very Session, and the first Lokpal should be appointed before the commencement of the next Session of Parliament. It is only then that there will be credibility of the Government and the people will have confidence that the Government means business when it talks of corruption.

Now, I referred to the Administrative Reforms Commission. It submitted twenty Reports in all. I would like to have a detailed statement from the Government as to how many recommendations in the 20 Reports have been accepted and

how many have been rejected. I want it not today, but in course of time—not very late but as soon as possible—how many recommendations have been accepted, how many have been rejected, the reasons for rejection and how many of those accepted have been implemented or are being implemented. That should come before the House very soon.

We have to improve the Administration, particularly Police Administration. We have had the National Police Commission. It is still working, I believe, presided over by a former member of the ICS, Shri Dharam Vira—who became a Governor also, after he retired from the ICS. That Commission, I believe, has submitted an Interim Report—not its final Report but an interim Report—and the papers covered many of the recommendations made by the Police Commission. The House would like to know what particular recommendations have been accepted by the Government and are being implemented.

Along with that, we should have a Prison Reforms Commission also. They are dirty, stinking prisons. During the Emergency, particularly, I had a taste of the prisons—stinking, absolutely insanitary without even the minimum standards of sanitation and hygiene. The treatment of prisoners now, at least in some of the jails, is worse than what it was during the British regime. I have been in jails, both during the British regime and now, and I can say without hesitation that the prisons of free India are being worse administered or worse run—some of the prisons in any case—than the prisons during the British regime.

I have already spoken about the necessity for eradication of corruption and the necessity of passing the Lokpal Bill. This canker of corruption has a distinguished, very old, ancestry or pedigree. In the early

forties, two big issues, two big problems, two big questions, came before Parliament, one was the pre-fabricated Housing Factory and the other was the notorious jeep scandal. If they had been handled properly by the then Prime Minister—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had many shining qualities but, unfortunately, he was a bad judge of men and events, that was his defect, otherwise, he had many shining qualities—then at least it would not have grown to these proportions of today. The Minister himself would know more about the jeep scandal than I do. He was then the Defence Secretary, I believe, at that time when Shri Krishna Menon was the High Commissioner in London and much was said and written about that matter. The Comptroller and Auditor General at that time, Shri Narahari Rao, recommended twice that there should be a high level inquiry into the matter. But that was not done. That is why the canker has grown.

The Shah Commission has also made a very trenchant observation. I have no time to read other matters but I would quote what the Shah Commission has said about the necessity of Government implementing the recommendations of Commissions of Inquiry. It is a rather pathetic, but trenchant observation.

"The Commission owes it to the citizen of India to emphasise that appointments of Commissions by themselves are not enough if the Governments concerned do not follow up and implement at least such of the recommendations as are avowedly accepted by the Government."

I would like to know how many persons have been indicted by the Shah Commission and the other Commissions of Inquiry appointed last year and how many are being actually prosecuted. There have been press reports that many of those indicted are still ruling the roost in various Ministries and Departments.

If that so, it is a very unfortunate development. Therefore, I would like to know how many have been indicted and how many are being prosecuted—against whom there are FLRs and such other things going on.

Then I would like to refer, in connection with administration, to the issue of the backward sections of our society, the weaker sections, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe. I am glad, and the House also would be glad, that Government has taken a very forward stand, a forward decision, to appoint Commissions the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Commission instead of a Special Officer, and also the Backward Classes Commission. But that is not enough to bring these backward sections, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Harijans and the Adivasis, into the national mainstream. Dr Ambedkar, in the Constituent Assembly, did envisage visualise, do dream that the reservations would not be for ever, and that these sections would join the national mainstream very soon, sooner than later. Therefore, merely appointing Commissions is not enough. There should be educational and social measures and administrative measures taken to uplift and bring these classes backward sections, backward classes the Harijans and the adivasis, into the national mainstream. That brings me to the constitutional provisions. The constitutional provisions, Articles 330 to 334, five Articles refer to these special provisions for certain classes, Harijans, Adivasis and the Anglo-Indians and the present provision is Art 334 which says:

"The provisions of the Constitution relating to reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and in the Vidhan Sabhas shall cease to have effect on the expiry of a period of 30 years from the commencement of the Constitution."

It was originally 10 years, then it was raised to 20 years and then to 30 years and now this reservation will

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expire in 1980, just about 8 or 9 months to go. The House must take serious note of the provision and decide again whether it should extend it for another 10 years or not, because it is easy to go on extending for 10 years, 20 years, 30 years, 40 years, 50 years or upto the end of the century and beyond, but, in their own interest, lest it become a vested interest in backwardness, a vested interest in being a Harijan, a vested interest in being an Adivasi, they should not be a class apart, and I would appeal that they should come forward and say 'We don't want any reservation'. Here I would like to recall a scene in the Constituent Assembly when the Muslims came forward and said, 'We do not want reservation'. And there was a big ovation in the Constituent Assembly when they said, 'It should be buried with the exit of the British. Don't bother. We shall join the national mainstream' and all the safeguards and reservations for Muslims were abolished by the Constituent Assembly. Of course, it was very right and very necessary, it was just proper and appropriate to have reservations for the Harijans, Adivasis and the Backward Classes as also for Anglo-Indians for 10 years. Then it was raised to 20 years and then for 30 years. Now the House must consider seriously, an all-Parties Parliamentary Committee may be constituted for the purpose, you may have some legal luminaries and constitutional experts too, but we must decide once and for all, because I remember Dr. Ambedkar saying, 'I am reservation for ever. I want my people to join the national mainstream as soon as possible, sooner rather than later.' I read it sometime ago in this very House. I have not got that now with me. Therefore, this is an important matter which should be considered by the House at the earliest opportunity.

Then, there is the question of Union Territories. I am sorry to

say that sometimes stray thoughts, personal thoughts and personal views are given out or given expression to and a lot of mischief and a lot of damage results, as happened in Pondicherry ..

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara): Especially by whom?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
By the Prime Minister. I know. I think it was not proper, and it was unfortunate on his part to have made that observation regarding Pondicherry when our treaty with the Government of France at that time stipulates that any change should be by public opinion. Same was the case with regard to Goa. I was in the Third Lok Sabha where we passed a Bill to have an opinion poll about Goa. If there was a provision in the treaty with the French Government, it may be negotiated with the French Government again and if that is not possible, we should stick to that provision. I know and I can foresee the day when these small units will perhaps merge with the bigger adjacent States, but we should not do it in a hurry. We should not hustle it, we should not bulldoze it and we should not steamroller it according to private whims and fancies or thoughts.

I would also like to refer to the very vital issue of decentralisation of administration. In our election manifesto we have made a clear commitment. I will read only one sentence of that:

"Panchayat institutions and municipalities will be revitalised and vested with larger powers and responsibility so that they can play their true role as basic organs of popular government, initiative and planning."

Article 40 of our Constitution provides for the development and establishment of Panchayats as organs, as

units of self Government Also item No 3 of the Economic Charter of the Janata Party the Manifesto speaks about Gandhian values of austerity Antyodaya and a decentralised economy Therefore the Government should take early steps for decentralisation of the administration (Interruptions)

The Government had appointed a Committee headed by Shri Asoka Mehta one of our former colleagues in Parliament and a wellknown politician and economist They have produced a report I am sorry to say that it does not look upon the village Panchayat as a basic unit of self-government as envisaged in the Constitution I personally wish that the village panchayats should be given its due place in the Constitution and we should have a five tier and not four tier pattern Centre State District, Block and Panchayat We should even amend the Constitution—the lists in the Constitution—to provide for these tiers the various entities from Centre to State district block and village I am glad that you are also nodding your head Mr Deputy Speaker—and you are in agreement with me

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am nodding because your time is over

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH One or two minutes more Mr Deputy Speaker I know you also subscribe to this thesis One last word I would say about the boundary disputes—boundary dispute particularly of Maharashtra and Karnataka—these boundary disputes have been there for the last twenty two years and not much has been done Mahajan Commission was the last to tackle this problem Its report is gathering dust in the shelves of the Home Ministry

Now Sir there is a provision in the Constitution Government has completely ignored the provision all these twenty-nine years of our Republic—28 or 29 years of our Republic There is

a provision in our Constitution Article 263 provides for an Inter State Council The ARC—the Administrative Reforms Commission made a strong recommendation that this Inter State Council should be constituted to decide on various disputes between States and States and the Centre and the States I do not know whether that recommendation has been accepted by Government or not I do not know as to why they could not appoint the Inter State Council to study this problem and resolve it once for all There is a lot of talk. (Interruptions)

Then Sir unfortunately I am sorry to note that in many of the States though Parliament the Lok Sabha has abolished the MISA—repealed the MISA—some time in August last year the Maintenance of Internal Security Act—I am really sorry to state that some States have lately given birth to that kind of legislation in some feeble or milder form. (Interruptions)—I do not know which States The Minister should tell us which of the States have given re birth to the MISA in a milder form They should tell the House as to whether all those Acts which have been passed in some States have been carefully scrutinised and examined by the Central Government and whether at least all those safeguards are there which have been provided in the Constitution in the Forty fifth Amendment Bill. (Interruptions) They could be examined by a Parliamentary Committee

One word more and I have done The other day the Finance Minister made first a statement and two days later the Defence Minister made a statement with regard to the increase in pensions for certain categories of personnel. There is a category also a class of people who fought for freedom—freedom fighters who have been given pension. Some may not have accepted But many have as they have no other means of livelihood Some of them have cheated the

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Government by giving bogus certificates. I am glad that you are looking into the matter. I hope that action will be taken against those who got it through wrongful means.

I would only request the Government that if they could increase the pensions of some categories, they should give a slight increase in the pensions of this category of people also.

One last word about the International Year of the Child. There has been so much talk about it, so far. The Home Ministry with all its ramifications, has its finger in every ministry's pie. Therefore, they can do a lot in these matters. Now, he has got the manpower to ensure the implementation. Much can be done in this regard by the Home Minister through Childrens Acts, adoption of Children Bill and a few other matters can be also taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Lastly, there has been talk about re-organisation of States. It is a delicate matter but, I think, the time has come when that Levathan State, Uttar Pradesh—some people call it not a State in India but the tenth country in the world—should be divided and re-organised on proper lines. Perhaps, it could be easily made into two States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You must conclude now.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. I do hope these matters will be taken up seriously and Home Minister will function in such a manner during his tenure that every home in the country becomes a happy home, with children looking forward to a bright future, and the home being secure inside with no law and order problem outside.

*SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

At the very outset, I would refer to the deteriorating law and order situation, especially among the student community throughout the country. Sir, you will agree with me if I say that the future of the country rests upon the shoulders of the youth of the nation. If the student unrest prevalent throughout the country is not resolved forthwith, naturally the nation's future is in stake. In order to foster democracy in the country, the Government of India should remove the festering sore of student unrest in particular and the worsening law and order situation in general.

My hon colleague Shri H. V. Kamath raised a pertinent poser—how long you are going to continue the policy of reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in representative forums like the State Assemblies and the Parliament? It is time that the Government bestows some serious thought on this question. The economic disparities and social backwardness pervading persistently among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes even after 30 years of Independence are to be probed. We have been extending a variety of concession for their advancement, yet they have not been able to derive the maximum benefit from them. What are the reasons for this sorry state of affairs? The Government should evaluate and exert effectively to ensure that the concessions being offered to them are availed of by them.

We have been familiar with proselytisation of people from one religion to the other. In the early days the Christian fathers used to offer many baits for those in distress and they were converted to Christianity. After their conversion, they did not overnight be-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

[Shri A Asokaraj]

of emulation throughout the country. The expenditure involved in this scheme should be given as grant by the Central Government to the State Government of India. By implementing this scheme of rehabilitation of beggars throughout the country, we will not only be to earn the gratitude of these people in distress but will also earn the encomium of other nations

With these words I conclude my speech

SHRI ASOKA KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wanted to say several things about the workings of the Home Ministry, but you have already warned us that we have to limit our speeches

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Actually we are exhausting the time allotted for this subject.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: Sir, I will try to limit my speech to only those aspects which have not already been covered by the other speakers. In fact, it is very difficult to speak after a veteran like Mr. Kamath, because he has spoken about most of the points which I wanted to mention, but still I find there are some points which have not been covered.

There is a saying that the area below a lamp is possibly the darkest of all the places. I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to the very serious condition of the law and order situation in the capital city of Delhi itself.

16.04 hrs.

[**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU** in the Chair]

Sir, it is known to you that most of the Members of Parliament stay either in

North Avenue or South Avenue. Mr. Chairman, you are one of them. I believe that in the last 4 or 5 or 6 months, the incidents of theft have become the maximum in this area occupied by the Members of Parliament. It may be even far worse in other parts of the City and other parts of India, possibly those are not taken cognisance of. I will start with my own case. There was a very serious theft in my house a little over two months ago. The police came with their usual paraphernalia, the police dog was brought and when I reached here from Calcutta the officer smartly gave me a salute, but nothing has been done beyond that. Not only that nothing has been found out, but the very manner in which the investigation is proceeding is tremendously surprising. Sir, you have had the experience in your State and I have had the experience in my State about the activities of the police. The way the police over here ignores the basic clues is simply surprising. Several clues have been given to them but they would not even follow them. The strange way of whispering that goes on between certain people of the thana and the suspected culprits is also amazing. Here is my hon friend Shri Nafis Singh, there has been a theft in his House also. If you want, I can give you a list of at least six Members of Parliament, in whose houses the thefts have taken place during the last six months in North Avenue. Where there are criminals, there would be thefts but the Ministry must be very careful and I would urge upon the Home Minister to entrust this investigation to some very senior officer of the detective department. I will give him material, I do not want to divulge it over here and I will give it to any other hon Member who wants it. There is a serious suspicion of collusion between a section of the authorities and those who are committing these thefts. Day-light robbery is going on. One scooter of a Member of Parliament was stolen in broad daylight from the front of his house in North Avenue. What is being done about that?

16 07 hrs

[DR. SUSMITA NAYAK in the Chair]

This was about Delhi. Let us now come to other aspects which nobody else in this House has covered. The Home Minister has also come now. I believe his junior Minister will supply him with the information that I have given about the thefts that are going on in the quarters of Members of Parliament all over Delhi.

I will now come to the Home Minister himself. While congratulating him on the assumption of his new office I will also express my deep regret and my distress on the statement that he made. Immediately after he became the Home Minister he had been to the North-Eastern part of the country. He passed through Dum Dum airport Calcutta which is my constituency also. He had perhaps never been to West Bengal as Home Minister he might have gone there when he was Finance Minister. While coming back or going to the North Eastern region, he spent some time in the VIP lounge in Dum Dum airport. There I do not know on what context he gave a very big certificate that the law and order situation in West Bengal was excellent and naturally this got wide publicity in the Calcutta Press. I do not know on what basis he gave that certificate. If he had thought that the airconditioned atmosphere of the VIP lounge at Dum Dum airport had an excellent law and order situation, I have nothing to say. It is known that he was a very renowned officer of the administrative service and if he merely relies still on what ever the administrative service tells him, I must say that we are very sorry for that. He ought to have or now realised that he is no longer the top man in administrative service he is now a political man and is the Home Minister of India. Before making such a statement and giving such a certificate, he ought to have consulted the peoples' representatives. The manner in which he gave that statement at Dum Dum airport out of the context

within weeks of his assuming office gave me an impression that he still does not have any regard for democracy or for peoples representatives. I will just bring some specific instances before him, just to tell him the reason why I resent his statement over there. Just at the time he had been to the north-eastern India and was giving this certificate at the Dum Dum airport a Member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kiranmoy Nanda MLA put a pointed question to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, as to how many murders were committed in between June, 1977 and September, 1978. The answer was that 1300 murders had been committed during that period. This is not my statement, but that of the Chief Minister of the State, to which the hon. Home Minister was giving such a blank certificate.

MR CHAIRMAN Please take 2 or 3 more minutes and conclude

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT

It is a very serious aspect. I will not repeat. I will bring glaring instances from that State, each one of them of a different order—murder, arson, loot and gherna. All this information has been supplied either by MPs, our honourable colleagues or by distinguished members of the Legislative Assembly. I will not quote any other persons or from any newspaper or other sources. This information was supplied to me by this hon. Member Mr. Kiranmoy Nanda that out of these 1300 murders that had been admitted by the Chief Minister, the total number of arrests was only 300. Less than one arrest for every 4 murders. This is what is going on there. The majority of the murders are political murders.

Another information has been supplied by my distinguished colleague Mr. Prafulla Chandra Sen. Mr. Sen went to the district of Purulia on the border of Bihar and West Bengal to

[Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt]

hold a political meeting; and a young worker of our party, named Nemat Karmakar was distributing pamphlets, that Mr. P C Sen would come there and hold a meeting. That very night, he was threatened; and at the dead of the night, he was hit with a rod, and he died. No enquiry is going on about it. This has been urged in the Assembly time and again. It has been stated on behalf of the Government that the suspect could not be traced.

I will give another instance of a case from the district of 24-Parganas, which is within a few miles of the place from where the hon. Home Minister was sitting and giving the certificate. Rana Dutta Chaudhri, belonging to the Kasbah area of 24-Parganas, was a well-known social worker. The Chief Minister of course said that he was an anti-social person. But we consider him to be a good social worker. Some gangsters belonging to or very closely patronized by the ruling party there, murdered him. They cut his body into bits, put him in a gunny bag, came to his house, and told his two sisters—who were known to them: "We have got some very good news. First give us some money to buy sweets." The sisters thought that the local boys were joking, and they gave some money. After taking the money, they opened this bag and brought out the dead body of the brother. This case was brought over there. And this question came up in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. And the answer given was that he was an anti-social element. I ask the Home Minister, whether he was anti-social or not—if he was an anti-social person, he should have been prosecuted, and the court would have given him a proper punishment but—who are the local gangsters to do it, because he was anti-social?

I am bringing another case from the district of Midnapore. This has been supplied to me by the hon. Member

of the Legislative Assembly from that particular constituency, Mr. Janamenjay Ojha. A lot of loot and arson was going on there. The ruling party people there were indiscriminately looting the crop over there.

He went to hold a meeting over there. It was announced beforehand that he was coming to hold a meeting over there. His meeting was scheduled at 3 O'clock. He arrived there one hour before. While he was there near the place where the meeting was to be held—it was at Jeelballi, Midnapur District, Bhagwanpur Police Station—he was gheraoed over there by local ruling party people—gangsters for several hours. And only after everybody had dispersed, at night, he was released. The police was informed, but nobody came. The MLA himself was gheraoed and was not allowed to hold a meeting over there. The police did not give any help. After the MLA left, the next day, the people who had allowed the MLA to sit in their house, were mercilessly beaten. This was brought up in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. The hon. Minister can verify it. I have given the name of the MLA in West Bengal.

I will bring another case. This has been referred to me by hon. Profulla Chander Sen, our colleague. This is in Arambagh, in Pursura Police Station, Hooghly District, in his own constituency. The present ruling party in West Bengal was miserably defeated in the panchayat elections in that area, and those who were defeated took up their vendetta against those successful candidates and against those who worked for them. On the 26th of February, 1979, after getting this certificate from the hon. Home Minister, they become more tough. After getting this certificate on the 26th February, 1979, at Pursura Police Station in Arambagh sub-division, Hooghly Distt a medicine shopkeeper, Bishwanath Samal, who was suspected to have helped non-party candidates in the election, was pulled out from his shop, taken

below a bridge and was stabbed over there. The local people went there caught some of the miscreants, kept them over there and then handed them over to the police. That case has not been proceeded with. All those miscreants who were caught red handed have been released. He was stabbed on his body and chest and is still in the hospital. Pressure is being exerted to get him released from the hospital so that the case can be completely hushed up.

Before I conclude I will specially mention about two particular matters. These are only important things. I found that my hon friends from the Ruling Party from West Bengal the other day were boasting that because of their Government over there there is no oppression on minority there is no oppression on Harijans in West Bengal. West Bengal has another tradition due to Sahajiyā religion over there and the Bhakti cult and the influence of Chaitanya Mahāprabhu over there. The caste system is much less repulsive in West Bengal than may be in other parts of the country. But the way this Government is doing I will bring one or two more instances to your notice specially regarding oppression on minorities and Harijans. There is a place called Pansila in the Deganga Police Station. I believe the hon Home Minister will make a note of this. It is in 24 Parganas District. There is one Anchal Pradhan belonging to the minority community. He is called Hakim Sardar. He had got the guts he had dared to disagree with the powers that be in the West Bengal Assembly. As a result of that, in a broad day light a group of gangsters from the ruling party came and set fire on his house. Hon S. K. Sarkar MP and Hon M. A. Hannan had just now handed over to me some pages of the holy Koran. Sherif that were burnt by the ruling party in West Bengal Assembly in the house of Hakim Sardar.

Lastly I will discuss about the matter of Marichjhapi in the south-

ern portion of 24 Parganas. A group of MPs among us from both sides of this House had appealed to the Speaker to send a parliamentary commission over there. Ultimately a parliamentary commission was sent. The Prime Minister had sent three members of the Ruling Party to find out the facts about the atrocities committed by the State Government on the Harijan refugees. The Prime Minister in his wisdom had not sent any of us who come from West Bengal he had sent colleagues from other parts of India so that no question of bias may come in. What happened? A report will come from them none of them have told me anything because they have to submit their report. I will only say what has been said by Shri Shakti Kumar Sarkar, a colleague who is present here by the leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal assembly Mr Kosi Kanta Moitra and the Deputy leader of the Janata party Professor Prabod Chandra Sinha in the Legislative assembly of West Bengal. They had accompanied the hon Members of Parliament to Marichjhapi. As soon as they started police launches started following them. They thought that it might be for the purpose of their security that they were coming. But after the launch reached an area next to Marichjhapi, an area which is called Kukur Mari, just before that the police launch lassoed the launch which was carrying the Members of Parliament and arrested the launch and kept them detained for a most half an hour. Then they were released after long arguments. After a little while they were loaded and arrested again and kept over there. After that when the Leader of the Janata Party Parliamentary delegation exerted his influence and talked very hardly and strongly about this then only the launch was released but it was surrounded by about 7 or 8 police launches. A full report will come from the hon. Members of Parliament themselves and we will demand a full discussion in the House and we will have a full debate over this matter.

[Shri Ashoke Krishna Dutt]

There are two very significant matters. One is that if a team of Members of Parliament sent by the ruling party, nominated by the Prime Minister can at the sweet will of the state Government be prevented from enquiring properly into those things and the police can become so arrogant over there to arrest the Members of Parliament at their sweet will off and on, it must be stopped. I should like the Home Minister to take keen note of another aspect of this matter, the morale and the esprit de corps of the Indian Administrative Service.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: It will have reflection all over the country. I will conclude in just two minutes. The Home Minister and the Government ought to take serious note of the fact that the esprit de corps of the Indian Administrative service officers and of the Indian police service officers is being completely denigrated, they are being reduced to something worse than vassals. I must say that this is a tradition that was being carried on from the last administration; the great dictator had reduced them to a very low morale. But now all over the country the morale has improved and the situation is better. But we are finding the same kind of tyranny in one part of the country, in the State of West Bengal, from where we have been elected. We feel that this has to be curbed immediately. The Home Minister has the authority; the administrative services and the police service are of All India character. What do they care about the illegal orders given to them by the local government? The local government must give legal orders. The Government of India must take notice of this aspect of the Members of the administrative service and the police service and give them the courage so that they can refuse to carry out illegal orders

given by any state government which may be over there.

I am impressing this point upon the Home Minister and urging upon him to do something to rectify the certificate that he had inadvertently given them; he should go to the state himself and make a thorough enquiry and be himself satisfied before he gives certificates after hearing somebody else or appreciating the air conditioned atmosphere of the VIP lounge of the Dum Dum airport.

SHRIMATI AKBAR JAHAN BEGUM (Srinagar): I come from very small State of the country—Jammu and Kashmir State. In terms of population and material resources, etc., it is small yet it is not small in terms of ideals and values its people have upheld and sacrificed for. What are those ideals? They are to erect and sustain the edifice of human brotherhood, of secularism—of social and economic justice. May I remind the Hon'ble Members that this State was the first to implement land reforms and to end various forms of exploitation, feudalism and all that goes with it. It was the first to demand the abolition of personal rule of Maharajas and Nawabs who do not seem to forgive them for this Hon'ble Members know that the people of the State have faced and are still facing a challenge to these ideals—a challenge to the essential unity underlying the ideal of human brotherhood. We hold that the pursuit of ideals of secularism, socialism and democracy are not only basic and fundamental for the life of the people of Jammu and Kashmir but are the bed-rock for the whole of the country. The State is so important an integral part of the Nation not only because it is strategically situated but more so because it has to be a model for secularism, for socialism and economic justice and for democracy. What is that which draws the people of the State nearer and nearer to the rest of the people of our Nation! It is the democratic way of

life—it is secularism—it is human brotherhood.

My colleague Dr Karan Singh has a few days back, made some complaints in this House. He has tried to create misunderstandings and prejudices. Before doing so he professed that National Interest was uppermost in his mind. Yet what he has been doing and saying—what he has been encouraging by his financial resources is gravely endangering these very interests.

It is now common knowledge that he is creating law and order problem in Jammu in the name of removing imbalances which he alleges are present. He knows fully well that what Jammu got and has achieved in economic development far exceeds that of Kashmir Valley. He knows also that out of about 7400 persons in the gazetted services in the State as many as 4300 i.e. 57 per cent are manned by non-muslims. He is not satisfied to a probe into the question by Janata legislators. What is done is to whip up regional and rather communal sentiments in order to carve out a separate authority in Jammu.

Hon'ble Members know that the stir in Jammu has been confined mostly to the districts of Jammu Kathua where campaign has been launched to create gulfs of prejudice and misunderstanding. What is the purpose? The whole purpose is to coerce the State Government and the Central Government to accept the demand or creating a separate set up of authority in Jammu. What has been the reaction in the other three or four districts of Jammu—viz. Rajouri, Doda, Poonch and Udhampur where the population is predominantly Muslim? They are dead against being dominated by and coming under what they call hegemony of Jammu town.

Dr Karan Singh has accused the Central Government for allowing dis-

turbances effecting law and order. The boot is on the other leg. It is well known that through his financial resources he is recruiting teen agers to burn property, pelt stones, stop students from going to colleges and schools. After the forced closure of schools for three months the people of Jammu approached the State Government to prevent such hooligans from their activities and open the schools. The schools opened but an hon. Member of this House Mr Baldev Singh who is sitting here today on the advice of Dr Karan Singh went door to door and prevented the students from going to schools. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu) I deny it it is false. I should be given an opportunity to rebut it.

महापति महोदय —माय भवनी बारी पर बोवें,
धमी उनको बोवने दें ।

SHRIMATI AKBAR JAHAN BEGUM I wish the hon Member know how to behave in Parliament specially when a lady is speaking

The hon Member has the cheek to accuse the Central Government of neglecting the law and order. Can hypocrisy pay?

What is the purpose and aim of this stir? Under the garb of removing imbalances, a campaign of coercion has been launched against the duly elected Members of Legislature to amend the State Constitution in order to set up a dual authority in Jammu parallel to the democratic set up over which some politicians dream to preside. The plea has been raised that the Kashmiri Muslims are dominating and others have not got their due. Though to approach the problems from the communal angle would be against the very spirit of secularism yet in order to refute this allegation I would like the hon. Members to take note of the following.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHIA

Is it permissible to read a statement like this? ()

महापति महोदय—उद्देश्य करने विचार रखने का एक है, जो सब कानून में है।

SHRIMATI AKBAR JAHAN BEGUM: I am quoting figures. (a) Out of 7382 officers in the State gazetted cadre, as many as 4300 are Hindus.

(b) Out of 1886 students deputed for training in various courses 971 are Hindus mostly from Jammu.

(c) From 1975 upto date 5321 persons were employed by various recruitment boards in non-gazetted cadre. Out of them 3070 are Hindus.

(d) For Jammu Division Rs. 44 crores were allotted for development purposes while the share of Kashmir was only Rs. 40 crores.

It is pertinent to note that those elements in Kashmir which have always thought that Kashmir and Jammu should be separated to pave the way for a very loose control in Kashmir, are happy at such developments in Jammu. I ask; are such trends consistent with our national interests and those of the security of the country?

It is very unfortunate that persons who call themselves responsible must be misrepresenting facts. It has been said in this House that the Government has seven Cabinet Ministers, out of whom only one is from Jammu. The impression is thereby created that only one Hindu is in the Cabinet. The fact is that the Cabinet has six members out of whom three are Muslims, two are Hindus and one is Buddhist from Ladakh. It has been said here that there are hardly any Hindus in Kashmir except Kashmiri Pandits. This is not a fact, we are proud of the Kashmiri Pandit community from among whom very illustrious persons have rendered yeoman service to the nation. The Hindus in Kashmir are an important segment of

our population, advanced in education and other quantities. It is wrong to say that there are no Hindus in Kashmir, though Muslims are 90 per cent. In Jammu also the Muslims constitute about 33 per cent.

It is incorrect to state that the National Conference Party is confined to Kashmir only. In the last election it won seven seats in Jammu and secured 47 per cent of votes polled in the division. While I would not like to go into the details, I would appeal that nothing should be done which will come in the way of integrating various sections of the population into one whole. That is the demand of the ideal of secularism and national integration. Any demand for setting up a separate authority in Jammu would mean a chain reaction in the whole of the country. May I join with the appeal made by some national dailies, who cautioned these elements and remarked 'Don't play with fire'.

I would also like the hon. Members to know that a Private Members' Bill, introduced by Shri Mangat Ram of Congress (I), is pending with the State Legislature. It seeks to do away with Dharmarth Trust being managed by one single trustee, who, it is alleged, is not using the income of the Trust for charitable purposes only. Shri Karan Singh is unhappy over it and has accused the Government on this account. If it is public property, its income has to be used for public purposes, but that is a matter for consideration by the Legislators.

It is regrettable that a responsible Member of this House should advise the Government to ignore what is happening by way of violence resorted to by teenagers, who hardly know what is the purpose of the agitation. There is irrefutable evidence of the fact that these very persons who proclaim themselves to be patriotic and to be believing in lawful means are

creating this stir in Jammu, which is confined to some teenagers

I would like to state also that the question of jurisdiction of the minority Commission in the State is being looked into by a Committee of Legislators. On this account also it has been sought to create misunderstanding, but these are small matters. Let us all join to create more peaceful conditions in Jammu and stop the fissiparous and divisive trend which has been let loose.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra) Madam-Chairman, the Home Minister is the backbone of the entire governmental structure. On its proper functioning depends not only the peace and security but also the progress and prosperity of the country. It is not only responsible for the maintenance of law and order but also for seeing that the rules of the game are being properly observed, and not violated, grievances are redressed and justice reaches the common man. In order to have a just society it is not only essential that the law must be good but they must be impartially administered because the image of the Government depends on their proper and just implementation.

Before I come to the other aspects of the matter, I would like to say something about the police, which has been the most maligned department about which there has been a lot of criticism. I do not say that there is nothing wrong with it at all. Everybody feels that there is something seriously wrong with the system and the machinery who are entrusted with the maintenance of law and order and giving peace and tranquility to the country. Some aspects about the conditions of their work and the history of this force have been mentioned. The conditions in which they work and the past history of how the force has been created—this is all mentioned. But there are certain other aspects to which I would

like to draw the attention of the House. One is that in most of the issues that come up for discussion, the role of the police is not judged fairly and impartially, but it is politicised and that is one of the greatest handicaps that prevents the right thing being done in these matters. Unbridled criticism causes demoralisation in the force. In the circumstances how is it possible for any force to work effectively? If the police acts effectively then it is charged with excesses. If it restrains its hand then it is charged with inaction or softness. By and large, police is held guilty of using force when tackling criminals or bad characters but when a theft is committed in one's own house our attitude changes and we say that the suspects are not effectively dealt with and sufficient pressure has not been applied to work out the crime and recover the property. These dual standards do not help.

I will give you an idea how the police officers feel about it so that the thing can be brought out in the proper perspective. Here is what Mr K. F. Rustomji, a Member of the National Police Commission, says:

"The basic defect of our entire criminal justice system is that it is all slanted against the poor. But there are other defects which make a change imperative. There are few countries in the world, where justice is so easy to evade for a man with money. There is no other country where a poor man who is caught in the coils of the law finds it so difficult to extricate himself from the simplest of crimes."

Then, Madam, he goes on to say:

[Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi]

and even whole streets, and then say, "Sorry", and get back to work". This is what is happening every day "There is no country, perhaps, in which conviction in a court of law is so difficult, so best with appeals to higher courts, petitions of various types, interlocutory petitions, stay orders writs and there is no democratic country in which Government depends for its stability, not on a well-organised criminal justice system, but on the power of the police to deal with dissent in a rough manner."

It may also be pointed out that now the sphere of activity of the police has considerably enlarged. The strength of the police has not increased commensurately. The police has also to carry the load of the sins of most of other departments, for grievances supposed or real, and for decisions taken elsewhere, in which the police had no hand or part. It is not responsible at all for the rights and wrongs of the matter, but because it is the enforcing agency, it incurs all the odium. We must realise this before we charge the police with partiality or excesses. It is easy to sit inside a cosy drawing room and make a judgement, but actually when things happen on the streets, when property is being destroyed, when fire is being set to houses, when people are pelted with stones, to keep your composure and deal with the situation on the spot is quite a different thing. Actually, this is what is happening, and I must say that we must be very clear in our mind about this. There is a lot of hypocrisy in our public life. We know that most of these protest demonstrations that are organised are going to turn violent and yet we maintain the pose of non-violence and innocence. When violence is curbed by superior violence, you cannot curb it otherwise, there is an outcry. This is most unfortunate, and duly encourages the law breakers, but nobody

appreciates it. On the other hand, all sorts of wild charges are levelled against the police, not realising the circumstances in which they have to function.

Mr. Rustomji further says:

"What is the use of talking about justice in the land if the worst enemy of justice is the law itself?"

That is because there are so many hindrances as stated above. We have never thought of removing them, and still we think that the best results can be obtained.

Then I come to the border aspect, the administrative aspect. If we have not been able to get as much credit as we should have for all the things that this Government has done, it is because with the best intentions we have not been able to implement whatever we wanted to. The entire image of the Government depends upon the administration. The task of administration has become very complicated because of the massive size and ever-expanding sphere of activity of the Government and the greater consciousness of their rights among the people. Offences have multiplied, and more time is taken on law and order questions and less on actual investigation of crimes. Since the administration touches the life of the people at numerous points, administrative justice has acquired a new dimension, and even in the highly developed and well-administered countries, the necessity of some machinery or institution like the Ombudsman has been keenly felt. This is because the common man feels completely bewildered and helpless in the jungle of laws and before the organised might of the bureaucracy. This is much more so in the poorer and developing countries. Even in the well-developed countries they have the institution of the Ombudsman. It is much more needed in this country where, because

of the poverty and ignorance of the people, squeeze nepotism, petty and large-scale graft are taken as the norms of government operation rather than the occasional exception

The Lok Pal Bill has yet to be passed Mr Kamath has given its history all through the years The Lok Ayukta Bill is now not even thought of The recommendations of the Santhanam Committee regarding redressal of public complaints and grievances have also been put in cold storage But even if these things take time for implementation there is apparently no reason for such inordinate delay There are two or three things which could be done immediately for improving administration

(i) Ruthless elimination of delays which provide the amplest scope for all sorts of harassment and mulching of the people

(ii) Streamlining of the departmental machinery which has become more and more cumbersome and complicated,

(iii) Fixing of responsibility for decision making at different levels and decentralisation of authority

"The growth in the absolute and relative size of Government," says T.A Barrington, "in our society poses therefore, two or three important problems, viz., the clogging of the centres of decisions the atrophy of the periphery and the bureaucratization of decision making in Society On sees no evidence that any real attempt is being made to adapt our administrative and political system to cope with these problems The complexity baffles the citizen or the group and it makes it extremely difficult to initiate development The remoteness of the centres of decision and the deviation of responsibility between so many bodies make for unresponsive administration and for frustrated citizens."

One word about political pensioners, which are now being revised after a lapse of a number of years They are being reconsidered The political pensioners are supposed to give fresh evidence of their political suffering. I think it is very humiliating

श्री श्री शम्भु नथ चतुर्वेदी (होमिआर) 75 वसंत
जन है ।

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI They may be wrong But then you should find out but not penalise the genuine ones If you ask them to produce fresh evidence, after thirty or forty years of their political suffering it is extremely humiliating when the records too would have been weeded out

MR CHAIRMAN I am calling the next speaker Shri Asaithambi

*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North) Madam Chairman, the hon Member, Shri M N Govindar Nair, who preceded me, pointed out the pernicious attempts on the part of the Home Ministry to establish a Hindu Raj in India inhabited by people of different ethnic and religious groups like Sikhs Buddhists, Christians etc I would like to make the allegation that the Home Ministry is also conspiring to establish Hindu Raj in India I can substantiate my contention by referring to many activities of the Home Ministry which would usher in an era of Hindu Raj in the country

Immediately after Independence when the people were in the excitement of newly found freedom, Hindi was declared as the official language in the Constitution of India which the people gave unto themselves When the new Government started, the new Government could herald Hindi Imperialism in the country and it would hinder the establishment of democracy in the nation.

[Shri A. V. P. Asaithamb]

manian and Shri O. V. Alagesan who were the Ministers of Central Council of Ministers had to resign. Then, impelled by the instinctive resentment to the imposition of Hindi by the non-Hindi speaking people, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave the solemn assurance that so long as non-Hindi speaking desired, English would continue to be the official language. After Pandit Nehru let us see what steps were taken to implement his assurance to the non-Hindi speaking people of the country.

On the next day of 25th June, 75 when his daughter Mrs Indira Gandhi proclaimed Internal Emergency, a separate Department was created under the Home Ministry with 62 senior Officers to expedite the process of imposing Hindi all over the country. The inevitable consequence of this is today's directives of the Home Ministry to the public sector undertakings and the Banks in Northern India to correspond only in Hindi with the customers. They have been asked to converse also only in Hindi, as if all the people in North India are Hindi-knowing people. Such a fanatic approach towards Hindi has strengthened the hands of Hindi protagonists even to embrace the President of India in the public functions attended by him. In his august presence, they spoke in chaste Hindi and chased away the geniality of our President. Even when the first citizen of India has been made the second-class citizen, you can very well imagine the plight of non-Hindi speaking people.

I am demand that a parliamentary Committee comprising the non-Hindi speaking Members of Lok Sabha should be constituted to supervise the implementation of the solemn assurance of Pandit Nehru to the non-Hindi-speaking people, to safeguard the interests of non-Hindi speaking people and to strive for sustaining the integration of the nation. If this is not done the unity of the country will be disrupted beyond repair.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN The hon Home Minister

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

SOME HON MEMBERS: The time may be extended

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): What about our party's time? We have got still 15 minutes more. Let him reply on Friday. I take very serious objection to this

MR. CHAIRMAN. Will you please sit down? When the Chair is standing, nobody else can stand.

श्री गार. एल. करूर : (मोहन लाल नेहरू) : मैं प्रस्ताव लाऊ, कि दो घंटे टाइम श्री गारुड को दिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat

घर लोग इस तरह से हल्ला करेंगे तो....

SHRI K. GOPAL: Don't shout like that. What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your

इसके न त

MR CHAIRMAN Will you please behave? This is not proper

मैं बहुत विनम्र भाव से आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि चेंबर की डिमिटी इस हाउस की डिमिटी है। चेंबर आप चेंबर के साथ यह करता है तो मैं आपमान करने अपना आपमान करते हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है। प्रायः 2 साल हो गये हैं इस हाउस की अपना सम्मान अपनी गरिमा अपनी डिमिटी चेंबर कायम रखनी है तो चेंबर की गरिमा और डिमिटी को कायम रखना होगा। चेंबर में कौन बैठा है इससे मतलब नहीं है।

मेरे पास एक लिस्ट डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब रख गये हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि 4.50 और 5.00 बजे के बीच मैं मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाऊँ और आवश्यक है क्योंकि मिनिस्टर को कल तो छुट्टी है, 6 तारीख को मिनिस्टर होंगे नहीं, इसलिए आज उनका जवाब होना चाहिये। अभी और बहुत सी डिमांड्स पड़ी हैं जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब न सब देखकर यह लिस्ट बनाई है

The Deputy-Speaker has made a list. He has left instructions that the Minister is to be called between 4.50 and 5.00 P.M. Further there is a Calling Attention at 5.30 P.M. I would request the House if, the Minister takes a little more time to please agree to take up the Calling Attention later, beyond 6 O'Clock so that it can be completed today. I would request the cooperation and the good will of the House. Please let the Minister now reply.

17.00 hrs

SHRI K GOPAL I want to make a submission. Our party has been given some time. We have got 15 more minutes. I would like to know how you have managed the time. The time was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee and the Speaker. How are you cutting it? In that case you should have cut the time of the ruling Party Members and not that of the Opposition. We have 15

minutes more and we must get it that is all I say. The time was allotted by the Speaker (Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki) In this matter when the Home Ministry is being discussed the Opposition has got a stake in the Demands of the Home Ministry. We had received intimation from the Speaker or the Secretariat saying that our Party has been allotted this much time. It is the vested right of the Party to have the debating time to the extent notified to us. That is the vested right of the party and if anything short of that is given we have got a right to demand that our allotted time be given to us and adjustments may be done otherwise. So much time is being given to Members of the ruling Party but when Members speak from here restrictions are imposed and even the time allotted to the Party is not being allowed. This is an atrocious situation which cannot be tolerated. We function on the basis of allotment of time to different Parties and that allotted time has to be conformed to. If necessary we can sit a little more. We don't object to that. But any Party which has been given a certain time must be allowed that time and the Members must be allowed to speak for that much time. Mr. Gopal says we have been given 15 minutes less than our legitimate due. You must listen to us and Members must be allowed to take the time allotted by the Speaker. Time has been allotted by the Speaker and the Secretariat has given notice that we have so much time.

MR CHAIRMAN Now you are taking up so much time unnecessarily. I am only following what the Deputy-Speaker has said.

SHRI K GOPAL We have to follow what the Speaker has said.

MR CHAIRMAN Please let me finish. I am asking you to take ten more minutes and finish as quickly as possible.

SHRI K. GOPAL: We will take our due time of 15 minutes and then the Minister can reply.

MR CHAIRMAN: I do not know that there are 15 minutes. The Deputy-Speaker has not indicated it. (Interruptions)

Now please start speaking instead of wasting time

Shri T S. Shrangare.

SHRI R. L. KUREEL: By how much time has it been extended?

MR CHAIRMAN. One man says his time is there, therefore I am giving more time.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What do you mean by 'one man'? You are asking me to behave but you don't behave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't get so excited. Surely to be a man is greater than to be a Member of Parliament. I consider to be a man a greater compliment than just anything else and I wish we could all be real, good men and women—and that is a greater compliment than anything else.

में यह प्रारक्षण घरम होने वाला है हम यह चाहेंगे कि जब तक इन लोगों की एकोनामिक माउइनेंग के लिए कोई मास्ट्रीप्लान व्यवस्था न बन जाये तब तक यह खर्चना बहुत जरूरी है। उन के पहले इसे बन्द करने से जिन के लिए यह प्रारक्षण मिला हुआ है उनको बहुत नुकसान पहुंचेगा। इसे घरम करने के पहले यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है कि इन की एकोनामिक पोजीशन किस हद तक बर बढ़ गई है। अगर उन की एकोनामिक पोजीशन घटती नहीं हुई है तो उन लोगों को इस भट्टीयन से बचिन कर देना उचित नहीं होगा। सैसा हाउस में उन के जो बच्चे स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में पढ़ते हैं उन को किसी प्रकार की प्रगति प्रमत्त है। इसलिए उन की प्राथिक और मासात्मिक मोर पर बराबर के धन पर नाने के लिए जब तक कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था न हो तब तक यह चलना चाहिए।

गिहनी सरकार के जमाने में सोनिय ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत आये एक्ड जमीन सम्पादन की गई जिस का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ। लेकिन अब पता चला है कि 50 हजार एक्ड जमीन जिस का उन को डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ था धान उन के पास कायम नहीं है। जब तक इन सारी चीजों के लिए कोई अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक उन की जो सोजल और एकोनामिक लाइफ है वह अच्छी बन नहीं सकती है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उन्हें यह भट्टीयन देनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रोटेक्शन ग्राफ मिनिस्टर राइटिंग के बारे में इस सदन ने कई वार्न्स बनाए हैं लेकिन जो नीचे वाली मशीनरी है गवर्नमेंट के नीचे जो पुलिस की मशीनरी है उस के कारण अच्छी तरह से उसका इम्प्लोमेंटेशन नहीं होता। इसलिए पुलिस के जो लोग हैं उन के ऊपर अच्छे मस्कार डालने की जरूरत है और उन के नजरिये को बदलने की जरूरत है। अब तक उन की दृष्टि उन लोगों की तरफ देखने की नहीं बनेगी तब तक इस प्रकार के एनैक्टमेंट्स का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सही तरीके से नहीं हो सकता।

नामक साहब जब कोत रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि बाबा साहब १०० अम्बेडकर न यह कहा था कि यह भारधन हमेशा के लिए यह नहीं चाहते। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अधिष्ठान के जिस निषेधकार बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर का नाम यह सत है जिस के बनाए हुए अधिष्ठान के अधीन शपथ ग्रहण करत हैं उन के नाम पर मण्डवाडा विद्यापीठ का नाम न रखीय करने की बात को न कर आज फिर आंदोलन होने की सम्भावना पैदा हो गई है जिस के कारण देहाडो व आन्तर जो परीक्ष लोग हूँ वे सभी समझीत हैं। दो दिन पहले धीरगावाड धीर बहू दूम्बर गहरो के महाविद्यालय बंद हो गए हैं। स्थिति यह है कि अगर महागुरु की सरकार न उन के नाम से उस विद्यापीठ का नाम रखीय करती की इजाजत नहीं दी तो फिर वहाँ एंटीस्टेशन शुरू होने का सम्भावना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस एंटीस्टेशन के गहरा बन जाय व पतने ही गहू मर्वा महीदय तथा महागुरु के बीच मिनिस्टर को इस पर ध्यान तबज्जद देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि भाषने ने तमल पुलिस कमिशन की स्थापना की है। हरिजन आधिन्यायों का पुलिस कमिशनर या कंसटबल होते हूँ वे देहाडो में फाउंट पोस्ट या पुलिस स्टेशनो पर जाते हैं तो वहाँ पर उनके रहने के लिए मकानों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। यहाँ पर सरकार की तरफ से जो मकान बने रहते हैं उनमें मकान पुलिस कमिशनर और कंसटबल रहते हैं और हरिजनों की वहाँ बाहर बाहर रहन के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ पर जो सरकारी क्वार्टर होत हैं वहाँ हरिजन आधिन्यायों पुलिस कमिशनर तथा कंसटबल को पहले एक्साट किए जाने चाहिये। अगर सबको की क्वार्टर नहीं भी मिल पाते हैं तो उसमें कोई बच्चा नहीं होणी क्योंकि उनको दूगरी जगह भी आसानी से रहन के लिए मकान मिल जात है। इस बात पर सरकार की जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक बात और भी कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारा उरमानावाड जिला धीरगावाड से दो सौ किलोमीटर पर है। उरमानावाड में पुलिस की डाग पार्टी का होना चाहिए। अभी डाग पार्टी जाने में बहुत समय लग जाना है जिसकी वजह से सम्मन्धिताविषय एक्टिस खम हो जाती है। उरमानावाड डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है वहाँ पर डाग पार्टी का होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके साथ ही साथ पुलिस जो फोटी लेती है उनकी लिए प्राइवेट फोटोग्राफ की दुलाती है। इस व्यवस्था में भी सुधार जाने की जरूरत है। एक तथा सेवशन बढ़ाकर पुलिस फोटोग्राफ की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये क्योंकि एक्टिस समय कम करने के लिहाज से जो फोटी लेनी होती है वह कोई प्राइवेट फोटोग्राफर बीच नहीं सकता है। इसलिए पुलिस में स्थान फोटोग्राफर की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही आज हरिजनों पर जो बोझ स्ट्राइटीक होती है उन कैस के टाई करने के लिए मोबाइल कोर्ट के स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। आजकल को कोर्ट है उनमें काफ़ी कठेब होने

कारण इस तरह के कठेब को टाई करने का समय नहीं मिल पाता है उनको टाई करने में कई साल लग जात है। इसलिए कोर्ट के आर्केस को टाई करने के लिए मोबाइल कोर्ट की बहुत जरूरत है। इस पर मंत्री की को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही एक बात यह भी है कि जो आधिन्याय लोग उनको शिक्षा के लिए मजबूर प्रवाह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जो राज्य की भाषा होती है उसमें पुस्तक होने के कारण वे अच्छे विद्यार्थी नहीं बन पाते हैं। जब तक भाषा बनोचनर और भाषा लम्बेज में बितान बढ़ाई नहीं तयार करावते है तब तक पिछड़ समाज को दूसरों के बराबर ज्ञान में भाषा कामयाब नहीं हो सत है। इसलिए इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

प्रोक्शन आफ मिजिल राउट का ज्ञान इन सदन में प्राप्त हुआ है उसका प्रारंभ इनामदन नहीं हो रहा है। मजबूर म जब तक मोशल स्टडीज नहीं जाती है तब तक पालिटिवल और एकीनामिक स्टडीज नहीं भी नहीं होगी। एक स्थान पर आजकल के ज्ञानावना नहीं मिटती क्योंकि यह सामग्री निमाओ में बहुत तावो से बनी हुई है। जब तक यह सामग्री नहीं मिटती तब तक इस दश में एक्ता की भावना का निर्माण होगा सम्भव नहीं है।

मैं जो गुजरात भाषा सामने रख हूँ मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन पर पूर्ण ध्यान दिया जायगा। भाषने मुझे दो मिनेट प्राना लिए उनके लिए मैं भाषको प्राना देना हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN The hon. Home Minister

SHRI H M PATEL Madam Chairman (Interruptions)

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu) Certain allegations have been made on the floor of the House (Interruptions)

श्री हीरामाई (बामबाडा) मुझे भी थोड़ा समय बोलने के लिए दीजिए। (इन्टरप्शन)

श्री धार० एम० कुरील मैं पूछना चाहता कि मेरे प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ (इन्टरप्शन)

श्री राम बनी राम (पलामू) हमें इसके विवरण देने होगा। हम बोलने का मौका नहीं बिना और जो समय दिया गया है वह पसंदापूर्ण है। (इन्टरप्शन)

समापति महोदय यह जितनी बुरी बात है। इस के लिए हमारा ध्यान बड़ा है और अभी की सम्मो लिस्ट पड़ी है और इन सब को नहीं बुझाया जा सकता। मिनिस्टर साहब कोल रहे हैं और भाष मुन। भाष ऐसा क्यों करते हैं।

मिनिस्टर साहब मुन करें।

श्री हीरामाई एक्तावा न एक ही सदस्य बोलता है। इस का क्या मतलब है।

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN. Now, the hon. Minister, Shri Patel.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Madam, Chairman, I would like to thank the hon Members who spoke on the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry. I listened to their suggestions and criticisms with great attention. I welcome them because they shed light on what is being thought about various matters. The Home Ministry deals with so many different subjects. It was understandable that many of the hon Members would want to speak on the subject and make some observations or other. But, in the main, their observations were confined to two or three major subjects—one was the law and order and the other about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Harijans and so on about the atrocities as well as what should be done in order to improve their lot.

Various local problems were also raised like those pertaining to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir and so on. You will see, madam, that several speakers really answered one another. For instance, in regard to Jammu and Kashmir, whatever my hon friend, Dr. Karan Singh had said, was the position about Jammu, and it was answered in fairly full details by the other members.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Are you suggesting that you have accepted that? It is you who should answer and not the other hon Members.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There are several points of view. It is interesting to see that there was one point of view presented and the other, a diametrically opposite one.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is not so.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All right. I stand corrected. A word was used

there and my answer to that is this. It is another side of the picture presented slightly differently and immediately. And that makes the position very interesting.

I would, therefore, very much like that. Similarly, in regard to the law and order, if you will see, Madam, various speakers said that there was no such thing as law and order in the country to-day. Now, I think it is obvious that a statement like that is a gross exaggeration. If really there were no law and order in this country, all progress would have been utterly impossible. And yet I do not think that that is the contention of any hon'ble Member. A few days back this House voted with acclamation the Demands for Grants for Defence. The members were satisfied with what was being done to ensure the security of this country. Soundness of defence arrangements depends very much on the equally satisfactory arrangement in the internal security and, therefore, I am very happy by implication the hon'ble Members have also accepted the position that generally speaking there is law and order in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is rather far-fetched.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My friend, Mr. Asoke Krishna Dutt, referred to an observation which was attributed to me. Soon after I took charge of this portfolio, I was passing through Calcutta and what I said was: I have just taken over and I have no knowledge of the detailed situation in the country. Then the journalist asked me, "No. You can say something from general knowledge. After all you are in the Cabinet." Then my reply was: "In that case, perhaps, if you do want me to say something I would say that the law and order situation is no worse than it was a few days

ago or a month ago. Therefore I am afraid his indignation with me of having given a certificate to West Bengal government about the law and order situation being satisfactory in West Bengal was not correct. He gave various instances of the law and order situation not being satisfactory in West Bengal. I will certainly take note of that position and get myself more fully informed. (Interruptions)

I would like to take some time over the very important issues raised by Mr Kamath and I think, we ought to consider those long term issues. He referred to a number of matters. First of all he took up the question about the Lokpal Bill. The Lokpal Bill is almost ready for being presented in this House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
Report has come

SHRI H M PATEL Report has come. Thereafter it has to go before the Cabinet and then form the Bill. I am hoping that it will be possible to present the Bill during this Session.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
Not only hope but make sure

SHRI H M PATEL I would certainly like very much to do so but it is not easy to get the time.

Then he referred to the National Police Commission. The National Police Commission certainly submitted an interim report some time ago but it was submitted within a few weeks of my taking over the Home Ministry and I said that we will process the recommendations of that commission as speedily as possible. The final report will be coming along. (Interruptions)

In fact the interim report submitted by the National Police Commission is a very interesting one and it covers very important issues. It

has gone into this question that was raised by several honble Members who said that the working conditions and the living conditions of the police should be improved. These have been dealt with therein. They have gone into the functions of the police, the way in which they work, why is it that they are a necessity and we must have them and what is it that we should do to see that we have a good police force. These are all the points which have been commented upon and we shall consider them and we shall come forward with appropriate decisions as speedily as possible.

Then there was the question of prison reform. I may say that that is a matter which I took up very early as soon as I came to know that the number of under trial prisoners in this country is very appalling. I have called for a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of all States on Monday next to consider precisely this question of Prison Reform. Jail manuals have to be improved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU About Haryana (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN No interruption. Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Not in the middle. Later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He does not mind it. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Not just now. He is not yielding.

SHRI H M PATEL I am not yielding. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU He took the hint from the Chair.

MR CHAIRMAN Please sit down. Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI H M PATEL I have a very limited amount of time. I want to finish it. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Guha, I have asked you to proceed with the Calling Attention

DR KARAN SINGH. Madam Chairman, some of us want to seek certain clarifications from the Home Minister after his reply. Will you kindly inform us whether the Home Minister will resume his reply after the Calling Attention is over today or on Friday. (Interruptions).

MR CHAIRMAN. I do not know how much time will be taken on the Calling Attention, and whether the House will agree to sit late thereafter. Let the Calling Attention be finished first. I am not in a position to enlighten you just now.

Prof Samar Guha

17.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(11) REPORTED DETERIORATION IN POWER SUPPLY IN GREATER CALCUTTA

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd):
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported deterioration in power supply in Greater Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal and the difficulties being faced by the people as a result thereof."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the power supply situation in Greater Calcutta and different parts of the State of West Bengal is showing signs of improvement after a spell of sudden deterioration during

the last week of March, when the load shedding was to the extent of 230 MW. But this trend has now been arrested and the load shedding is in the range of 140 MW. Even this is a matter of concern to us

The power requirements of the State of West Bengal are being met from generation from thermal power stations at C.E.S.C., Bandel, Santaldih, Durgapur Project Ltd., Gowripur, with hydro stations making a meagre contribution to the system. If there had been enough hydro capacity in the system, it could have helped a good deal to take care of the peaking requirement where at present there is acute shortage. The peak load and energy requirements of West Bengal is about 950 MW and 16 million units per day. But the system is not able to meet this as a large number of units are on forced outages and enough power is not being generated from other stations.

As per the West Bengal Energy Control Order of 1974 the demand of greater Calcutta has been assessed at 580 MW, but the availability has been only of the order of 460 to 520 MW. There are four agencies involved in the supply of power to Greater Calcutta, viz., Calcutta Electric Supply Company, West Bengal State Electricity Board, Durgapur Projects Ltd. and Damodar Valley Corporation. While the generation in the Damodar Valley Corporation has picked up and are now generating to the extent of 700 MW, the generation at other stations supplying power to Calcutta is not what it ought to be. Even though in the month of February 1979 and most of the period in the month of March, there was a load shedding of 125 to 135 MW the power supply situation worsened towards the end of March when a large number of units went on outages. In the Santaldih power station alone where 300 MW of capacity has been created, all the three units were down thereby causing a major upset in the supply schedule for the system as a whole.

but I am happy to inform the House that at least one unit at Santaldih has come back and is generating about 85 MW which will provide some relief.

If the power situation in West Bengal has to be improved the solution lies in (i) better operations and maintenance of the existing power stations, (ii) early completion of the on going projects at Kolaghat Bandel Durgapur Project Ltd, and Santhal-dih, (iii) improvement in the co-ordinated operation of the system within the State and within the region

The Government of West Bengal is fully alive to all these problems and all possible measures are being taken by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to improve the situation and ensure better power supply. We on our part will spare no efforts to give whatever assistance that is needed to bring about improvement in the power situation in West Bengal.

With improvement in the integrated operation of the system in the Eastern region which we expect will take place and prompt action being taken to bring back the units on outages I can confidently hope that the power situation will improve in the coming months. Apart from this a number of units—one at Bandel of 210 MW, one at Santaldih of 120 MW five gas-turbines of 20 MW each and one at Durgapur under DVC of 210 MW—will be commissioned and this additional capacity will bring about a marked change in the power availability in the State of West Bengal.

It will not be out of place to mention here that during the last two years alone, we have added to the tune of 5000 MW to the installed capacity in the country as a whole and there has been an increase of 12 per cent in the overall generation during the last year. The power supply situation in most of the States is by and large satisfactory.

PROF SAMAR GUHA Madam, the Minister has replied that they have added 5000 MW of energy in recent times but I would draw the attention of the hon Minister to the fact that it has not contributed even a little in resolving the misery that West Bengal is facing for the last two years—or even more

I do not know whether this statement has been prepared by Mr Jyoti Basu or his secretariat and only brushed up by the hon Minister. Otherwise how can he say that "West Bengal is showing signs of improvement after a spell of sudden deterioration during the last week of March." I do not know whether the hon Minister reads newspapers or not. I do not know whether he reads even "The Hindu" what to speak of newspapers from West Bengal like Amrit Bazar Patrika. Even "The Hindu" is giving quite a lot of publicity to the power crisis in West Bengal. Even if he reads "The Hindu", he will agree that there is no question of the situation improving. The situation is deteriorating and deteriorating very fast. Every West Bengal newspaper publishes 3 or 4 or 5 columns of news about this. The situation is so bad. You can call it power shortage or load-shedding. Almost the entire life of West Bengal—its industrial production its commerce its education and even its agriculture and every aspect of life—is reaching the point of near-chaos. Even Mr Jyoti Basu himself has admitted that the situation can be described only as some kind of a havoc that has been created in West Bengal. But you are giving a good certificate to them. Not only that. You are saying

The Government of West Bengal is fully alive to all these problems and all possible measures are being taken by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to improve the situation and ensure better power supply."

[Prof. Samar Guha]

I can understand that at least to the Power Minister of West Bengal, you have supplied certain power. I hope he will utilize it, at least with a sense of humility. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has delegated all powers to Mr. Murshid, who is now popularly being called as Mr. 'more shed', as the man who has contributed to 'more shedding' of power. If he is alive to the problem...

MR CHAIRMAN: Your time is up

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Madam Chairman, what are you doing? Is there something wrong with you, or with me?

MR CHAIRMAN: I take strong exception to the way you are speaking.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: If the Chair is partisan, I have to say that. Whenever I stand up, you always do that.

MR CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I will not have this. This is very wrong. Does Mr. Guha withdraw his words? Mr. Guha, do you wish to withdraw your words?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have got a point of order. In the Business Advisory Committee, it has been decided not once but time and again that 45 minutes would be given for a calling attention motion; never mind how many speakers are there. Now, we are two. Therefore, we should be having 24 1/2 minutes and out of that, we will make a gift of 5 minutes per ahead.

MR CHAIRMAN: All right, I have heard you. I am not aware of any rule where 45 minutes are allowed

The Speaker has allowed only half an hour, that is, from 5.30 to 6 p.m. You have started it from 5.30 and I want you to finish it by 6 p.m.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: West Bengal is suffering from a crisis unheard of, unthought of and it is going to paralyse the whole life of West Bengal. You are sometimes very gracious and I hope you will be gracious this time also and try to accommodate us. For the last two years, the situation is going from bad to worse. If you live in Calcutta for a day, you will understand what is happening there. The installed capacity is about 1100 MW and the actual demand for it is about 916 MW. You see what figures you have given here. The shortfall is only 120 MW. Even the West Bengal Government is admitting that almost every day, there is a shortfall. 'Even the Press notes say that there is a shortfall of about 160—170 MW every day, and non-officially, it is 200—250 MW every day. That is why, I say how you have given these figures. I do not know whose figures are these; whether they are correct. You have said how to improve the situation, better operation and maintenance of the existing power station. I want to know why for the last two years, better operations were not there, better maintenance was not there. Is it not a fact that when your central team visited Calcutta, even the Chairman of the Electricity Board did not cooperate with your central team? They might have drawn the attention of the West Bengal Government to the fact that what was required was essentially a coordination between the different units regarding operation and management. If there is any power shedding, there should be some kind of a rationale behind it that at this time there should be power shedding so that people could understand it and start their own programme accordingly, industrial programme and other programme. That was not done. But you have not mentioned one import-

ant thing. Is it not a fact that there are inter-trade unions rivalry? Is it also not a fact that some of the labour workers assaulted some of the engineers? Is it also not a fact that there have been a number of sabotages, a number of also is? It is also not a fact that there have been leakages? Is it also not a fact that the workers are not working due to inter union rivalry? Is it also not a fact that one of the Directors himself advised Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu and named 7 trade union leaders and asked him to deal with them politically and try to control them and if he did it then many of the problems will be resolved? Why have you not mentioned that? This is one of the biggest problems there that trade union rivalry is there with the result that all kinds of sabotages and other things are being created there. What steps you have taken to advise the West Bengal Government to enforce discipline among these units? I want to know from you whether you have advised the West Bengal Government to declare all the units as essential services so that this kind of sabotage this kind of mismanagement will not be there. There has been no maintenance of boilers for years there has been no maintenance of spare parts for years. These reasons are mostly due to mismanagement by the Managers. Therefore I want to know from you whether you will advise the West Bengal Government to declare these power plants as essential services and take rigorous measures over there for avoiding all these things. I want to know whether you have mentioned about the Central Government giving money for purchasing 5 gas turbines. It is reported that Mr Mursheed has gone to London to get them from M/s John Brown & Co. Did you enquire whether this John Brown Company offered the lowest tender? You had given Rs 20 crores to purchase these. Mr Mushran while coming back went out to Middle-eastern countries. You have given the money. Why did he go there?

Is it for finding out, for purchasing gas turbines? Why he visited all those countries. I also want to know whether you will advise the West Bengal Government to take the assistance of the Centre in the sense that you would send a central team to supervise the operation as also the installation, to see that quickly the gas turbines and other new projects are installed also, the constraints that you have mentioned there about management about maintenance, about coordination about labour problems to resolve all these problems whether you will ask the West Bengal government to take the help of the Central team and whether you will be prepared to send a central team.

Lastly, I want to know. There is a lot of question about national grid supplying electricity. Will you try to find some surplus electricity from surplus states to supply the needed electricity to West Bengal to somehow get over the present crisis. I want to ask one last question. The situation in West Bengal particularly in Calcutta has developed so seriously it is a crisis so big that unless you take serious note even the whole life of West Bengal the industry commerce engineering production education agriculture every aspect of life is going to collapse in West Bengal due to the power crisis.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN
The hon. Member has correctly diagnosed the ills that are there in West Bengal State Electricity Board. The installed capacity in West Bengal is 1349 MW as on date. The whole problem is this. In the last few years, a number of schemes have been sanctioned but they have not been completed in West Bengal. For instance even today the sanctioned units are to the tune of 1400 MW and in the course of the next few years the installed capacity will be doubled in West Bengal. But unfortunate

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

ly in some of the stations, which had been sanctioned long back, work has not progressed so well on them and they have not been commissioned on time. For instance, in places like Durgapur, Bandel and also in Santaldih, a number of units were sanctioned but they have not been completed; they should have been completed in the year 1977-78. If those schemes had been completed the power scarcity in Calcutta would not have arisen; because of that only there is this problem. For instance, in Durgapur, you have got 285 MW installed capacity, unfortunately they generate only 40-50 MW.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: They are not doing even that, now.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: You have analysed it yourself. The problem is that there is no proper maintenance. There are different agencies which are generating power in West Bengal State unlike in other states. The DPL is one agency; West Bengal Electricity Board is another agency. These two agencies are generating power, there is lack of coordination and lack of proper maintenance. That is why you find all these problems in West Bengal State Electricity Board. In spite of all these things we are trying to supply some power from the DVC also, we try to take some power from Orissa and supply to West Bengal but in Orissa the supply position is not very comfortable. At times they supplied even 50-60 MW, but now they are able to supply only 10-15 MW. In fact I was in Calcutta and I had discussions with them also two or three days ago.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: U. P. can supply to a certain extent.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Even in U. P. the power supply position is not very comfortable to spare some power. If they can supply,

then we can take it to Bihar and from there we can give to Bengal.

AN HON MEMBER: Bihar is in short supply.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Through Bihar, I said.

But the problem is—the Central Electricity Authority constantly are trying to advise the State Electricity Board and also the State Government as to what steps they should take to improve the power position in West Bengal.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Are they taking your advice?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Under the existing Constitution we can advise. You cannot expect the Central Government to step in and take over the generation. It is not possible. We are trying to help them in all possible manner to step up their generation. We can only advise.

That is what I can say about power generation in West Bengal. But we expect with the addition of some more units in the current year, by December, the power position in West Bengal will improve and also in Calcutta it will improve.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): By that time, people will die.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Do not worry, nobody will be allowed to die for want of power. In fact the Central Government always went in to assist all the State Governments.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: There is too much of noise in the House going on.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We have gone to the extent of importing spare parts. So, we have done our best. That is all about that.

About Gas Turbine, it is only a temporary measure. It cannot be a permanent measure because the cost of generation will be very high. The Central Government has sanctioned Gas Turbines and global tenders were invited. It is only based on that and the Central Government only gave the clearance for foreign exchange. It is the responsibility of the State Government to invite global tender and also import them and what they have done.

(Interruptions)

PROF SAMAR GUHA Do you check that it goes to the lowest tender?

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu you are to speak afterwards. Why are you wasting time of the House? Mr Ramachandran please conclude.

SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN The additional capacity will also be installed in the course of this year and I expect that the power position in West Bengal will improve very shortly.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu,

Mr Samar Guha I am not allowing you. I am not allowing you.

PROF SAMAR GUHA My questions have not been replied to.

MR CHAIRMAN Minister may please note that the Chair has not allowed. (Interruptions)

Please take your seat Mr Ramachandran.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY This is very unfair. We want to hear.

MR CHAIRMAN He will speak after Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Whosoever is called by the Chair will speak and nobody else will speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF SAMAR GUHA I am on a point of order. I had raised certain points which the Minister was trying to reply.

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. (Interruptions)

No no Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Mr Guha you are not right. Mr Guha Will you please take your seat?

PROF SAMAR GUHA I will also say please.

MR CHAIRMAN No no no when the Chair stands nobody else talks.

PROF SAMAR GUHA I can also say no no no I cannot sit down.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Guha please sit down. Do you not understand that I have to take the sense of the House now? Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

Mr Saugata Roy will you take your seat? I have to take the sense of the House now. Will you please take your seat? It is a very strange situation. You are gesticulating the Chair. It is not right. Will you please take seat and hear me?

Now what is the wish of the House. It is six O'clock. Do you wish to extend the time of the House till this is finished?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes. MR CHAIRMAN Mr Ramachandran you will reply now after Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has spoken.

Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN I have given my ruling. I am not going to change it. (Interruptions) I shall not have a dialogue going on. Mr Guha spoke and the Minister replied. Now Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu will speak and the

MW.

Minister will reply. I will not allow Mr Saugata Roy or anybody else to intervene

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My calling attention notice was differently worded and I would like that to go on record. My notice read:

"Reported immediate possibility of supply of electric power to power-starved West Bengal from Sikkim"

Anyhow, the first member's calling attention notice was admitted and it has been listed. I have no complaint against that.

In fact, the present situation is the outcome of about 30 years of mismanagement, mishandling, installation of sub-standard plant and machinery for substantial monetary consideration. Today the Left Front Government has to face the music and the people have to pay the penalty for this sky-high misdeeds of the erstwhile Congress regime. Before they got the last kick from the people, they injected 12000 anti-social elements into the State Electricity Boards, who are constantly sabotaging the functioning and efforts of power production. For everything a State Government is wholly dependent on the Centre—for coal, importation of machinery, fuel, oil, and finance and various other things. Yet, the State Government has to face the music of the people.

If I give the figures, it is very interesting. Installed capacity/availability and peak load demand for electricity in West Bengal (As on 31st March, 1977)

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Installed Capacity | 1,740 |
| Availability | 1,047 |
| Peak Load Demand | 1,132 |

How faulty is the planning! It is evident from the above that there is for the year 1976-77, a power deficit measured by the gap between the total peak load demand and the total availability. This deficit seems to be a result, among other factors, of an incomplete planning in the past. You will see how the installed capacity and per capita consumption of electricity in West Bengal are coming down. In 1965-66, the per capita consumption for Gujarat was 83 KWH. In 1975-76 it rose to 180. For Maharashtra, from 106 in 1965-66 it rose to 178 in 1975-76. For Karnataka, from 55 in 1965-66 it rose to 142 in 1975-76. For Tamilnadu, from 89 in 1965-66 it rose to 142 in 1975-76. But for West Bengal, from 114 in 1965-66 it came down to 110 in 1975-76. Let us see the installed capacity. For Gujarat, from 650.6 MW in 1965-66 it rose to 1361.4 MW in 1975-76, i.e., it has doubled. Whilst in other States, it has almost become double, in the case of West Bengal, it has remained constant—there is only a slight increase. There was total neglect regarding maintenance and overhauling of turbo-generators of major power stations. This is a horrible thing. The due and actual dates of overhauling of the turbo-generators of the major power stations in West Bengal

| Power Station | Unit | Due in | Done during |
|---------------|------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bandel | I | May, 1975 | Not done upto January, 1976. |
| | II | January, 1974 | Not done upto January, 1976. |
| | III | May, 1972 | 23rd October, 1974 to 5th April 1975. |
| | IV | January, 1975 | Not done upto January. |
| 2. Santaldih | I | January, 1975 | Not done upto September, 1975. |
| 3. Jaldhaka | III | November, 1973 | Not done upto August, 1975. |

These delays in maintenance are considered to be one of the reasons behind the low utilisation of the installed capacity as indicated by the low percentage of net generation to the corresponding installed capacity. Such percentages for the power stations under the West Bengal State Electricity Board are shown for the years 1969-70 to 1974-75 in the table I just read out.

Now percentage of net generation by West Bengal State Electricity Board to installed capacity

| | |
|---------|------|
| 1970-71 | 38.4 |
| 1971-72 | 38.0 |
| 1972-73 | 41.8 |
| 1973-74 | 38.4 |
| 1974-75 | 36.6 |

Madam Chairman, it is very interesting to note the addition of installed capacity during the Plan periods.

MR CHAIRMAN, Please do not go into that. Please ask your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want to create a scene. I want to cooperate with the Chair. If you are going to be influenced by the gentleman sitting on your left, then I surrender to you. I announce my unconditional surrender to you.

Madam Chairman, in the First Plan there was no addition to the installed capacity in terms of megawatts. Second Plan—no addition. Third Plan only 537 mw. Three annual plans (1966-69) 130 only. Fourth Plan—130 and four years of the Fifth Plan—45 mw.

Now rates of growth of installed capacity in terms of percentage

First Plan—nil, Second Plan—nil
Third Plan—14.8, Three Annual
Plan 3.85

Fourth Plan—2.1 and Four years
of the Fifth Plan—1 per cent

This is the position.

MR CHAIRMAN, Will you please ask your question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Government has been in power for hardly two years and you will realise if you take yourself out of the politics that no Government is able to undo the misdeeds of last 32 years in such a short time.

Madam, now I want to pose this question to the hon. Minister for reply and comments. This is what the State Government has stated:

We have proposed for inclusion in the current Plan several new projects including three more units at Kolaghat each of 210 MW capacity. Unfortunately the Union Government has not agreed to this proposal on the ground that the eastern region as a whole is likely to be surplus in power at the end of the current Plan period and that any shortage in West Bengal can be met by importing power from other States.

We do not at all agree with the assessment of the Union Government regarding the power requirements of either this State or the eastern region as a whole and propose to persist in our efforts to get the three additional units at Kolaghat included in the current Plan. We would similarly urge upon the Union Government that the proposed super thermal plant at Farakka with a planned capacity of 1100 MW be advanced and completed by 1983.

I would like to have the reaction, comments and assurances on this on the floor of the House.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Most of the points made by the hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu do not require my reply excepting the last one question because those points mostly relate to the past performance of the West Bengal Government. I do not know whether I should now comment on them.

Regarding the extension of the Kolaghat power station, I would like to inform the House that we have already sanctioned three units in Kolaghat in 1972-73 and they should

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

commissioned by this time. So far they have not been commissioned. So, merely sanctioning additional schemes will not solve the problem. The problem would be solved only when the nearly 1450 MW of additional capacity which has been already sanctioned is commissioned on time. But unfortunately, so far effective steps have not been taken to commission these on-going schemes.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY, By whom?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: By the State Government of West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is because you put obstacles in the way.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Please take your seat. You have had your say.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: With regard to additional units, I would like to inform the hon. Member that if there is necessity for adding more units in West Bengal, definitely.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not malign the State Government. It is very unfortunate.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I am not maligning it. I only say that if there is necessity for additional capacity to be sanctioned.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN. Please do not go on making running commentaries.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Government will not stand in the way of sanctioning these additional projects, if necessary; but you must have enough resources and you must complete the on-going schemes; then if you ask for additional capacity, definitely the Central Government will take into consideration all the aspects and deal with it accordingly. There is no difficulty at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. What about the Farakka barrage?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It has already been sanctioned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I say "advance it".

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As it is, the first unit will go on stream in the year 1984-85. I wish Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and the State Government had expedited the on-going schemes. In that case, they should have been completed by 1977.

Shri Samar Guha raised the question of labour problem and inter-union rivalry which is there in West Bengal as a whole. I am in constant touch with the Chief Minister to solve this problem, and we definitely expect things to improve in the coming few months.

Then, sending a Central Team to West Bengal is not difficult, because we are already sending them every month our representatives go there, discuss the problem with the State Government and try to advise them as to what should be done. If necessary, I am prepared to send a team of experts from the CEA to assist the West Bengal Government. There is no difficulty there. All this could be done. But the point is that there is today already enough installed capacity and sanctioned capacity. So if prompt steps are taken to expedite the sanctioned schemes and fully utilise the existing capacity, there should be no problem of power shortage in the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The House stands adjourned till Eleven O'Clock on Friday, the 6th April.

1815 hrs. The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April, 6, 1979/Chaitra 16, 1901 (Saka).

| | |
|---|------------------------|
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SAHA

Friday April 6 1979/Chaitra 16 1901
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LIC investment in Corporate Private Sector

*638 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) total LIC investment in the
corporate private sector to date

(b) share of each of the first 25
largest houses in this total

(c) whether it has been alleged
that amount worth about 518 crores
of rupees belonging to policy holders
has been diverted to the private sec-
tor by the LIC and

(d) if so what are the facts there-
of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) to
(d) A statement is laid on the Table
of the House

Statement

(a) The total investments of the
LIC in the private corporate sector

on 31st March 1978 including invest-
ments in joint sector companies
amounted to Rs 445.39 crores

(b) A statement showing the LIC's
investments on 31st March, 1978 in
each of the Large Groups 'Single
Large Undertakings and Dominant
Undertakings registered under the
Monopolies and Restrictive Trade
Practices Act is annexed

(c) Yes Sir It has been alleged in
an article appearing in Blitz dated
3rd March 1979 that the LIC has
diverted Rs 518 crores to the private
sector

(d) The LIC's total investments in
the private sector on 31st March 1978
amounted to Rs 511.60 crores out of
the total investments in India amount-
ing to 4013.11 crores. The investments
in the private sector include invest-
ments in the private corporate sector
and joint sector (Rs. 445.39 crores)
debentures of a company guaranteed
by the Central Government (Rs 4.46
crores) and loans for residential and
commercial housing totalling (Rs
61.75 crores). The pattern for invest-
ments of the LIC envisages invest-
ment of 10 per cent of the accretions
to the Controlled Fund in the private
sector, and in fixing this proportion
account has been taken of the role
assigned to the private sector in the
development of the economy

| | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---------|
| 7 Khatau | | 2,00 60 |
| 8 Kalichand (Tulsidas) | | 27 06 |
| 9 Kirloskar | | 3,32 38 |
| 10 Kothari | | 2,21 86 |
| 11 Larsen and Toubro | | 3,85 74 |
| 12 Macneill & Magor | | 2,10,53 |
| 13 Madras Cements | | 1,39 21 |
| 14 Madura Coats | | 1,19 42 |
| 15 Mafatlal | | 5,00 65 |
| 16 Mahindra & Mahindra | | 6,13 16 |
| 17 Metal Box | | 2,12 21 |
| 18 Modi | | 4,44 43 |
| 19 Marugappa Chettiar | | 87 28 |
| 20 Naidu G.V. | | 1,18 28 |
| 21 Naidu V.R. | | 1,58 91 |
| 22 Kowroyee Wadia | | 82 09 |
| 23 Oberoi M.S. | | 6 58 |
| 24 Oil India | | 1,25 90 |
| 25 Parry | | 1,24 69 |
| 26 Philips | | 87 35 |
| 27 Rallis | | 39 17 |
| 28 Rainaq Singh | | 69 50 |
| 29 Reliance Textile | | 1,00 00 |
| 30 Sahu Jain | | 52 41 |
| 31 Sarabhai | | 539 04 |
| 32 Scindia | | 69 62 |
| 33 Sechsayee | | 281 84 |
| 34 Shaw Wallace | | 22 71 |
| 35 Shri Ambica (Harivallabhdas) | | 1,82 52 |
| 36 Shri Ram | | 7,43 92 |
| 37 Shrivats Prasad Jain | | 1,61 32 |
| 38 Simpson | | 2 18 |

Statement

*Summary of the Total Investments of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st March, 1970
in loans to and Debentures and Shares of Companies and Undertakings Registered under
Section 25 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices
Act, 1969.*

Lakhs of Rupees

| Sr.No. | Groups/Undertakings | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| PART A—LARGE GROUPS | | |
| 1 A.C.C. | | 8,39.88 |
| 2 Ashok Leyland | | 2,50.28 |
| 3 Bajaj | | 1,69.67 |
| 4 Bangur | | 6,51.99 |
| 5 Bhiwandawala | | 1,39.25 |
| 6 Bird-Heilgers | | 2,91.94 |
| 7 Birla | | 22,00.27 |
| 8 Bombay Suburban | | 3,48.63 |
| 9 Brooke Bond | | 8.75 |
| 10 Chowgule | | 9.07 |
| 11 Dunlop | | 4,72.73 |
| 12 Escorts | | 1,01.23 |
| 13 G.E.C. | | 18.03 |
| 14 G.K.W. | | 1,51.43 |
| 15 Gocnka | | 31.42 |
| 16 Golden Tobacco | | 0.76 |
| 17 Hindustan Lever | | 1,07.15 |
| 18 I.C.I. | | 5,03.62 |
| 19 I.T.C. | | 2,15.19 |
| 20 J.K. Singhania | | 6,64.93 |
| 21 Jaipuria | | 11.03 |
| 22 James Finlay | | 0.28 |
| 23 Jardine Henderson | | 28.55 |
| 24 Kamani | | 44.88 |
| 25 Kapadia (Killick) | | 1,50.79 |
| 26 Kasturbhai Lalbhai | | 75.12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|--|---------|
| 27 | Khatau | 2,00 60 |
| 28 | Kalschand (Tulsidas) | 27 06 |
| 29 | Kirloskar | 3,32 38 |
| 30 | Kothari | 2,21 86 |
| 31 | Larsen and Toubro | 3,85 74 |
| 32 | Macneill & Magor | 2,10,53 |
| 33 | Madras Cements | 1,39 21 |
| 34 | Madura Coats | 1,19 42 |
| 35 | Mafatlal | 5,00 65 |
| 36 | Mahendra & Mahendra | 6,13 16 |
| 37 | Metal Box | 2,12 21 |
| 38 | Modi | 4,44 43 |
| 39 | Marugappa Chettiar | 87 28 |
| 40 | Nandu G V | 1,18 28 |
| 41 | Nandu V.R. | 1,58 91 |
| 42 | Nowrojee Wadia | 82 09 |
| 43 | Oberoi M.S. | 6 58 |
| 44 | Oil India | 1,25,90 |
| 45 | Parry | 1,24 69 |
| 46 | Philips | 87 35 |
| 47 | Rallis | 39 17 |
| 48 | Raunaq Singh | 69 50 |
| 49 | Reliance Textile | 1,00 00 |
| 50 | Sahu Jani | 32 41 |
| 51 | Sarabhai | 3 39 04 |
| 52 | Scindia | 69 62 |
| 53 | Sechhasayee | 2,81 84 |
| 54 | Shaw Wallace | 22 71 |
| 55 | Shri Ambica (Harivallabhdas) | 1,82 52 |
| 56 | Shri Ram | 7,48 92 |
| 57 | Shriyans Prasad Jain | 1,61 32 |
| 58 | Simpson | 8 18 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 59 | Somaiya | 37.65 |
| 60 | Soorajmull Nagarmull | 1,17.49 |
| 61 | Swedish Match | 98.96 |
| 62 | T.V.S. Iyengar | 27.50 |
| 63 | Tata | 51,87.83 |
| 64 | Thakker | 4.52 |
| 65 | Thapar | 2,88.37 |
| 66 | Thiagaraja | 5.65 |
| 67 | Union Carbide | 1,65.80 |
| 68 | United Breweries | 23.72 |
| 69 | V. Ramakrishna | 11.35 |
| 70 | Walchand | 4,01.09 |
| TOTAL Investments in Large Groups | | 201,45.79 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|----------|
| PART B—Other Single Large Undertakings having assets of Rs. 20 Crores or more | | 32,29.56 |
| PART C—Dominant Undertakings.— | | |
| (i) | Arbore | 33.96 |
| (ii) | Chloride (India) | 14.96 |
| (iii) | India Carbon | 10.37 |
| (iv) | Single Dominant Undertakings not figuring in Groups | 383.37 |
| TOTAL | | 441.63 |

TOTAL Investments in Undertakings registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.
P. Act. 1973 239,81.03

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Life Insurance Corporation of India faced the worst scandal in Mundhra's case and that was only a tip of an iceberg. They have gone to the extent that a sum of Rs 1918 crores earmarked for socially oriented sectors like Electricity Boards Housing Boards Financial Corporations and Water Supply Schemes has been diverted to seventeen big industrial houses and over and above that a sum of Rs 518 crores has been directly diverted to the private sector. In that context I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the LIC's investment in the private sector what is its investment in the Government-owned Public Limited Companies?

SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH The total investment in the private sector is Rs. 511 crores

MR SPEAKER And in public companies? He wanted to know that

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Government owned public limited companies

SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH I do not have that information I require notice for that. This question is about the private sector

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU But supplementaries will naturally arise as to how much it is for the private sector and how much for the public sector I may tell you you gave nothing to the public sector

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) The amount of investment in the private sector is only Rs. 511 crores out of a total investment of Rs 4000 crores. That shows the small magnitude of investment in the private sector

not got my answer. They have given a figure which slightly varies from the figure I have quoted. Great generosity is shown to tycoons for them to make more profit but we want to know how much sympathy you really have in terms of investment and loans for Government owned public limited companies. That figures must be given

MR SPEAKER They do not have the figure they say

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Then how do I get the figure?

MR SPEAKER Can you say it on the Table Mr Minister?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I will give a Short Notice Question.

I would like to assist the Minister in the matter. They are all mixed up. They are not giving us the figures; they are not taking the House into confidence.

Besides investment under loans for companies it is Rs 9742 crores for companies guaranteed by Government; it is Rs 551 crores and for companies in participation with Banks it is Rs 9987 crores.

MR SPEAKER You seem to have more figures than they have.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Unfortunately that is quite true.

I would like to know from the hon. Ministers—and I do sincerely hope that they will oblige the House—as to how many in the private sector and corporate sector have defaulted in the matter of repayment of principal and interest; what is the total amount involved and the action taken thereon.

House. But that is not a fact. It is only 12 per cent. Out of a total investment of Rs. 4000 crores, the investment in the corporate sector amounts to only Rs. 500 crores.

As for the details, I will require notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not talked in terms of percentage: I have talked in terms of volume. I am asking one straight question which is very relevant to this question.

MR. SPEAKER: You may put the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House would like to know the number of defaulters in the private sector who have failed to repay the principle and/or interests and the amount that is involved.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: For this, notice is required.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek the protection of the House and yourself, Sir. In such a case, the Minister may kindly assure us that he will accept a Short Notice Question, and I will give a Short Notice Question. Because these are vital matters, we want a reply. If for everything they want notice, the only answer is a Short Notice Question, so that we can have a reply in three or seven days. I must have an observation from you in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The total LIC's investment is Rs. 413.11 crores. Out of that, loans for residential and commercial housing total to only Rs. 61.75 crores. This is according to the statement of the Minister. The LIC's investment policy was decided upon and formulated earlier by the previous Government. Will the Government now consider it necessary and feasible to reformulate the investment policy of the LIC keeping in view the socio-economic programme of the new Government?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The suggestions are not made usually in the course of supplementaries. Still I assure the hon. Member that we will consider his suggestion.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The total investment of the LIC amounts to Rs. 4013.11 crores. Out of this amount nearly an amount of Rs. 1918 crores was earmarked for social oriented sector and the corporation has allotted Rs. 1624 crores to the Central and the State Governments. Sir, in this amount of Rs. 4000 crores and odd, not only the rich people and the monopoly houses have contributed but also the middle-class and the lower-class people have contributed. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the proportionate distribution of the amount among the various sections of the people? Secondly, the rich people and monopoly houses are investing money not for the sake of investment but to get the rebate from the income-tax.

MR. SPEAKER: How will he be able to give all the figures? If it is a very specific question, he can give.

SHRI MALLANNA: I am putting a specific question. What is the amount of rebate given to the rich and monopoly houses out of their investment?

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider whether a Short Notice Question is necessary for this. Next question 639—Absent.

(Interruptions)

Setting up All India Classification Tribunal

*640. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to set up an

All India Classification Tribunal to have a uniform system of tariff classification of items

(b) if not, when the same is likely to be taken, and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in taking a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b) As part of the examination of the report of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee, the proposal for setting up an All India Classification Tribunal for resolving classification disputes relating to Customs and Central Excise Tariffs, is being examined by the Government. A final view on this proposal is yet to be taken.

(c) Since the setting up of a Tribunal exclusively for classification matters is a new concept, all aspects of the proposal have to be examined in depth.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK It is very unfortunate that the Government has taken too long a period in taking a final decision in the matter. At the same time, the hon. minister has not given a satisfactory reply why there has been so much delay. However, I would like to bring to his notice the fact that this matter has been hanging fire for the last ten years. So many Experts Committees, Tariff Commissions, Jha Committee and recently in the last month the Estimate Committee of Parliament have all suggested that the Government should set up, at the earliest, a Tribunal consisting of legal and technical experts. But the Government has been sleeping over this matter. In order to create confidence in trade and industry and to be fair and just—at the same time the departmental officers are having a prejudice as regards revenue collection—in view of this fact, I would like to enquire from the hon. Minister how long they are going to take a final decision in the matter.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL The Estimates Committee had submitted its Report last month and the hon. Member is a Member of that Estimates Committee. We received it on the 22nd March, it is hardly 10 days. We are examining it. A recommendation has been made for the setting up of the classification tribunals and appeal tribunals. I can assure the House that we are seized of the matter. And regarding the all India Classification Tribunal, a process is going on. The Board has examined it and put up certain proposals. The Finance Secretary is scrutinising them. So, there are certain difficulties. We have to take an overall view of the matter. I can assure the House that we shall be able to take a decision very soon.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Again, it is not a satisfactory reply from the hon. Minister, because he referred only to the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee. I would like to know whether they are setting up this tribunal under their own department or whether it will be set up under the Law Ministry just like the Income Tax Tribunal because there the appeals in the High Court and the Supreme Court against the departmental officers are 70 per cent as compared to the appeals in the Income Tax Tribunals which are only 30 per cent. So, I would like to request him that this tribunal must be set up under the Law Ministry consisting of legal experts and technical experts and not departmental officers. There are so many other matters, apart from the classification, like evaluation, drawbacks amount and all that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER This is not an occasion to make a speech. I do not know whether on every question there is an occasion for making a speech. Please come to the question.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Is it a speech?

MR. SPEAKER This is a speech.

जहाँ तक उन्होंने करमाया, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानकारी हासिल करना और अगर एसी कोई स्पेसिफिक कम्प्लेंट वे मुझे दोगे तो मैं यकीनन जानकारी दूंगा। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में पूरे हाऊस के आनरेबल मेम्बरों का सहयोग चाहता हूँ क्योंकि सर यह अपने आप में बहुत कम्प्लिकेटेड मेटर है। अगर आप के पास ऐसा कोई जानकारी है तो दें। गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार करेगा।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The West Bengal Government is very much involved in this enemy property. It is stated by the Government that the enemy property fund which has been created, is being exhausted. I have several correspondence with the Commerce Minister where he has said that small claimants for enemy property will be given first chance and larger claimants will be given latter chance, while on the other hand, we know several influential people in West Bengal whose claims were of the order of Rs. 80 lakhs have been given compensation of 20 lakhs. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether he is aware of such a policy of the Government by which in the payment of compensation, certain gradations are being made; (b) in how much time the Government can acquire more property so that the enemy property fund can be further expanded?

श्री आरिफ बेगम: सर, जहाँ तक यह पेमेंट की प्रेशर का सवाल है, मैं आपके माध्यम से आनरेबल मेम्बर को सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो पॉलिसी प्रोटोकॉल की है वह यह है कि जितने भी क्लेमेट्स होंगे, उनको 25 परसेंट एक्ज ब्रेगिया पेमेंट कर दिया जाएगा और इस को लिमिट 25 लाख तक है। जो क्लेमेट्स एक लाख या इससे छोटे के हैं, उनके बारे में हम कीमती कर रहे हैं कि उनके मामलात

पर हम पहले गौर करें। जहाँ तक प्रापर्टी की जानकारी का सम्बन्ध है इस के लिए समय बताना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि यह बहुत कम्प्लिकेटेड मेटर है।

Time computer system in Indian Airlines

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO.

*643. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce time computer system in Indian Airlines, and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to go in for a Real Time Computer System for Indian Airlines at a total project cost of Rs. 4.80 crores with a view to providing quick reservations.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If the purpose is to improve the reservation system in the Indian Airlines, I am afraid and many people are afraid that the system of real time computer will not solve the problem. The main reason is over-booking and clashes between Air India and Indian Airlines. I may inform the House that just two days ago, one such incident occurred when 60 passengers of the plane which was bound for Bombay from Tehran were off-loaded here in Delhi and nothing was done for them here for four hours. In view of this, will the Government tackle this problem very seriously? In particular, will they accept the proposal which has been made by the Chairman of Air India and Indian Airlines Air Marshal Lal, to have common aircraft and common crew for these airlines so that this clash does not take place.

tronic system or the manual system or the physical system, those people were told that they just did not have a reservation in spite of the fact that they were coming after 36 hours of continuous travel. In the light of this case (Interruptions) I am not attributing anything. I think the Minister knows it very well.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether in between the installation of this computer system and the manual system, will he see that the system is improved at least manually and people who make reservation three months before from foreign countries, coming with families, will be given facilities of keeping up an 'OK' ticket? And secondly, in spite of all the mechanisation and forecasting of everything the Cochin Airport was made ready for the 737 aircraft. The runway is ready. .

MR. SPEAKER: From computer to Cochin airport?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am telling about the computer, Sir.

In spite of the computer facilities, the runway is ready, but the taxi track and the apron is not ready. So, the aircraft can land, but cannot come to the aircraft.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. George, you are going far away.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: It is only to remove the bottlenecks and overcome the other difficulties regarding these reservations made in foreign countries we are trying to instal this time computer system and I hope that after the introduction of this system many of the difficulties to a great extent will be removed. But it does not mean that all these equipments are installed, whatever bottlenecks are there in the manual reservation system, they will not be looked into. I assure the hon. Member that

I will look into the complaints and suggestions of the hon. Member and see that matters are improved.

So far as Cochin is concerned, though this is not directly connected with the question, the hon. Member knows that the runway is ready, but to land 737 aircraft there not only the runway is necessary, but also taxi track and apron are necessary. Unfortunately, at the time of preparing that scheme, the schemes for improving the taxi track and apron were not taken up. But we are taking up. . .

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question does not arise from the original question.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I can assure the hon. Members that without losing any time, no sooner than the taxi track and the apron are ready, the operation of 737 will be started.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: The Speaker as well as the country knows about the efficiency of our Minister and the Civil Aviation Department.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on computers.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Whether booking is done by computers or manually, it is not being done efficiently. If at all you go to the Bombay Airport, you will see that hundreds of families are waiting on the corridors of the Airport. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will, in the mean time, provide some waiting rooms in the Airports, just as in the Railway Stations.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK

We all realise the difficulties that the passengers are facing because of the congestion. That is because of the rapid growth in the traffic. When we constructed the airports they were just to meet the small aircrafts. But now that we have introduced the bigger aircrafts these problems are there. Government is not unaware of these problems. We are taking all steps to see that this problem of congestion is removed. As the hon Member knows I have already told the House we are constructing a separate International block or complex in Bombay airport. So also we propose to construct a similar block in Delhi. In other major airports also we are making efforts to separate the international block and the domestic block and ease the condition and make necessary improvements to remove all these inconveniences.

Monopoly purchase of Rubber

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*644 **SHRI A R BADRINARAYAN**

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have taken a final decision to resort to monopoly purchases of rubber throughout the country

(b) if so how much has been so far purchased

(c) what are the facilities and incentives being provided to growers to enable the country to achieve self sufficiency in rubber

(d) if so the details of incentives that will be provided during the current year and also in the Sixth Five Year plan and

(e) what is the provision of assistance made in the Budget for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b) Measures to give adequate incentives to the rubber growers, which would at the same time take care of the interests of the rubber consuming industry are under the consideration of the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments concerned. A scheme similar to the monopoly purchase of cotton is one of the suggestions.

(c) and (d) Rubber Board is implementing various schemes in order to augment the production of natural rubber in the country both from the long term and short term point of view. Schemes for increasing production on long term basis consist of those for encouraging replanting of low yielding uneconomic rubber plantations for providing assistance and incentive for expansion of rubber cultivation in traditional as well as non traditional areas and for multiplication and distribution of high yielding planting materials at cost price or concessional rates. The Rubber Research Institute of India set up under the Rubber Board is carrying out comprehensive research for evolution of new clones with high yield and other desirable characters for improving techniques for efficient exploitation of the crop of rubber trees for improving Agronomic practices in plantations, for control of disease and pests affecting the tree and for improving processing of raw rubber. The Board is also rendering through its technical staff free advisory and extension service to rubber growers with a view to modernise the plantations. The schemes implemented for increasing production on immediate short term basis consist of those for granting cash subsidies to workers or sections of the planting community for purchase and use of fungicides in mature and immature areas and ferti-

users in immature areas, lending plant protection equipment and demonstration and training in efficient tapping techniques. The Board has been in the recent months mounting campaigns for popularising tapping of existing rubber trees under rainguards so as to increase the number of tapping days and thereby the production and use of chemical yield stimulants on older trees for immediate boosting up of crop. A new comprehensive scheme for accelerating new planting and replanting of rubber in small scale sector is being considered by the Government. Incentives under the above mentioned (on-going) schemes of the Board would be continued during the current year and during the current Five Year Plan 1978-83. The State Governments in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam, Tripura and Goa are also undertaking large scale planting of rubber departmentally or through public sector Corporations.

(e) An outlay of Rs. 430 crores has been approved for development of rubber plantations during 1979-80.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: The natural rubber produced in our country is produced in the small scale sector. 90 per cent of the rubber produced is in the small scale sector. Our country is self-sufficient and we are exporting our rubber to the foreign countries. It is stated that Government have been considering the monopoly purchase. What is the rationale behind having only one buyer, while there are three lakhs of producers. Is it because of the pressure of the lobby of the tyre manufacturers?

I want a specific answer. I have put a specific question that it is only due to the pressure of the tyre lobby and that it is not a protection to the small growers.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मोनोपली प्रायोरमेंट के बारे में जो सबसे पहले मने-

ज्वन आया स्वयं कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने, रबर प्रोड्यूसर्स को और मैन्युफैक्चरर्स की ओर वहाँ तक कि उस कानफ्रेंस में केरल के मुख्य मंत्री भी मौजूद थे

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: On a point of submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to put a question.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The translation is not coming properly. I am objecting to his answering in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not on translation.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am asking about that.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : उस समय एक प्रस्ताव वहीं कानफ्रेंस के अन्दर आया था कि मोनोपली को इम्पेन्डिव दिया जाय ताकि वह अधिक में अधिक रबर प्रोड्यूस करें, और उसी में एक मजेशन इस प्रकार का था कि जिस प्रकार महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर काटन का मोनोपली प्राक्वोरमेंट होता है या जिस प्रकार में काफ़ी का मार-किटिंग होता है, ऐसे ही कोई सिस्टम रबर प्रोड्यूसर्स के माल को प्राक्वोर करने के लिए क्यों न अडाप्ट किया जाय। यह मामला विचाराधीन है। सरकार ने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि टायर लोबी का प्रेशर आया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोबी का प्रेशर यह नहीं आ रहा है कि प्रोक्वोरमेंट दिया जाय, बल्कि जो दूसरे मैन्युफैक्चरर्स हैं उनकी ओर से रिप्रेजेंटेशन आ रहे हैं कि मोनोपली प्रोक्वोरमेंट रबर के अन्दर नहीं किया जाय। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी यह मामला विचाराधीन है। सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। लेकिन हमको यह तय करना पड़ा कि जो रबर

के उत्पादन हैं रबड़ प्रोडक्शन हैं उनको देडत एक्स्प्लॉट न कर पाय इसके लिए हम उपाय करना पड़गा ।

SHRI A R. BADRI NARAYAN
The international price of natural rubber is quite high—as much as Rs 10 per k.g.—and in the open market also it is sold at Rs 10½ per k.g. in the country. Such being the case there was a suggestion by the Hon. Commerce Minister that somewhere a price of Rs 800 per quintal will be fixed. Is it going to benefit the interests of the grower? I would like to know.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल मैं यह सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक रबड़ के लिये जो मिनिमम प्राइम थी वह केवल 655 रुपये थी सरकार ने अब उसको 825 रुपये निश्चित कर दिया है ।

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR We know very well how the multi-national companies work in this country. Is it not a fact I would like to know from the Minister that 50 per cent of natural rubber produced in India is utilised by companies like Good year, Dunlop, CEAT, Firestone etc. These people are saying day and night that there is a shortage of rubber resources in the country. That is not a fact. Last year we exported some natural rubber through STC of course and the current year's production is about 15 lakh tons. In spite of this why this talk about monopoly purchase and all that I would like to know.

Secondly the only alternative is to extend the area of cultivation of natural rubber. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands there is plenty of scope but we are doing nothing about it. Are the Government thinking of utilising the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for extending the area under natural rubber?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल माननीय सदस्य न जो रबड़ प्लांटेशन के बारे में सवाल पूछा है उनका सूचना के लिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि वर्ष 1978-79 में रबड़ का प्रोडक्शन केवल 1 लाख 35 हजार टन है । उसका कारण यह रहा है कि ग्रारम्भ में 1976-77 में इसका प्रोडक्शन 1 लाख 50 हजार टन चला गया था लेकिन बर्द मौसमी कारणों से जैसे समय पर वर्ष नहीं आई और बाद में अधिक वर्षा आई और स्ट्राइक वगैरह चला इस कारण से प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ है । अब एरिया के प्रोडक्शन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि 1978-79 में जो प्रोडक्शन 1 लाख 35 हजार टन का है इसको इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक हम 1 लाख 95 हजार टन तक ले जाना चाहते हैं ।

इसी प्रकार से रबड़ प्लांटेशन में जो टोटल एरिया इस समय 2 लाख 33 हजार 359 हेक्टर है इसको बढ़ाकर छठी योजना के अन्दर 30 हजार हेक्टर और अधिक बढ़ायेंगे और इसमें से 5 हजार हेक्टर केवल ट्रेडीशनल एरिया में रहेगा बाकी 25 हजार हेक्टर नोन-ट्रेडीशनल एरिया में रहेगा ।

अबमान निकोबार आइलैंड में इस समय 988 हेक्टर कुल जमान अंडर प्लांटेशन है और जो मैंने आपको बताया कि नोन-ट्रेडीशनल एरिया में जिसमें हम सोच रहे हैं वह रूहाल तमिसनाडु और वनाटन इनमें केवल 5 हजार एडीशनल हेक्टर त्रिपूरा में 10 हजार असम में 10 हजार गोवा में 2 हजार और महाराष्ट्र में साउथ काकण एरिया में 3 हजार हेक्टर में बँटेंगे ।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR
The original idea was to fix floor price so that higher prices would be available to the small growers. But in view of the fact that you are having monopoly purchase now will

the Government consider giving the growers the benefit of international price including the excise duty? They have decided to have monopoly purchase. It does not injure the monopoly houses, because they have their own processing plants for raw rubber.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैंने प्रारंभ में कहा है कि मोनोपली प्रोक्यूरमेंट के बारे में सजेक्शन विचाराधीन है। जब उसको बर्क घाउट किया जायेगा, तब उन कनसिडरेशन्स को निश्चित रूप से ध्यान में रखा जायेगा, जो माननीय सदस्य ने बताये हैं।

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR : I have been personally told by the hon Minister that they are introducing monopoly purchase.

SHRI A SUNNA SAHIB: While having the monopoly purchase and also fixing the price of rubber, will the hon Minister kindly see that the economy of the Kerala State is not affected? Will he kindly see that the international price is fixed for the product in such a way that the rubber growers are not affected? Will the hon Minister come forward and say that by resorting to monopoly purchase, the small growers will not be affected?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि मैंने प्रारंभ में कहा है, मोनोपली प्रोक्यूरमेंट का एक सजेक्शन, मुद्दा है, जिस पर विचार चल रहा है। वह विचार केवल इस लिए चल रहा है कि प्रोमर्ज के इन्स्ट्रुट्स का ध्यान रखा जाये और उसके शोषण को रोका जाये। जब कभी इस पर विचार होगा, तो इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा, और रबर की इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस निश्चित रूप से एक आधार होगा, जिसको प्रोमर्ज के इन्स्ट्रुट्स की रक्षा करने के लिए सामने रखा जायेगा।

Disparity in Pensions

*646 SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Government Pensioners are there;

(b) what are reasons for not removing the disparity in pensions between the pre and post 1973 pensioners; and

(c) is he aware of the general feeling of the pensioners that the meagre relief given by ad-hoc increases and Dearness Allowance - relief are too short of the needs of the pensioners looking to the present day high cost of living and abnormal rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) According to information readily available there were 11,21,209 pensioners (including family pensioners) as on 1-1-76

(b) Pension of a retiring Government servant is determined with reference to the rules in force on the date of retirement. As a matter of general policy, improvements in retirement benefits are not given retrospective effect for both administrative and financial reasons.

(c) Yes, Sir. Subject to the constraints of financial resources, Government has been doing whatever it can to help pensioners.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरें : ये जो 11.21 लाख टोटल पेन्शनर्स हैं, क्या सरकार जानती है कि उनमें से करीब 60 परसेंट पेन्शनर्स 100 रुपये से भी कम हर माह पाते हैं और इसलिए भाज की बड़ी हुई कीमतों में उन्हें बहुत दिक्कत होती है? 1-1-73 की यर्ड में कमीशन के एवार्ड के अनुसार

हो। एन एलाउस को १ में मर्ज किया गया और उसके बाद पेंशनर्स को जो वे मिलने लगे, उसमें और 1973 से पहले के पेंशनर्स की पेंशन में हर माह में 30 रुपये से से कर 170 रुपये का और बढ़ती हुई कीमतों का ध्यान रखते ए भी क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) माननीय सदस्या को इस बारे में जो तस्वीफ है गवर्नमेंट उससे पूर्णतया सहमत है। लेकिन इलाज हम को कोई नहीं सूझ रहा है—कि रुपया वहां से आये। अगर वह इतना इलाज बता सकें, तो हम खुशी होगी। यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि पेंशनर्स पहले लिखे लोग हैं, लेकिन उनसे कई गुना ज्यादा लोग—करोड़ों लोग उनसे भी ज्यादा खराब प्रवस्था में अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती मृगाल गोरे • मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रकार से जवाब देना ठीक नहीं है कि करोड़ों लोग उससे भी खराब प्रवस्था में हैं। यह भी कहना उचित नहीं है कि मैं यह बताऊ कि इसके लिए पैसा कहा से आये। बावज़िर फाइव मिनिस्टर को इसीलिए हम ने वहां बैठाया है। प्राइम-मिनिस्टर और दोनों डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, हम यह समझते हैं कि पेंशनर्स के लिए ज्यादा मदद रूमुति में देखेंगे और भूय त्रिगम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से दो चार लाइन में पढ़ कर बताऊंगी, गवर्नमेंट पेंशनर्स के बारे में उन्होंने यह कहा है—

'Pensioners as a class are particularly vulnerable to increases in the cost of living. One issue is the correction of past pensions. The

time honoured principle is that the pension rate depends on the rules in force at the time of retirement. This has its merit but considering the abnormal rise in prices during the last ten years it is harsh on surviving pensioners. The Central Government has of late granted some *ad hoc* increases but these are inadequate

में पूरा नहीं पड़ रही २। आगे वह कहने हैं —

'But considering the large numbers involved—there are over a million pensioners of the Central Government alone—it may not be feasible on financial grounds to adopt the principle of parity at present

यह डी ए की पैरिटी के बारे में कहते हैं और फिर आगे कहने हैं—

As a model employer government should be the pace setter in this direction and take steps towards achieving the minimum wage level in other sectors also

तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि भत त्रिगम कमेटी ने भी इस के ऊपर पूरा विचार कर के यह बताया कि पेंशनर्स की हालत खराब है। 30 रुपये मासिक पेंशन जो पाते हैं उन के बारे में हम समझ सकते हैं कि क्या उन की मृत्युबत् होगी। तो क्या सरकार एज ए माबल एन्वायर और ऐज ए पेन-सेन्टर तथा जैसा मैंने कहा ये तीनों पैसा इन सारी दुनिया का विचार कर के पेंशनर्स के बारे में सहानुभूति से और कुछ करने का विचार करेंगे ? हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि 73 के बाद जो मिला है

वह पूरा मिल कर दे दें लेकिन कुछ तो ऐडहाक बसिस पर वह बढ़ा कर दे सकते हैं। इस के बारे में वह बताएँ ?

श्री धरन सिंह : मेरी माननीया बहन को इतनी कोशिश करने की जरूरत नहीं थी मुझे सम्मान के लिए। मैं पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ। लेकिन मजबूरियाँ हैं। अगर कल को वह यहाँ बैठ जायें तो वह जवाब देंगी जो मैं दे रहा हूँ।

DR KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very important segment of our pensioners are those who belong to the defence services, people who have given best years of their life for the defence of the nation. I am aware that Government has recently increased pension for the defence service personnel. I congratulate them on this. But there is a question of disparity. There is still one category of military pensioners who fought in the original Kashmir operation, but they are still not getting the benefit of the enhanced rate of pension. May I plead with the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, when he looks into this whole question, to see that special attention and consideration should be given to them?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: It is not possible to give enhanced rate of pension with retrospective effect, as I have already stated. Whether anybody fought in the Kashmir trouble or in the Bangladesh trouble or against China or against Pakistan, that is simply not possible. I have already argued that this is not possible due to financial constraints.

श्री 'हुकूम देय' मारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब महंगाई माती है तो महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा दिया जाता है लेकिन जब देश में मस्ती माती है तो मस्ती भत्ता भी बटना चाहिए या नहीं ? मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1974-75 में खाद्य-पदार्थों के मूल्यवाक जब 414 रुपये से 49 के मूल्यों के मुकाबिले में और 358 से 60 के मूल्यों के मुकाबिले में तो 1978 में यह घट कर के 49 के मूल्यों के मुकाबिले में 389 हो गए और 60 के मुकाबिले में 336 हो गए, तो जब खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्यवाक ज्यादा से तो महंगाई भत्ता दिया और जब मार्च 1978 में घट कर नीचे चले गए तो सरती भत्ता बाटने का भी प्रावजन होना चाहिए या नहीं ? जब महंगाई भावे तो बढ़ा दिया जावे और जब मस्ती भावे तो घटा दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any answer for this? No Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do appreciate what has been said by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister about the financial constraints. But, the improvement in scientific and health conditions in the country, the longevity has increased. The result is that a good number of people seem to live longer to-day than they would have lived twenty years ago.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof Mavalankar, I am interested to know that because I am also a pensioner.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want you to live longer and get pension. Government are from time to time increasing dearness allowance in the case of lakhs of its existing employees in this country. Will they not

consider, if not giving it retrospectively, at least to give ad hoc increase to these pensioners who have become older than 70 or 75, and particularly those about 60 per cent of the pensioners who earn less than Rs. 100 as pension? That is my question

SHRI CHARAN SINGH As I have already said increase in pension in the case of pensioners is not possible. If Government accept the suggestion made by the hon members then the Government will be arranged for increasing the deficit. The hon member who has just now spoken has himself made a long speech and said that the deficit has increased.

Concession given by Public credit Institutions to Cooperative Societies

*647 **SHRI S. R. REDDY** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER** AND

MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any concession is being given by the public credit institutions to the various cooperative societies housing industrial, consumer and agricultural cooperative societies, and

(b) whether Government propose to revise the rates of interest charged from cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) The concessions given by the Reserve Bank of India to State Cooperative banks in granting refinance facilities are described in the statement laid on the table

(b) The question of revision in rates of interest is kept under constant review by Government and the Reserve Bank of India and modifications, when considered necessary are made from time to time

Statement

Concessional Rates of Interest charged by Reserve Bank to State Cooperative Banks

| Purpose | Rate of Interest |
|---|------------------------|
| Short term Credit | |
| (i) Financing seasonal agricultural operations | 3% below Bank Rate |
| (ii) Financing of production and marketing activities of cottage and small scale industries | 2 1/2% below Bank Rate |
| Medium term credit | |
| (i) Investment for agricultural purposes | 3% below Bank Rate |
| (ii) Conversion of short term agricultural loans into medium term loans | 3% below Bank Rate |
| (1) Long term loans to State Governments for subscription to the share capital of cooperative credit institutions | 6% |

Note—Bank Rate at present is 9%

SHRI S. R. REDDY: The reply given by the hon. Minister against (b) is incorrect because it is the experience of almost all hon. members of this House that the rate of interest which the co-operative societies charge is anywhere between 14 per cent to 18 per cent. Now, from the statement, it appears that the bank rate is 9 per cent and the rate charged by the co-operative societies is less by 3 per cent. It is obviously an in-

correct reply. Will the hon. Minister correct his reply and let me know what is the actual rate charged by the societies to the consumers?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: The co-operative societies charge their own rates. The question is regarding re-financing. It is wrong to say that the re-financing rates are not correct. They are correct—3 per cent below the bank rate.

| Purpose | Rate of Interest |
|--|------------------------|
| <i>Short-term credit</i> | |
| (i) Financing seasonal agricultural operations | 3% below Bank Rate |
| (ii) Financing of production and marketing activities of cottage and small-scale industries | 2-1/2% below Bank Rate |
| <i>Medium term credit</i> | |
| (i) Investment for agricultural purposes | 3% below Bank Rate |
| (ii) Conversion of short-term agricultural loans into medium term loans | 3% below Bank Rate |
| (iii) Long term loans to State Governments for subscription to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions | 6% |

The bank rate at present is 9 per cent. The question asked was about concessions given under these items. So, these are the rates.

it becomes 15 per cent. Will the Government consider doing away with the intermediaries to reduce the rate of interest?

SHRI S. R. REDDY: The bank rate is 9 per cent no doubt, but by the time it reaches the primary societies,

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: It is regularly considered. Recently the rates have been reduced.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Opening of new branches of Nationalised Banks in Purnea District of Bihar

*639 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to open new branches of nationalised banks in the Purnea District of Bihar

(b) whether poor Muslims are also given loans for starting small business at a nominal interest in Purnea and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) Yes Sir In addition to the four branches for which licences were pending with the banks as at the end of June 1978 the Reserve Bank of India have estimated that 82 more branches will need to be opened in Purnea District of Bihar during 1979-81 The details in this regard are being worked out by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the banks and the State Government

(b) Yes Sir provided they meet the eligibility criteria laid down in the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest

(c) Does not arise

Reported Smuggling of Watches by Post

*641 DR BIJOY MONDAL SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Hindustan

Times dated the 5th March 1979 wherein it is stated that smuggling of watches by post has been unearthed

(b) if so whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to stop such recurrences in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL)

(a) and (b) Yes Sir According to the reports received by Government the Customs Officers acting on information intercepted on 18 1978 at Foreign Post Office Bombay 3 post parcels declared to contain surgical instruments and spares and consigned from Bubai to Seychelles via Bombay The 3 parcels were on examination found to contain contraband articles such as watches watch straps watch batteries etc totally valued at Rs 1 27 lakhs Investigations revealed that two postal employees working in the Foreign Post Office G P O Bombay namely Shri Ganpat Mahapat Chalkhe and Shri Ramchandra Govind Savardekar had conspired with four other persons for substitution of the contents of the said post parcels at Bombay All these six persons involved in the case were arrested under the Customs Act Of these 4 persons including the 2 postal employees were also detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act 1974 on 23 11 1978 These two postal employees were placed under suspension with effect from 5 8 1978

(c) In order to prevent recurrence of such incidents intelligence and preventive agencies have been suitably alerted to be vigilant and to thwart any attempt at smuggling of goods through the medium of post parcels and transshipment cargo Separate Intelligence Units have also

been set up at the major airports at Bombay and Delhi. Close watch is kept on the persons handling in-transit cargo and foreign post parcels. However, the fight against smuggling is a continuous one and such measures—administrative, legislative, preventive, economic, etc. as considered necessary from time to time under the changing situations, are taken.

Amount of Foreign Assets and Securities held by Reserve Bank of India

*645. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of foreign assets held by Reserve Bank of India as on 31st March, 1979 compared to 31st March, 1978 and 31st March, 1977,

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in the holding of foreign securities for the above periods; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons and what steps have been taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The amount of foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank of India on 31st March 1979 was Rs. 5219.88 crores as compared with Rs. 4499.75 crores as on 31st March 1978 and Rs. 2863.01 crores as on 31st March 1977.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में पर्यटन संवर्धन केन्द्र खोलने के लिये क्या कसौटी भनवाई जाती है ;

(ख) इस समय विदेशों में देशवार कितने पर्यटन संवर्धन केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निरुद्ध भविष्य में विदेशों में नये पर्यटन संवर्धन केन्द्र खोलने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी स्पीयर क्या है ?

पर्यटन प्रीर नालर विमानन मंत्रों (श्री पुश्तोतम कोशिक) : (क) विदेशों में पर्यटन संवर्धन कार्यालय खोलने में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जिन मुख्य बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है, वे ये हैं— देश में उरलम्ब मार्केट के आकार, भारत घाने वाले पर्यटक यातायात के लिए उसमें विद्यमान संभाव्यता, मार्केट की खर्च करने की क्षमता, संबधित देश की जनसङ्ख्या, प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (जी० एन० पी०) और प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च की जाने वाली प्राय जिसका यात्रा के उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है,

ऐसे कार्यालयों और उनके अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र की एक सूची सभा-
पटल पर रख दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) जी, नहीं।

विवरण

विदेशों में भारत सरकार पर्यटक कार्यालयों की सूची

इस समय विदेशों में 18 कार्यालय हैं जिनके कार्य क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र आते हैं —

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1 न्यूयार्क | } | आपरेशन अमरीका के प्रबन्ध के अधीन
कार्य करते हैं—संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका
लैटिन अमरीका, कनाडा और करेबियन
आइलैंड्स इनके अन्तर्गत आते हैं। | } | क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, न्यूयार्क इन
कार्यालयों के कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण
करता है। |
| 2 लास एंजल्स | | | | |
| 3 शिकागो | | | | |
| 4 टोरान्टो | | | | |
| 5 सन्डन | | "आपरेशन यू० के०" के प्रबन्ध के
अधीन कार्य करता है—यू० के० तथा
आयर इसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं। | | |
| 6 जनेवा | } | "आपरेशन यूरोप" के प्रबन्ध के अधीन
कार्य करते हैं—ब्रिटिश यूरोप
इनके अन्तर्गत आता है। | } | क्षेत्रीय निदेशक जनेवा इन
कार्यालयों के कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण
करता है। |
| 7 पेरिस | | | | |
| 8 फ्रैंकफर्ट | | | | |
| 9 ब्रसेल्स | | | | |
| 10 स्टॉकहोम | | | | |
| 11 वियाना | | | | |
| 12 मिलान | | | | |
| 13 सिडनी | } | "आपरेशन ऑस्ट्रेलेशिया" के अधीन
कार्य करते हैं—इनके अन्तर्गत ऑस्ट्रेलिया,
न्यूजीलैंड, फिजी, आइलैंड्स, सिंगापुर,
मलेलिया तथा इण्डोनेशिया आते हैं। | } | क्षेत्रीय निदेशक सिडनी इन
कार्यालयों के कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण
करता है। |
| 14 पर्य | | | | |
| 15 सिंगापुर | | | | |
| 16 टोक्यो | } | "आपरेशन पूर्वी एशिया" के अधीन
कार्य करते हैं—इनके अन्तर्गत जापान,
फिलीपाइन्स, हांगकांग और थाइलैंड
आते हैं। | } | क्षेत्रीय निदेशक टोक्यो इन
कार्यालयों के कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण
करता है। |
| 17 बेंगलूर | | | | |
| 18 कुवैत | | "आपरेशन पश्चिमी एशिया" के अधीन
कार्य करता है—इसके अन्तर्गत पश्चिमी
एशिया के देश आते हैं। | | |

इसके अतिरिक्त, संयुक्त कार्यालयों से सम्बद्ध पर्यटन सर्वजन कार्यालय में से कुछ कार्यालय
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में वाशिंगटन डी० सी०, मियामी, डल्लास तथा सान फ्रांसिस्को और तेहरान
ईरान तथा मैनबोर्न (ऑस्ट्रेलिया) और ओमाहा (जापान) में अवस्थित हैं।

करें तो नोटों के मुद्रण के लिये "क्विक सेट"

स्याही का प्रयोग

* 649. श्री हुकूम चन्द बख्शवाय :
क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि क्विक सेट
स्याही जो कि निर्यात की जा सकती
है, का विकास जनवरी, 1971 में किया
गया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन वैज्ञानिकों
के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने मूलतः इस
स्याही का विकास किया और क्या इस
स्याही का प्रयोग करेंसी नोटों के मुद्रण
के लिये किया जा रहा है; यदि नहीं,
तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस स्याही के आयात के
लिये विदेशों से अनुरोध पत्र प्राप्त हो
रहे हैं; तथा कितने मूल्य की स्याही
का निर्यात किया गया ,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस स्याही
के बनाने वालों को पुरस्कार, अथवा
सम्मान देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया
है; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी स्पीरा
क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
जुलिकार उत्तलह) : (क) और (ख).
जी, नहीं। बैंक नोट प्रेम, देवास का
स्याही कारखाना केवल 1975 में तैयार
हुआ। 1976 के उत्तरार्ध में प्रेस के
स्याही कारखाने की प्रयोगशाला में
'क्विक-सेट' नाम की स्याही तैयार करने
की कोशिश की लेकिन सीमित कामयाबी
मिली। अभी तक उपर्युक्त स्याही को
वैश्व स्तर पर बनाने के काम में जाने वाली पारम्परिक

और कठिनाइयों पर काबू नहीं पाया जा सका
और इसीलिए प्रेस के लिए यह संभव
नहीं हो सका है कि वेह इस स्याही को
वाणिज्यिक आधार पर तैयार करे अथवा
उसको, सिवाए प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर
इस्तेमाल करने के, करेंसी नोटों के बड़े
परिमाण पर किए जाने वाले मुद्रण के काम
में इस्तेमाल करे।

महाप्रबंधक की ओर से प्राप्त हुई
एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इस स्याही को
तैयार करने के काम से डा० पी० सी०
चटर्जी, श्री यू० प्रार० किन्ही तथा जी०
प्रार० ठाकुर संबंधित थे।

(ग) उपर्युक्त स्याही की सप्लाई के
लिए किसी भी बाहर के देश से कोई
इन्क्वेंट प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि इस
स्याही को उन्होंने उपयुक्त नहीं पाया
है।

(घ) और (ङ) किसी एवार्ड के
लिए जाने का कोई प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं
हुआ, क्योंकि वाणिज्यिक आधार पर निर्माण
करने की कार्रवाई को अंतिम रूप से
पूरा नहीं किया गया है।

देशीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रतिरक्षित
मंहगाई भत्ते के बारे में आदेश जारी किया
जाना

* 650. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संसद में,
की गई घोषणा के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार के
कर्मचारियों को देय प्रतिरक्षित मंहगाई भत्ते

देने के बारे में इस बीच आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें कब तक जारी किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) (क) और (ख) ये आदेश भगले कुछ दिना में जारी कर दिए जाएंगे ।

USSR Government penalty for late shipment of Indian Jute Goods

*651 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN

SHRI M V CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR Government have imposed a penalty for late shipment of jute goods to them by the Indian Government,

(b) if so, what were the reasons for delay in shipment,

(c) what was the period of delay and

(d) whether any final settlement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG)

(a) The U S S R buyers of jute goods had suggested claiming of penalty for late shipment by Indian exporters

(b) The main reasons for delay in shipment were the strike by Bargemen followed by the Industry-wise strike and also stoppage of work by different functionaries at Calcutta Port

(c) Delays are of different duration depending upon the prescribed shipment period, from contract to contract

(d) The matter has been taken up with the U S S R authorities

Benefit of Foreign Exchange for Joint Ventures Abroad

*652 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) what are the country-wise details regarding India's joint ventures abroad that have gone into operation and the benefits therefrom in terms of foreign exchange, and

(b) what are the number of such projects as well as their progress (country-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG)

(a) and (b) A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Country-wise analysis of Indian Joint Ventures Abroad.

| Sl. No. | Country | Total approvals | In Production/operation | Under-implementation | Not implemented/abandoned |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Afghanistan | 8 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 2 | Bahrain | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 3 | Canada | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 4 | Fiji | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 5 | France | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 6 | Hong Kong | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Hungary | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 8 | Indonesia | 21 | 8 | 10 | 6 |
| 9 | Iran | 13 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| 10 | Kenya | 23 | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| 11 | Kuwait | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| 12 | Libya | 3 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | Malaysia | 55 | 27 | 10 | 19 |
| 14 | Mauritius | 16 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 15 | Netherlands | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 16 | Nigeria | 22 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 17 | Nepal | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 18 | Oman | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| 19 | Philippines | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| 20 | Qatar | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | Saudi Arabia | 10 | .. | 6 | 4 |
| 22 | Seychelles | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 23 | Singapore | 13 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| 24 | Spain | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 25 | Sri Lanka | 16 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| 26 | Switzerland | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 27 | Thailand | 14 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 28 | Uganda | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 29 | U.A.E. | 25 | 9 | 9 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 42 | UK (incl N Ireland) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 31 | U.S.A | 11 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 32 | West Germany | 4 | 1 | | 3 |
| 33 | Yugoslavia | 1 | | 1 | |
| 34 | Zambia | 6 | | 3 | 3 |
| 35 | Australia | 1 | | | 1 |
| 36 | Colombia | 1 | | | 1 |
| 37 | Cyprus | 1 | | | 1 |
| 38 | Ethiopia | 9 | | | 9 |
| 39 | Ghana | 1 | | | 1 |
| 40 | Grenada (West Indies) | 1 | | | 1 |
| 41 | Ireland | 3 | | | 3 |
| 42 | Iraq | 2 | | | 2 |
| 43 | Japan | 1 | | | 1 |
| 44 | Lebanon | 2 | | | 2 |
| 45 | Morocco | 1 | | | 1 |
| 46 | Senegal | 1 | | | 1 |
| 47 | Tanzania | 3 | | | 3 |
| 48 | Togo | 2 | | | 2 |
| 49 | Trinidad | 1 | | | 1 |
| 50 | Yemen Arab Republic | 1 | | | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 350 | 107 | 70 | 153 |

Regarding the benefits that have accrued from the joint ventures that have gone into operation the information is as follows : (as on 31.12.78)

| | (Rs. crores) |
|--|--------------|
| (a) Exports of plant and machinery for equity contribution | 23.3 |
| (b) By way of dividends remitted | 2.1 |
| (c) Other remittances such as technical know how fees engineering services fees management fees royalty etc. | 4.6 |
| (d) Additions/expenses generated of plant and machinery spares and components and raw materials | 48.0 |

Alleged Illegal Transaction of Compensatory Payments

*653 SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the foreign exchange rackets in the different cities following the seizure of documents showing alleged illegal transactions of compensatory payments of huge amounts made by a person during the last two months as a result of the enforcement conducted raids, and

(b) what are the details regarding the performance of the Anti-Smuggling and the Narcotics Division in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) During the last two months, February and March 1979, four important foreign exchange rackets involving illegal compensatory payments, in different cities were unearthed by the Enforcement Directorate. In these cases the total amount of Rs. 62,500 was seized. As a result of preliminary enquiries made the total amount involved in these illegal compensatory payments was Rs 5438 lacs. Three persons have so far been arrested. Investigations are proceeding. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of these investigations.

(b) In two of the above cases compensatory payments were suspected to be in relation to trafficking in narcotics. Local Police, Anti-Smuggling Units and Narcotics Divisions have been associated in these investigations.

Extension of Services of Deputations in Public Undertakings

*654. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that officers of the various services who first go on deputation to the various public Undertakings like Fertilizer Corporation of India, Indian Oil Corporation, Indian Telephone Industries Limited etc and later get themselves absorbed there, are granted extension of service up till 60 years or given two years or even more re-employment after they attain age of retirement of 58 years,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any guidelines have been laid down by his Ministry for the guidance of the various Public Undertakings in this behalf, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which he proposes to take to stop this malpractice and open more avenues for employment for younger people who stagnate in these Undertakings by these persons being allowed to continue in service beyond 58 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) to (c). With regard to extension of services/re-employment of the employees in Public Enterprises, Government's policy does not make any specific distinction between Government servants who had got absorbed in the Enterprises and other regular employees of these organisations. Apart from the top posts, appointments to which are made by the Government in consultation with the Public Enterprises Selection Board, e.g., full-time Chairman, Managing Directors, Functional Directors, for which the tenure is specifically laid down by the Government in each individual case, Government's approval is also to be taken by the Public En-

terprises in the case of appointments of persons who have already attained the age of 53 years where the pay (including pension and pensionary equivalent of retirement benefits) proposed to be fixed for such persons exceeds Rs 2500 per month. Even in the case of posts other than those mentioned above the Public Enterprises have been advised to lay down suitable principles and procedures similar to those applicable for the grant of extension/reemployment of Central Government servants in posts under the Government for the purposes of processing the cases of extension of services/reemployment of superannuated employees in posts under the Enterprises.

Rise in Retail Price of Common Commodities

*55 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
SHRI Y P SHASTRI

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) have Government made a study as to how much retail price has gone up in the case of biscuits, cigarettes, petrol and kerosene, tooth paste, tooth brush and other toilet goods

(b) have Government made an estimate about the increase of fare by taxis and scooters and public transport after the Budget?

(c) is it a fact that a representative of Ministry of Finance had stated that the price would increase by only one per cent and

(d) if so how much increase in retail prices of the commodities used by a common man has taken place after the Budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SATISH AGARWAL)

(a) to (d) Government have not made any special survey of the behaviour of retail prices after the presentation of the Budget. However, retail prices for a number of essential commodities are regularly collected by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation while the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation keep a continuous watch on the prices and supply position of selected essential commodities. The State Governments moreover are required to closely monitor the movement of prices of essential commodities and to take action under the Essential Commodities Act against hoarding and profiteering and other anti-social activities. Under the Standardisation of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977 the prices of all packaged commodities have to be marked on the container and this provides protection to the consumer. Accordingly the manufacturers of biscuits, cigarettes, tooth paste, tooth brushes etc. would indicate their revised prices latest from May 1979 in respect of production subsequent to the Budget. In the interim period of two months they can charge revised prices after due advertisement in the newspapers etc.

As regards petrol and kerosene their prices are controlled and normally there can be no overcharging. However, local shortage of kerosene have developed from time to time in the past and the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation have initiated the necessary corrective action. In short, prices in the market are determined by a variety of factors some of which may have nothing to do with the Budget proposals.

Fares for taxis, scooters and public transport are determined by the concerned State authorities. However, in the Union Territory of Delhi, scoo-

ter and taxi fares have been raised by 25 per cent so as to take into account, not only the higher incidence of petrol cost but also increases in other operating costs since the fares were revised some years ago. As regards bus fares, the Delhi Transport Corporation has not made any change after the Budget.

Some clarification is necessary in respect of the statement made by the Finance Ministry that the price level would rise by only 1 per cent as a result of the Budget proposals. The figure of 1 per cent refers to the likely direct impact of excise duties on the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71-100). It does not allow for changes in import duties (in particular the customs duty on edible oils) or the indirect effects of increased prices of, for example, petroleum products.

In the overall there is no reason to believe that the estimate made by the Finance Ministry is unrealistic. As already pointed out above, however, the actual degree of change in prices is governed by a variety of factors including seasonal ones, or even those arising from developments abroad.

In so far as retail prices are concerned, there is a vast number of markets, varieties of goods, etc., which renders it extremely difficult to make any meaningful assessment of the behaviour of consumer prices. One has necessarily to depend upon such indices as are available. The most common indicator presently in use is the All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960-100) which is available upto January 1979 only. The Index for March, 1979, which is expected to reflect part of the changes resulting from the 1979-80 Budget proposals, will be available only by the middle of May, 1979. It is, however, not expected that the Index for March 1979 will be appreciably higher than that for February.

Time Bound Survey by Income-Tax Department

*656. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any systematic and time-bound survey is being conducted by the Income-tax Department;

(b) how many new assesseees have been brought on books of the Department during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 as a result of such surveys and the revenue realised therefrom;

(c) whether Government are going to set up Special Survey Squads on a permanent footing to detect new assesseees who are evading tax;

(d) what is the sanctioned and working strength of Inspectors exclusively for Survey work in each Commissioner's Charge;

(e) whether Government consider the actual working strength of Inspectors for Survey work sufficient; and

(f) if not, what are the specific steps Government propose to take to sanction additional posts of Inspectors for completing time-bound programme of survey work in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of these surveys notices to 70,566, 63,656 and 43,152 new Income-tax assesseees have been issued during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto 31-1-1979) respectively. During these periods Income-tax demand of Rs. 5.02 crores, Rs. 6.34 crores and Rs. 2.62 crores respectively was raised in the Income-tax assessments com-

pleted in the survey cases. The corresponding figures of Wealth-tax are 2544, 2315 and 2699 assesses and Rs. 13.53 lakhs, Rs. 14.91 lakhs and Rs. 27.24 lakhs Wealth Tax demand raised respectively.

(c) The survey to detect new assesses who are evading taxes is a continuous process and is constantly under review.

(d) The sanctioned and working strength of Inspectors exclusively for survey work in each Commissioner's charge is not readily available. However, the total sanctioned strength of Inspectors in the Income-tax Department is 3549. The number of Inspectors deployed on survey work fluctuates depending upon the exigencies of situation.

(e) and (f) Having regard to the country's growing economy and other factors, a proposal for sanction of additional posts of Inspectors for survey work is under consideration of the Government.

With holding of Increment of Government Servants on Leaves

6201 SHRI R. K. MHALGI
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a representation from one social worker Shri Pranjpe from Bombay, dated 19th September, 1978 with regard to withholding of increment of Government servant while he or she is on leave

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) what action have Government taken on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) Efforts made to locate such a representation have not succeeded.

(d) and (c) Do not arise

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा पुराने और कटे-फटे नोटों का बदला जाना

6202 श्री दया राम शास्त्री क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली में पुराने और कटे-फटे नोट बदलने के लिये केवल एक काउंटर है और बड़ा घर नोट बदलवाने के इच्छुक कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की हर मध्य लम्बी पंक्ति होती है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को नोट बदलवाने के लिये कम से कम एक घंटा लगता है क्योंकि अधिकांश बैंक कर्मचारी उन व्यक्तियों के नोट बदलते हैं जो उसी बैंक के कर्मचारी होने का बहाना से घर पंक्ति में खड़े नहीं होते,

(ख) क्या सरकार नोट बदलने का व्यवसाय करने वाले उन व्यक्तियों के नोट बदलना बन्द करेगी जो कटे-फटे नोटों के पूरे घंटे भर घर घूमते हैं और बैंक कर्मचारियों को कमीशन दे कर बिना पंक्ति में खड़े हुए नोट बदलवा लेते हैं जब कि अन्य लोग पंक्ति में खड़े प्रतीक्षा करत रहते हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिये कोई कदम उठायेगी और मविप में कटे-फटे नोटों की शीघ्र बदलने के लिये व्यवस्था करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या कारण है?

‘‘ वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ुल्फिकारुल्लाह) (क) मैं वृत्तान्त

घोर कटे फटे नोटों को बदलने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के नई दिल्ली कार्यालय में छ काउंटर है। इनमें से किसी भी काउंटर पर सामान्यतया लम्बी कतारें नहीं लगती। सभी काउंटरो पर पवित्रबद्ध हिमाव से नोट बदले जाते हैं और स्टाफ के सदस्यों को कोई तरजीह नहीं दी जाती।

(ख) पेशेवर व्यावसायिकों को, जो कि जनता के ही सदस्य होते हैं, कटे फटे नोटों की तब्दीली करने से रोकना व्यवहार्य नहीं है, लेकिन उनको भी कतार में खड़े होना पड़ता है। काउंटरो पर स्टाफ के सदस्यों के आचरण पर निष्ठ से निगरानी रखी जाती है और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के नोटिस में ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं आई है जिसमें किसी बैंक कर्मचारी ने किसी से कोई कमीशन स्वीकार लिया हो।

(ग) जनता के लिए कुशल एवं तुरत सम्पन्न की जाने वाली सेवा को व्यवस्था करने की प्रत्येक कोशिश की जा रही है और इस संबंध में जो भी सिकायत मिलती है उसकी जांच तुरत की जाती है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को कटे फटे नोटों को बदलने के लिए ज्यादा अधिकार दिए जाने तथा इस काम को पूरी तत्परता से पूरा करने के लिए उनको कुछ मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Directors of Agriculture Finance Corporations Limited

6203 SHRI VAYALAN RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of directors of Agriculture Finance Corporation Limited; and

(b) the amount drawn as T.A., D.A. etc. by these directors during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKHARULLAH): (a) (a) Names of directors of the Agricultural Finance Corporation are given below:—

- (1) Shri V.M. Bhude
- (2) Prof. M.L. Dantwala
- (3) Shri Baldev Singh
- (4) Smt S. Satyabhama
- (5) Dr. U.S. Kang
- (6) Shri P.F. Gutta
- (7) Shri H.C. Sarkar
- (8) Shri R.C. Shah
- (9) Shri O.P. Gupta
- (10) Shri B.L. Paranjape
- (11) Shri B.K. Chatterjee
- (12) Shri S. Niyogi
- (13) Shri R. Raghupathy
- (14) Shri C.E. Kamath
- (15) Dr. M.V. Patwardhan
- (16) Shri M.V. Subba Rao
- (17) Shri M. Sunder Ram Shetty
- (18) Shri O. Swaminatha Reddy
- (19) Shri Ghulam Ghousar

(b) T.A., D.A. and sitting Fees paid to these directors for Board's meetings during the last two years were as follows:—

(Figures in Rs.)

| | Sitting Fees | T.A./D.A. |
|------|--------------|-----------|
| 1977 | 2650 | 460 |
| 1978 | 4700 | 5500 |

दुबई के साथ व्यापार

6204 श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दुबई के साथ हुए व्यापार करार के अधीन किन किन वस्तुओं का आयात तथा निर्यात होता है, और

(ख) क्या इन कार्यों के लिये कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में किन्हीं व्यक्ति अथवा कम्पनी की नियुक्ति की गई है, और यदि हा तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) (क) भारत से दुबई के इन मदों का निर्यात किया जाता है मांस, चावल, फल तथा सब्जियाँ, चाय, काफी मसाले, तम्बाकू, भवन निर्माण सम्बन्धी पत्थर, अपरिप्लुत खनिज, रबर से निर्मित वस्तुएँ, प्लास्टिक, काष्ठ परतें आदि, वस्त्र, भवन निर्माण सम्बन्धी सञ्चित सामग्री लाहें तथा इस्फान की मर्दे, ट्यूब, पाइप तथा जुड़नार, एन्थ्रामिनियम उत्पाद, धातु में बनी वस्तुएँ, तार उत्पाद, ध्वनिक, घरेलू उपकरण, मशीनरी तथा साधित मैनिटोरिंगमर, क्राइो प्रोस्टिफ नामक सामान्य आदि। दुबई में कोई भी मुख्य मद आयात नहीं की जाता।

(ख) विदेशी के साथ व्यापार करने के प्रयोजन के लिये, सरकार कमिशन नियुक्त नहीं करती। हाँ मर्यादा है कि कुछ मामलों में मन्त्रालय सरकार एजेंटों की नियुक्ति करे। ऐसे एजेंटों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Transfer policy in Income Tax Department

6205 SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the transfer policy in respect of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax,

(b) how many are in Delhi for the last 4/5 years,

(c) why they have not been transferred from Delhi to outside Delhi and

(d) how many Income-tax Officers are there in Delhi who have been re posted in the same Ward/District after transfer who are the Commissioners responsible for gross negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) Commissioners of Income-tax and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax are normally transferable after 6 to 7 years of stay at a place

(b) There are 10 Commissioners of Income-tax and 58 Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax whose stay at Delhi exceeds 4 years

(c) The question of transferring those who have stayed at Delhi for more than 6 to 7 years will be considered at the time of next annual general transfers

(d) Only one Income-tax Officer in Delhi was re-posted to the same Ward on re-transfer. The re-posting was done in public interest and therefore, there is no question of negligence on the part of the Commissioner concerned.

Threat against Excise Duty and Taxes imposed on petrol and Kerosene oil

6206 SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a reported statement of Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister West Bengal, threatening to launch a movement against the Central Government, if the excise duties and taxes imposed on Petrol and Kerosene oil through Central Budget were not reduced, and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) The Chief Minister of West Bengal had addressed a communication on 3.3.1979 to the Prime Minister in which he had, among other things, protested against the increase in excise duties on petroleum products, including kerosene, proposed in the 1979 Budget. He had also requested that these proposals should be revised.

(b) In the context of the steep increase in international prices of crude oil announced by the OPEC and the need to restrain consumption of petroleum products, it is not feasible to reduce the current level of duties on petroleum products including petrol and kerosene.

Installation of Electronic Gadgets at Airports

6207 SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the installation of electronic gadgets and X-ray scanners have not positively contributed their worth to strengthen security arrangements at various important places;

(b) if not, how many cases, at airports and various other important public places, these devices have detected during the last one year; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that the previous information has done better in all detections and these devices have played a role giving psychological effects only?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Metal detectors, X-ray scanners, etc. wherever installed are aids for security checks. At such places, in addition to these devices acting as a psychological deterrent to potential hijackers, saboteurs, etc., they assist the security staff in carrying out their checks more effectively.

(b) and (c) This is being assessed in consultation with the Authorities concerned.

Export of Jute and Jute products

6208 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are exporting jute and jute products to the foreign countries;

(b) the names of the countries which is the main market for jute and jute products; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of jute and jute products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Nepal are amongst the major exporting countries.

(b) U.S.A., U.S.S.R., E.E.C. countries, Australia and Japan are the main markets for jute and jute products.

(c) The following are the important steps taken by the Government to promote export of jute and jute products:

(i) steps have been taken to make Indian jute goods competitive in the world markets through appropriate cash assistance schemes;

(ii) research is being encouraged with a view to improving existing product line in terms of quality.

lity reducing cost through improvements in processing etc and developing new uses of jute products.

(iii) research is encouraged to study the pattern of demand in markets abroad

(iv) trade-cum study delegations are sponsored to cover major existing and potential markets

(v) bilateral and multilateral discussions are held from time to time with a view to promoting exports of Indian jute manufactures

Defaulted payments in case of company deposits

6209 SHRI KISHORE LAL Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what would be the present estimated total amount of defaulted payments in case of company deposits which are overdue to the public

(b) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to retrieve such blocked public deposits from the defaulting companies in view of Sachar Committee's recommendations and

(c) if so the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) It is presumed that the Honble Member has in mind the defaults by Financial and Miscellaneous non-banking companies, whose deposit acceptance activities are regulated by the Ministry of Finance. The returns prescribed under the directions issued to these companies did not till recently require them to furnish data on overdue deposits. No figures of defaults—actual or estimated—are therefore available with the Reserve Bank

(b) & (c) Sachar Committee has recommended imposition of penalties and prohibition of acceptance of further deposits by companies which have not paid for over a period of six months 10 per cent or more of overdue deposits. No final view has been taken by Government on these recommendations

Most of the complaints of default received in the Ministry of Finance related to defaults by Non Banking Companies conducting prize chits lucky draws etc. With the passing of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Bill in December 1978 the conduct of such schemes has been banned

Export of Bidis

6210 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether India is exporting bidis

(b) if so what are the names of the companies exporting bidis and the country to which export thereof is made and

(c) the quantity of bidis exported and the foreign exchange earned each year during the last three years

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Bidis are exported by the following companies

(1) M/s M S N Sundaram Pillai & Co, Tiruchirappalli

(2) M/s Shah Harilal Bhikhabhai & Sons, Bangalore

(3) M/s Hebeebur Rahman Sons, Gudiyatham Tamilnadu

(4) M/s Bastiram Narayanadas Sarda, Bombay.

(5) M/s. Engine Beedi Co, Tiruchirappalli.

(6) M/s. E. A. L. Sopariwala & Company, Bombay.

(7) M/s Sopariwala Exports, Bombay

(8) M/s Peaks Crafts, Bombay.

(9) M/s. Ever Green Supply Agency, Bombay.

(10) M/s. Mohanlal Hargovinddas, Jabalpur.

(11) M/s Bharat Beedi Works (P) Ltd, Mangalore

Bidis are exported to the following countries:—

(1) Australia (2) Belgium (3) Bahrain (4) Canada (5) Dubai (6) Italy (7) Kuwait (8) Malaysia (9) Muscat (10) Netherlands (11) Norway, (12) Oman (13) Singapore (14) Saudi Arabia (15) Switzerland (16) T Coast (17) U A E. (18) U.S.A. (19) West Germany

(c) Quantity and value of exports of bidis are as under.—

| Year | Quantity ('000 lg) | Value ('000 Rs.) |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| 1975-76 | 121 | 3009 |
| 1976-77 | 200 | 5836 |
| 1977-78 (Provisional). | 211 | 6285 |
| 1978-79 (April, 78-January, 79) (Provisional) | 112 | 4019 |

Planning Commissions approval for Tourism and Management Institution

6211. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN-PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the setting up of a

tourism and management institution; and

(c) if so, what will be its scope and functions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) To begin with the Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, which will be set up as an autonomous Institute under the Societies Registration Act of 1830, will offer executive development programmes for personnel already employed in various segments of the tourism industry, and will undertake research, documentation, as well as offer consultancy services. Later, it is likely to offer a two year post-graduate course in tourism.

Income-Tax Arrears due from Film Stars

6212 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the amount of income tax arrears due from the film stars during the last three years (year-wise figures); and

(b) what are the steps taken for effective collection of these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) Yearwise information of income-tax

arrears due from the film starts during the last 3 years is not readily available and its collection in respect of each film star would take considerable time and labour. However, according to the presently available information, there were 31 film stars against each of whom the income-tax in arrears outstanding as on 30-6-78 exceeded Rs 10,000 and the details in this behalf are given in the statement annexed.

(b) Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, steps are being taken in accordance with law for the recovery of these taxes. A statement showing some of these steps taken recently for recovering/reducing arrears was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question Nos 5449 and 5599 replied on 30 3 79.

Statement

A count of arrears of income-tax over Rs 10,000 outstanding as on 30-9-78 against Film Stars.

| S. No. | Name of the Film Star | Tax in arrears
(As on 30 9-1978)
Rs | Demand not fallen due for collection
Rs |
|--------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Smt K.R. Vijaya | 49,205 | 1,12,995 |
| 2 | Sh. V C. Ganeshan | 2,69,433 | 6,80,469 |
| 3 | Smt R M Manorama | 15,665 | Nil |
| 4 | Sh. C K Nagesh | 4,16,490 | 56,032 |
| 5 | Smt. Vijavanirmala | 5,51,298 | Nil |
| 6 | Smt Manjula | 87,676 | Nil |
| 7 | Smt G. Savithri | 7,38,451 | Nil |
| 8 | Shri U Shobhan Babu | 93,000 | 2,58,720 |
| 9 | Miss Asha B Parikh | 69,329 | 15,000 |
| 10 | Miss Asha Sachdev | 43,077 | Nil |
| 11 | Smt Saira Banoo | 25,439 | Nil |
| 12 | Sh Dilip Kumar | 1,86,451 | Nil |
| 13 | Sh. G K. Asrani | 12,888 | 10,000 |
| 14 | Sh. Sanjeev Kumar | 15,644 | 63,000 |
| 15 | Sh Jitendra Kapoor | 50,320 | Nil |
| 16 | Sh Mahmood Ali Mumtazali | 1,22,536 | Nil |
| 17 | Smt. Suchitra Sen | 15,000 | 87,896 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 18 | Sh. Biswaji Chatterjee | 2,90,000 | Nil |
| 19 | Sh. Anil Chatterjee | 1,04,837 | Nil |
| 20 | Sh. Tarun Kumar Chatterjee | 28,704 | 2,000 |
| 21 | Sh. N.T. Ramarao | 10,000 | Nil |
| 22 | Sh. M. Kalayankumar | 40,794 | Nil |
| 23 | Ku. Mallika Sarabhai | 23,37,422 | Nil |
| 24 | Sh. P.K. Bahadur | 26,833 | Nil |
| 25 | Sh. Ranbir Raj Kapoor | 8,27,000 | 16,47,000 |
| 26 | Sh. Randhir Raj Kapoor | 1,47,000 | 10,70,000 |
| 27 | Sh. Shami Kapoor | 1,52,000 | 47,000 |
| 28 | Late Prithviraj Kapoor | 54,000 | Nil |
| 29 | Sh. Amitabh Bachchan | 3,47,000 | 1,38,000 |
| 30 | Smt. Jaya Bachchan | 60,000 | 1,22,000 |
| 31 | Ku. Hema Malini | 8,55,000 | 7,43,000 |

Loan Applications received by Nationalised Banks in Agra Region

6213 SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by each nationalised bank in the Agra Region for loans from Small Scale or Cottage Industries for financial years 1977-78 and 1978-79,

(b) the number accepted and loans disbursed,

(c) the number rejected and applicants informed and the number pending, and

(d) in how many cases the time taken in processing exceeded six months and one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the number of applica-

tions received by nationalised banks in Agra District. The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House,

Nominee Director of Industrial Finance Corporation of India

6214. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 173 on 2nd, March, 1979 regarding nominee of IFCI and ICICI on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited and state

(a) whether a nominee director of Industrial Finance Corporation of India still exists on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited;

(b) if so, then why the IFCI nominee on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, ceased to be a nominee director on this Board with effect from 27th December, 1978; and

(c) are Government soon going to nominate another nominee of IFCI on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) to (c) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) nominated an official on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals in July 1978. In pursuance of the decision taken in the inter-institutional meeting the IFCI's nominee was withdrawn recently and a nominee of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) was placed on the Board of the company. However Shri V C Vaidya Chairman and Managing Director of New India Assurance Company who was appointed as Director on the Board of Synthetics and Chemicals as a representative of General Insurance Corporation, will also represent IFCI. There is at present no proposal to appoint any other nominee of the IFCI on the Board of the Synthetics and Chemicals.

Lead Bank Scheme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6215 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Branches under Lead Bank Scheme opened in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are advancing loans to the small and marginal farmers or to the traders and

(b) Branch wise loans advanced to farmers and business men since last two years separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Data in respect of priority sector advances in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are available in a consolidated form in respect of all the branches of public sector banks. Available data relating to March 1976, 1977 and 1978 are set out in Annexe

PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS ADVANCES IN ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

A. NEGLECTED SECTOR ADVANCES

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sectors | Amount outstanding as at the end of | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | March 1976 | March 1977 | March 1978 |
| <i>Agriculture</i> | | | |
| (a) Direct (including allied activities) | 4.63 | 6.97 | 7.61 |
| (b) Indirect | | | |
| Small Scale Industry | 1.12 | 2.31 | 3.32 |
| Road & Water Transport | 6.53 | 6.69 | 4.74 |
| Retail Trade & Small Business | 21.33 | 24.49 | 25.28 |
| Professional & Self employed persons | 1.32 | 1.90 | 1.33 |
| Education | 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.10 |
| TOTAL | 35.16 | 42.44 | 42.37 |

B. DIRECT LOANS TO FARMERS (EXCLUDING ALLIED ACTIVITIES)

(Rs lakhs)

| | As at the end of | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | March,
1976 | March
1977 | March
1978 |
| TOTAL | 3 11 | 5 12 | 5 45 |
| Of which to farmers with land holding . | | | |
| (1) upto 2.5 acres | 1 61 | 2 12 | 2 15 |
| (2) Above 2.5 acres and upto 5 acres | 1 24 | 2 64 | 3 30 |

Export of Jute Fibre

6216 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal for large quantity export of jute fibre in place of jute goods is under consideration of Government,

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Indian Jute Mills Association have pleaded against the move and have suggested for increase of jute goods in place of proposed fibre, and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c) Government policy in general is to encourage exports of jute manufactures rather than raw jute. However, in view of the lower consumption of Fibre by the jute industry due to prolonged strike as against an adequate crop in the current year, it was considered necessary to guard against possible adverse impact on the growers in the long run. Accordingly, a decision was taken to authorise the Jute Corporation of India to explore possibilities of exporting upto 1 lakh

bales of medium and low grade raw jute. The views of the Indian Jute Mills Association have been given due consideration in reaching the decision.

Children's Anticipated Policy Scheme on Life Insurance

6217. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has specifically introduced a "Children's anticipated Policy" Scheme on life insurance with effect from the current year,

(b) if so, the detailed analysis the advantages of this scheme for the children of all over the country;

(c) the reasons why the scheme has not been pursued through the schools, by which the school children of the country may be assured of some money and thus avail of the scheme in larger numbers,

(d) do Government consider to waive the condition of educational qualification of the agents by which matriculate teachers and house wives could get the benefit by availing agency, and

(e) if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The policy, which can be taken out by a parent, legal guardian or near relative of the child, vests in the child when he attains the pre-selected age of 18 or 21 years. On the vesting of the policy, the child gets in lump sum half the premiums paid during the period of deferment and the same can be utilised for the education or advancement of the child. This benefit is coupled with risk cover which continues to be provided under the policy after vesting.

(c) The LIC's field staff is not precluded from enlisting the support of schools in selling the policy.

(d) and (e) The condition regarding educational qualifications of agents has been laid down in the Agents Regulations, which also provide for relaxation of the condition in appropriate cases.

Civil Aviation Staff to be Courteous

6218 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently issued instructions to the Civil Aviation Staff to be more courteous and polite in their dealings with the public and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) Yes Sir A copy of the letter issued is attached

Copy of the Letter

DO No H 11016/10/78 AA

C M Chaturvedi

Tele No 384828

Joint Secretary

Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

13th December, 1978

Dear,

Of late many instances of rude and discourteous behaviour of the staff of Air India Indian Airlines, International Airports Authority of India and DGCA towards members of public have come to the notice of the Minister. Members of Parliament have also complained about indifferent behaviour of the staff of these organisations towards M.Ps. While going through a Rajya Sabha Question in this regard, the Minister has taken a very serious view of these instances and has desired that severe action should be taken whenever such incidents are reported by either M.Ps or members of public.

2 You will agree with me that all our undertakings are service oriented and such incidents, however small their number be, spoil our public image.

3 In view of the above, may I request you to issue necessary instructions emphasising upon the staff to be courteous and polite in their public dealings. Indeed if need be, you might take deterrent and effective punitive action to prevent recurrence of such incidents. I shall be grateful if a quarterly report commencing from January, 1979 is sent to us detailing the number of such incidents and action taken thereon, for advising the position to the Minister.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(C M. Chaturvedi)

Shri K. G Appusamy, Managing Director, Air India, Bombay

Shri M. C. Sarin, Managing Director, Indian Airlines, New Delhi.

Shri B. S. Das, Chairman, IAAI, New Delhi

Shri G. R. Kathpalia, Dy. DGCA, New Delhi

Expenditure Incurred on Foreign Tours of Central Ministers

6219. SHRI NATHU SINGH Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent on foreign tours of Central Ministers during 1977-78 and 1978-79,

(b) how much money has been spent on on domestic tours of Central Ministers during 1978-79 and 1977-78, and

(c) which are the top five Central Ministers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available

L.I.C. Policy Holders in Dhanbad (Bihar)

6220 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) number of L.I.C. policy holders in Dhanbad (Bihar) as on 1st January, 1979 and the total value of the policy;

(b) percentage of non-salaried persons in the policy holders;

(c) new policies added in 1977 and 1978 and the value of the policy and the policy discontinued in the same period in Dhanbad,

(d) Unclaimed money and policies after maturing in the same period was the attempt to contact the policy holders facts in details with branch-wise break up in Dhanbad district, and

(e) whether there is any plan to broaden the activity of the L.I.C. outside the limited zone of middle-class employees if so, details of that in Dhanbad district of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) to (e). The necessary information has been called for and, to the extent it can be gathered, the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Acceptance of Deposits by Non-Banking Investment Company (Pvt.) Limited

6221. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a non-banking investment company (Pvt.) Limited can directly or indirectly accept any deposits from amongst the members of the Chit Fund series and other members of the public without an advertisement, including therein a statement showing the financial position of the company;

(b) if so, what is the security of such deposits since people are induced to make such deposits on the pretext of paying higher rate of interest but later on neither interest is paid nor is the principal amount repaid and people have to suffer because such companies get themselves liquidated; and

(c) what action has been taken against such companies particularly the Sylvan Star Investment Company (Pvt.) Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

could accept deposits up to 40 per cent of its paid up Capital plus net free reserves subject to issue of an advertisement giving prescribed particulars. Subscriptions collected for conduct of conventional chits are exempted in the computation of deposits. The conduct of such chits are regulated in Delhi by the Chit Fund Law of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Deposits accepted by Non Banking Companies are unsecured.

(c) Companies which accept deposits in excess of the limits laid down under the Reserve Bank's directions and/or violate these directions in any other way are prohibited from accepting further deposits. Penalties laid down in the Reserve Bank of India Act/the directions issued under it are also levied on the companies and its directors. Government have also banned with effect from 12th December 1978 the conduct of Prize Chits, lucky draws etc. Further, to regulate the conventional chits a Model Chit Fund Bill has been introduced in the Parliament for being administered by the State Governments and Union Territories.

Sylvan Star Investment Company (P) Limited Delhi was accepting subscriptions mainly for its conventional chits. On inspection of its books, it was also found to have accepted moneys for other than conventional chits in excess of the limits laid down under Reserve Bank's directions. However, before any action could be initiated against it by the Reserve Bank, the Delhi High Court has ordered to be wound up on 5th March 1979.

Share of Foreign Banks in the Total Foreign Exchange Business

→ **6222 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 4601 on the 22nd December, 1978 regarding share of foreign banks with total foreign exchange business and state

(a) whether the information sought for therein has been collected and

(b) if so, whether it would be laid on the day of reply to this question?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) and (b) Available information with the Reserve Bank was collected and furnished to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on March 27 1979. The assurance given in courses of answering unstarred question 4601 on December 22 1978 has been fulfilled.

M/s. Auto Pins (I) Registered

**6223 SHRI MANOHAR LAL
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA**

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received fresh complaints recently against M/s Auto Pins (I) Registered and its allied concerns giving incriminating details of evasion of income/sales tax etc and if so details thereof, and

(b) action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) A complaint alleging evasion of Income tax/Sales tax etc by M/s Auto Pins (I) Registered and its allied concerns has been received. However this complaint does not specify any details of tax evasion.

(b) The above complaint is being looked into.

Pistol with M.P., Minister while in Aeroplane

6224 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Jagdish Gupta, Minister in Madhya Pradesh was found to be carrying a pistol on board of the Delhi bound Indian Airlines plane in October, 1978.

(b) if so, furnish facts of the matter,

(c) whether the Government is taking suitable action/steps to prevent violation of air traffic rules by the V.I.P.s.; and

(d) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK). (a) and (b) Shri Jagdish Gupta, Minister of State for Labour, Madhya Pradesh Government, while travelling by Indian Airlines flight IC-460 on 4-10-1978 from Bhopal to Gwalior, was checked in and his Boarding Card was also stamped by the Security Officials at the airport. After the announcement of the departure of flight, the Minister along with his Private Secretary proceeded to aircraft passing through the arrival lounge gate instead of the security holding area gate. The brief case was checked by the Security Personnel, and a revolver was found along with some other personal effects of the Minister. The brief case with the revolver inside was handed over to the Commander under a registered baggage tag. Detailed information called from the State Government is awaited.

(c) and (d) In accordance with rule 8 of Indian Aircraft Rules 1937, no arms, explosives and dangerous goods are allowed to be carried on board the aircraft. Before boarding the aircraft, all the passengers including VIPs are subject to frisking and searching of their hand baggage.

विकास की प्रेरणा देने वाले 50 रुपये और 10 रुपये के सिक्के जारी करना

6225. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रतिवर्ष विकास की प्रेरणा देने वाले 50 और 10 रुपये के सिक्के जारी करती है तथा उन्हें वमन 60 रुपये और 15 रुपये में बेचती है ;

(ख) क्या यह मंच है कि सरकार 50 रुपये, 10 रुपये, 1 रुपया, पचास पैसे 25 पैसे 10 पैसे, 5 पैसे, 3 पैसे, 2 पैसे, 1 पैसे के 10 सिक्कों के एक सेट को 300 रुपये में बेचती है जबकि इसका कुल मूल्य 61 रुपये 96 पैसे होता है;

(ग) क्या लोगों को उन्हें अधिक मूल्य पर बेचने का प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि सरकार स्वयं उन्हें उन पर प्रकृत मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर बेचती है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कुछ कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी हा । विकास की प्रेरणा देने वाले 50 रुपए और 10 रुपए के सिक्के 1974 से हर साल बाले जाने रहे हैं और उनको क्रमशः 60 रुपए तथा 15 रुपए में बेचा जाता रहा है ।

(ख) जी हा । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा की वार्षिक प्रवा के अनुसार मुद्रा सिक्कों का अधिक मूल्य उनका वित्तीय कीमत के

बराबर नहीं होता। प्रकृति सिक्के अवकाश संप्रहर्कता के सिक्के जैसा कि उन्हें आमनीर पर कह जाता है बहुत ही ज्यादा अच्छी किस्म के सिक्के होते हैं जिनको अलग अलग खास तौर पर तैयार किए गए कोरे सिक्को (ब्लैंक) तथा बहुत ज्यादा पालिश वाली डाइना की सहायता से तैयार किया जाता है और विनापन के अनुसार निर्धारित एक खास अवधि में एक साल को मिलने वाले आर्डरों के आधार पर ही जारी किया जाता है। इसलिए इन सिक्को का मूल्य इनके अंकित मूल्य से कहीं ज्यादा होता है।

(ग) तथा (घ) इन प्रकार के सिक्के एक निर्धारित अवधि में प्राप्त आर्डरों के अनुसार बनाए जाते हैं और चूंकि वे बाजार में नहीं बनाए जाते इसलिए दुर्लभ होने के नाते उनका मूल्य बढ़ जाता है और उनका बाजार में भी और ज्यादा ऊंची कीमत पर बचा जा सकता है। इस विचार पर पावड़ी लगाना जरूरी नहीं है क्योंकि इन सिक्कों को निष्पक्ष संप्रहर्क अवस्था आवश्यक महत्व बाजार में ही प्राप्त होता है।

Amount Advanced by IDBI to Industries in Rajasthan

6226 SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount advanced by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to different industries in Rajasthan during the last two years

(b) the particulars of projects for which applications for loan from Rajasthan are pending with Industrial Development Bank of India and

(c) if not reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) During last 2 accounting years viz 1976-77 and 1977-78 (July-June) the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) sanctioned total financial assistance of Rs 25.19 crores and Rs 27.92 crores respectively in respect of different industrial units located in Rajasthan

(b) and (c) Applications for direct financial assistance from the following companies located in Rajasthan are pending with the IDBI

| (Rs in Crores) | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Name of the company | Assistance sought for @ |
| 1 Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd | 2.15 |
| 2 Banswara Syntex Ltd. | 1.15 |
| 3 Aditya Mills Ltd | 2.50 |
| 4 Jaipur Syntex Ltd | 3.29 |
| 5 Siddha Syntex Ltd | 3.57 |
| 6 Rajasthan Cotton Ltd | 4.02 |
| 7 Vishal Cottons (India) Ltd | 1.16 |
| 8 Rajasthan Udyog | 0.07 |
| 9 Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd | 3.51 |
| 10 Solaj Cotton Mills Ltd. | 2.09 |

@ Including assistance sought for from other institutions

Appointment of Director of Union Bank of India

6227 SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that Mr Chabria who represents the officer staff in the Board of Union Bank of India is himself an executive and can an executive represent the officers in the Board of Directors and if not how Shri Chabria managed to become the Director

(b) is it a fact that the Bank's Management concealed the facts of Shri Chabria's being an executive from the Banking Department to get him a representation in the Board; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against these bank officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Appointments of officer employee Directors on the Boards of Directors of the various nationalised banks are made in terms of the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. Sub-clause (c) of clause 3 of the Scheme provides for the appointment of an officer employee Director from among employees of the nationalised banks who are not workmen, to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with Reserve Bank. There is, thus, no bar to an executive of the bank being appointed on the Board of Directors

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Refining and Processing of Rapeseed into Vanaspati and other Edible Products

6228 **SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:**

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN

SHRI P. M. SAYEED.

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Canadian Oilseeds Crushing Industry has offered latest technology to Indian Vanaspati manufacturers for refining and processing of rapeseed into Vanaspati and other edible products;

(b) if so, whether the Union Ministry are hopeful that with the induction of this technology the refining losses in the Indian Industry will be considerably reduced and quality of edible oils substantially improved;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached, and

(d) if so, the details of the same? *

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) to (d) While the attention of Government has been drawn to a report to this effect which has appeared in a section of the Press recently, Government are not aware of any specific offer on this subject having been made for any agreement being reached by the Canadian Oilseeds Industry with the Indian Vanaspati manufacturers. The refining losses with regard to the processing of Crude Rapeseed Oil are dependent on the quality of oil imported and so processed.

Excise on Petrol

6229 **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to reduce excise on petrol for consumers;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) what is the increase in excise during the last five years,

(e) whether it is a fact that small consumers like motorcyclist and a scooter owner have been adversely affected by the excise;

(f) whether there is any proposal to introduce levy on petrol for such consumers,

(g) if so, the details thereof, and

(h) if not, in what way such consumers are proposed to be assisted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SATISH AGARWAL) (a) to (c) In the context of the steep increase in international crude prices announced by the OPEC and the need to restrain consumption of petroleum products there is no proposal under considera-

tion of the Government to reduce the current level of excise duty on petrol.

(d) The effective rates of excise duty on petrol (Rs per kilolitre at 15° C) since 1-3-1973 are given below—

| | Rs | |
|-------|-------------|----------|
| (i) | 1-3-73 to | 2-11-73 |
| (ii) | 3-11-73 to | 28-2-75 |
| (iii) | 1-3-75 to | 15-12-77 |
| (iv) | 16-12-77 to | 28-2-78 |
| (v) | 1-3-78 to | 28-2-79 |
| (vi) | 1-3-79 | onwards |
| | | 2750 00 |

(e) The 1979 Budget proposals relating to duty charges on petrol has meant an increase in duty by 49.6 paise per litre of petrol for all consumers of petrol including motor cyclists and scooter owners. Assuming that these personalised vehicles are run on an average about 30 kilometres a day this would mean an additional expenditure of about 30 to 60 paise per day for the owners of such vehicles.

(f) and (g) If the reference is to rationing of petrol or fixation of quota to owners of two wheeled vehicles Government have no such proposals.

(h) Owners of two wheeled vehicles are comparatively better placed and they form less than 0.2 per cent of the population of India. Hence, the question of subsidising them at the cost of others using public transport does not arise.

MMTC Raise Prices of Non Ferrous Metals

6230 SHRI P. K. KODILIAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the MMTC has raised the prices of some of the non ferrous metals recently and

(b) if so the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) and (b) Having regard to increase in international prices the Pricing Committee under the Chairmanship of CCI&E revised the release prices of some of the imported non ferrous metals with effect from 1st March 1979 as under—

| Name of the Commodity | Prices applicable upto 28-2-1979 | Prices effective from 1-3-1979 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Electrolytic Copper Wire Bars/Ingots | 25 750 | 34 000 |
| Electrolytic High Grade Zinc | 11 250 | 12 250 |
| Special H.G. Zinc | 11 350 | 12 350 |
| Lead 99.99% | 10 300 | 14 100 |

| Name of the Commodity | Prices applicable upto 28-2-1979 | Prices effective from 1-3-1979 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Lead 99.97% | 10,200 | 14,000 |
| Tin | 1,70,000 | 1,84,500 |
| Nickel/Squares/Cathodes/Pellers | 51,000 | 51,000 |
| Nickel Briquettes | 50,500 | 50,500 |
| Nickel F'Shots | 52,600 | 52,600 |

Supply of Sulphur by Poland

6231. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Poland is a major supplier of sulphur to India;

(b) if so, the extent of such supplies received from Poland during the last five years, year-wise,

(c) whether Poland has at times not fulfilled or violated its contractual obligations in this behalf, and if so, how many times during the last five years and on what grounds, and

(d) whether the agreement with Poland contain any clause(s) for damages in such eventualities and if so, the details of relevant clause(s) thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF RAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Poland has supplied in the last 5 years following quantities:

| | MT |
|------|----------|
| 1974 | 1,22,000 |
| 1975 | 79,000 |
| 1976 | 1,25,000 |
| 1977 | 2,35,000 |
| 1978 | 38,000 |

(c) Full contracted tonnages were not delivered in 1974 and 1978 on grounds of supply constraints

(d) Yes, Sir. The relevant clause in the agreement with Poland provides that if the Sellers/Buyers fail to fulfil any of the terms of the contract, provided such failure is not due to force majeure, Sellers/Buyers shall be liable for all damages or losses incurred by Buyers/Sellers because of Sellers/Buyers failure

मन्त्रिणा द्वाारा विदेशी को यात्रा

6232 श्री लालजी भाई क्या उप प्रदान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों की यात्रा करने वाले के द्वीय मन्त्रियों सरकारी कमचारिया तथा गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उहाने किस किस देश की यात्रा की और

(ख) इनमें प्रत्येक यात्रा पर कितनी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जूलिक शरउल्लाह) (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जल्दी उपलब्ध होगी सम्पादन पर रख दी जाएगी।

Cases of Foreign Exchange Violation

6233 SHRI S S SOMANI With the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreign exchange violation cases instituted by Government during last three years and

(b) how many have been disposed of and the value of foreign exchange involved in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) During the 3 years from 1976 to 1978 16504 cases were instituted by the Enforcement Directorate by issuing Show Cause Notices to the parties concerned

(b) During the same period 18286 cases were adjudicated by officers of the Enforcement Directorate including

cases where Show Cause Notices were issued in earlier years resulting in confiscation of foreign exchange of the value of Rs 3715 acs Indian Currency 12998 lacs and levy of penalties aggregating to Rs 4688 lacs

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय संप्रभु उद्यमों से लाभ

6234 श्री चतुर्भुज क्या वाणिज्य नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय संप्रभु उद्यमों की देश-वार संख्या कितनी है

(ख) इस वर्ष ऐसे कितने नए उद्यमों का लिय मजदूरी दी गई है और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत को उनसे वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि का लाभ हुआ?

वाणिज्य नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ बग) (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) इस वर्ष अब तक 5 संप्रभु उद्यमों प्रस्थापनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं।

(ग) विदेशों में स्थापित किए गए संप्रभु उद्यमों से प्राप्त धन के द्वारा भारत की पार्टियों द्वारा भजी गई आन्तरिक व बाह्य पर अनन्तम आर्थिक निम्न कल प्रकार है

| वर्ष | लाख ६० म |
|---------|----------|
| 1975-76 | 171 |
| 1976-77 | 161 |
| 1977-78 | 128 |

विवरण

विदेशों में कार्य कर रहे भारतीय संयुक्त
उद्यमों के देशवार आंकड़े

| क्रमिक | देश | संयुक्त उद्यमों
की संख्या |
|--------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | अफगानिस्तान | 1 |
| 2 | बहरीन | 1 |
| 3 | कनाडा | 1 |
| 4 | फिजी | 1 |
| 5 | फ्रांस | 1 |
| 6 | हांगकांग | 1 |
| 7 | इण्डोनेशिया | 8 |
| 8 | ईरान | 1 |
| 9 | केन्या | 8 |
| 10 | कुवैत | 1 |
| 11 | मलेशिया | 27 |
| 12 | मारीशस | 8 |
| 13 | नेपाल | 1 |
| 14 | नाइजीरिया | 6 |
| 15 | ओमन | 3 |
| 16 | फिलिपाइंस | 3 |
| 17 | सिंगापुर | 5 |
| 18 | थैलैंड | 3 |
| 19 | बाह्रलैंड | 5 |
| 20 | उगांडा | 1 |
| 21 | मिस्र का अरब गणराज्य | 9 |
| 22 | ब्रिटेन | 5 |
| 23 | मंगोला अमरीका | 6 |
| 24 | पश्चिम जर्मनी | 1 |
| योग | | 107 |

Subsidy and Credit given to Industrial
and Agricultural Sectors

6335 SHRI B G KAMBLE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) total amount of subsidy and credit given to (i) Industrial and (ii)

Agricultural sectors in each State and Union Territory during the last three years;

(b) how similar amounts compare with subsidy and credit given to (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Scheduled Tribes (iii) other Backward classes in each State and Union Territories during the last three years, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the needs of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The public sector banks do not give subsidy. The assistance to the borrowers is provided by the banks in the form of loans and advances and provision of other banking facilities. State-wise advances to the agriculture and small scale industries sectors by the scheduled commercial banks as at the end of March, 1976, 1977 and 1978 are set out in Statement I

(b) The statistical reporting system does not provide for categorisation of loans to show the advances due from borrowers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Only recently i.e. on 15th February, 1979, the Reserve Bank of India have asked the banks to report separately their priority sector advances given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It will take some time before data in the revised format become available.

Information regarding loans given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is, however, available in respect of public sector banks' advances under the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest. Latest available data relating to end September, 1978 are set out in Statement II

(c) Some of the important steps recently taken to secure larger flow of bank credit to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are

(1) The Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest has been modified. The public sector banks are now required to lend under the Scheme a minimum of 1% of their previous years aggregate advances as against ½% stipulated earlier. The banks have also been asked to ensure that at least 40% of their DRI credit flows to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes borrowers. Earlier this stipulation was for 33 per cent. To facilitate flow of funds to Scheduled Tribes the Scheme now permits banks to use the

medium of Cooperative Societies/ Large sized multipurpose societies (LAMPS) organised specifically for the benefit of tribal population

(2) The banks have been asked to give weightage to the credit needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while drawing up District Credit Plans. They have also been asked to draw up special employment promotion schemes suited to the requirements of these Communities

(3) One of the criteria in deciding selection of CD Blocks for intensive area development is the existence of Scheduled Castes population exceeding 20%. In these blocks the banks have been asked to intensify agricultural banking operations

Statement I

Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Agriculture and Small Scale Industries (outstanding at the end of)

(Rs. lakhs)

| State/Union Territories | March 1975 | | March 1977 | | March 1978 | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | Agriculture | Small Scale Industries | Agriculture | Small Scale Industries | Agriculture | Small Scale Industries |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 13102 | 6983 | 16791 | 1869 | 22657 | 9524 |
| Assam | 212 | 772 | 393 | 183 | 824 | 1001 |
| Bihar | 3980 | 2756 | 6149 | 527 | 8048 | 4239 |
| Gujarat | 6703 | 11001 | 7697 | 1824 | 9360 | 14794 |
| Haryana | 3304 | 3393 | 4989 | 626 | 6002 | 5644 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 259 | 135 | 418 | 34 | 502 | 321 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 181 | 521 | 181 | 81 | 293 | 705 |
| Karnataka | 11581 | 9163 | 13725 | 3342 | 6029 | 1735 |
| Kerala | 4903 | 6060 | 5646 | 1028 | 6634 | 6609 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4268 | 3049 | 6425 | 793 | 8310 | 4644 |
| Maharashtra | 15804 | 24940 | 18171 | 4912 | 597 | 34974 |
| Manipur | 22 | 14 | 39 | 1 | 58 | 21 |
| Meghalaya | 31 | 7 | 37 | 3 | 57 | 24 |
| Nagaland | 24 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---|
| Orissa | 1049 | 810 | 1746 | 174 | 2767 | 1306 | |
| Punjab | 4962 | 7252 | 7842 | 780 | 10880 | 11448 | |
| Rajasthan | 3041 | 2326 | 4248 | 369 | 6334 | 3889 | |
| Tamil Nadu | 12349 | 11063 | 15078 | 3058 | 16934 | 17942 | |
| Tripura | 56 | 24 | 111 | 3 | 140 | 43 | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 12205 | 8407 | 16744 | 1971 | 1957 | 13986 | |
| West Bengal | 3754 | 9681 | 4619 | 1787 | 6605 | 14172 | |
| <i>Union Territories :</i> | | | | | | | |
| A. & N Islands | 5 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 3 | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | .. | .. | Neg | .. | 1 | 1 | |
| Chandigarh | 1529 | 382 | 1516 | 117 | 265 | 688 | |
| D & N. Haveli | 3 | 26 | 2 | Neg. | 3 | 42 | |
| Delhi | 1734 | 6797 | 1025 | 1346 | 4183 | 11297 | |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 211 | 491 | 211 | 113 | 460 | 784 | |
| Lakshdweep | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | |
| Mizoram | .. | 1 | Neg | .. | 1 | 3 | |
| Pondicherry | 394 | 218 | 503 | 97 | 830 | 305 | |
| TOTAL | 105589 | 116303 | 134318 | 25050 | 1789 | 170258 | |

Statement II

Statewise advances of Public Sector Banks under D R I. Scheme as at the end of September, 1978.

| State/Region | (Amount Outstanding) | | (Rs. lakhs) |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Total | of which to SC/ST | |
| <i>Northern Region</i> | 1448.06 | 713.88 | |
| Haryana | 390.03 | 193.22 | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 165.79 | 91.98 | |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 97.56 | 21.41 | |
| Punjab | 400.94 | 204.46 | |
| Rajasthan | 340.80 | 160.72 | |
| Chandigarh | 34.13 | 32.13 | |
| Delhi | 18.81 | 9.90 | |
| <i>North-Eastern</i> | 233.98 | 65.01 | |
| Assam | 89.71 | 34.88 | |
| Manipur | 3.97 | 2.43 | |

Statement II—Cont

(Rs Lakhs)

State/Region

Total of which to SC/ST

Meghalaya 8 77 7 45

Nagaland 3 12 1 68

Sikkim 0 39 0 18

Tripura 27 40 15 77

Arunachal Pradesh 1 02 1 02

Mizoram 1 60 1 60

Eastern Region 896 09 376 61

Bihar 394 42 157 97

Orissa 183 31 93 76

West Bengal 316 32 124 17

A & N Islands 1 64 0 71

Central Region 1401 62 516 05

Madhya Pradesh 476 92 165 44

Uttar Pradesh 924 70 350 61

Southern Region 2695 72 850 33

Andhra Pradesh 679 60 292 08

Karnataka 879 21 277 46

Kerala 363 70 71 77

Tamil Nadu 743 57 203 08

Lakshdweep 0 30 0 25

Pondicherry 29 34 5 69

Western Region 1422 34 680 35

Gujarat 760 93 450 99

Maharashtra 580 23 223 51

D & N Haveli 0 06 0 67

Goa, Daman & Diu 20 12 5 35

ALL INDIA

7777 81 3702 83

Data are provisional.

पोलिएस्टर रेसो तथा कृत्रिम धागे का आयात

6236. श्री दीनदत्त राम सारण : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अब तक अर्थात् 1978 के अन्त तक पोलिएस्टर रेसो तथा कृत्रिम धागे का कुल कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया और यह आयात किन-किन देशों से किया गया,

(ख) इनका आयात और वितरण किन-किन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया गया,

(ग) इनका कैसे और कहा-कहा उपयोग किया गया; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उनके आयात के परिणामस्वरूप सूई के मूल्यों में पचास प्रतिशत गिरावट आई है जिसमें उत्पादकों को भारी हानि हो रही है?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बंग) :
(क) एक विवरण सलगन है।

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान मुक्त साइडिंग के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं

को पोलिएस्टर रेसो की अनुमति थी। 1978-79 के दौरान वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं (प्रोचोगिक) को पुले सामान्य साइडिंग के अन्तर्गत आयात की अनुमति थी।

पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट धागे को 1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम लि० के माध्यम से आयात के लिये मार्गीकृत किया गया। 1978-79 के दौरान भी 29-1-1979 तक इसे भारतीय राज्य रसायन तथा भेषज निगम लि० के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत किया गया था। आयात प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंसों के आधार पर सीधे आयातों की अनुमति दी गई है।

(ग) आयातित सामग्री का इस्तेमाल समय समय पर उस पर लागू होने वाली आयात नीति के उपबन्धों द्वारा नियन्त्रित किया गया।

(घ) जी नहीं।

विवरण

1977-78 तथा 1978-79 (जून, 1978 तक) के दौरान पोलिस्टर रेशे तथा गॉल्फट रेशे का आयात

(मात्रा हजार कि०मी०)

| क्रमांक | रेशे का विवरण | आ०टी०सी०
रिड० फोड
न० | 1977-78
मात्रा | 1978-79
(जून 78 तक)
मात्रा | प्रमुख देश |
|---------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | पोलिस्टर (प्रकार टेरीमीन अंशान) स्टेपल रेशा (विच्छिन्न)
कटार के लिये घुना हुआ, गाऊ किया हुआ अथवा अन्यथा
तैयार किया गया नहीं। | 266 5200 | 8224 | 594 | जापान, ब्रिटेन, कनाडा, चीन,
कोरिया गणराज्य |
| 2 | गॉल्फट रेशे (विच्छिन्न) को बनाने के लिये पोलिस्टर
रेशे अवच्छिन्न फिलामेंट दो। | 266 6200 | 245 | 40 | जापान, चीन, कोरिया गणराज्य |
| 3 | पोलिस्टर गॉल्फट रेशा (विच्छिन्न अथवा रेशी), कटार के
लिये घुना हुआ, गाऊ किया हुआ अथवा अन्यथा
तैयार किया गया। | 266 7200 | 51 | — | जापान |
| 4 | बाग, जिम्मे, 85 प्रतिशत अथवा उससे अधिक गॉल्फट रेशे
का भार हो, जिसे धुरस बिंदी के लिये तैयार रखा गया
हो, मोनोफिल स्ट्रिंग (कृत्रिम रेशा तथा उज्जी प्रकार की
अन्य वस्तु) तथा गॉल्फट रेशा मानवी या कृत्रिम
आकार में। | 651 4 | 3809 | 939 | जापान, स० पा० अमेरिका, जर्मन
लोचतलीय गणराज्य, इटली,
ब्रिटेन, फ्रान्स, चीन गणराज्य,
स्विटजरलैंड |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|-------|----|----|-------------------------|
| 5 | घागा, जिसमें 85 प्रतिशत प्रश्न उसमें अधिक सस्लिष्ट रेजों का भार हो, जिसे खुदरा विक्री के लिये रखा गया है। | 651.5 | 62 | 30 | ब्रिटेन, सं. रा० अमरीका |
| 6 | विश्लिष्ट सस्लिष्ट रेजों का घागा जिसमें ऐसे रेजों का भार 85 प्रतिशत से कम हो। | 651.6 | 1 | 2 | सं. रा० अमरीका |

Loans from Foreign Governments for Schemes of State Governments

6237 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India retain a certain percentage of loan received from international lending institutions for the schemes of State Governments

(b) whether the same procedure is also followed in the case of loans and aids from foreign governments for State's schemes

(c) if so how much is thus retained and

(d) whether it is also a fact that later the Centre debits the State Government's Accounts with debt servicing and interest charges for such loans and aids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) to (d) Loans from international lending institutions and other foreign Governments are received by the Government of India and enter the central pool of resources available for the entire economy. The terms and conditions of external assistance received from bilateral and multilateral sources also differ very considerably

The projects in the State sector assisted by multilateral and bilateral sources form part of the annual plans of the respective State Governments and budget provision for such projects is made by each State Government in its annual plans. With a view to encouraging the State Governments to come forward with suitable viable projects and to execute them expeditiously the Government of India have decided to give for the year 1978-79 upto 70% of the aid disbursed by World Bank/International Development Association as extra central assistance for the State plans. This marks a substantial step up when

compared with the additionality of central assistance of only 25% of aid disbursed which was applicable for such projects till 1977-78

Interest rates on loans sanctioned by the Central Government for the States are prescribed after taking into account the overall cost of central borrowings from various sources. On most of the loans advanced to State Governments interest at 5½% per annum is charged with a rebate of ¼% for timely repayment. As plan assistance to States is given partly by way of loans and partly by way of grants the effective rate of interest is less than 5½% per annum depending upon the grant component of the assistance.

The Central Government does not debit the States for any portion of its debt servicing charges payable to bilateral and multilateral sources from which external assistance is obtained by it.

Issue of complimentary and mandatory tickets by 11 and 13

6238 SHRI C K JAFFER SHA RIEF Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding the policy of Government in issuing tickets by Air India and Indian Air lines to media in lieu of payment for display of classified advertisements

(b) the names of the parties to whom such tickets have been issued during the last three years as well as the detailed break ups of the amount due routes and frequency and

(c) what are the detailed names of the parties to whom complimentary and mandatory tickets have been issued by the two airlines during the current and preceding financial years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (c) In line with the practice followed by

airlines all over the World, Air India and Indian Airlines issue complimentary tickets to their sales agents, general sales agents, employees of other airlines on a reciprocal basis, to media in lieu of payment for display of classified advertisements, and to certain other categories as part of their sales promotion. It is not in the commercial interests of the Corporations to make public a list of such persons

Representation from Delhi Income-tax Employees' Union

6239 SHRI M ARUNACHALAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have received representation No. DITU/Recogn/77 dated 22nd December, 1977 from Delhi Income-tax Employees' Union;

(b) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have applied the same procedure as adopted in the case of Tamil Nadu Income-tax Employees' Union; and

(c) if not, the reasons for discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH). (a) Yes, Sir,

Credit facilities for cottage and small scale industries in rural areas

6240 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) what is the policy of the Government to extend credit facilities for the upliftment of cottage and small scale industries in the rural areas through the district Industrial centre in different states,

(b) whether the Government are considering to liberalise the terms and conditions for sanctioning the credit facilities to the people concerned,

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH). (a) to (d). It is the accepted policy of Government and the public sector banks to enlarge flow of credit to small scale industries, particularly village and cottage industries. Recently, RBI has issued guidelines to commercial banks in regard to bank credit for artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale industries in the tiny sector.

The salient features of these guidelines are set out in the Statement.

3 Maximum rate of interest of 9-1/2% in backward districts and 11% in other areas will be charged in respect of composite term loan

4 Term loans to tiny sector will carry an interest rate of 11%. For working capital credit limits between Rs 25 000/- and Rs 1 lakh, banks may charge interest at the rate of 12% p.a.

5 All proposals upto Rs 1 lakh should be disposed of within a period of 30 days. Besides banks have been advised that loan applications upto Rs 25 000/- should be sanctioned without reference to any higher authority and necessary administrative machinery should be created so as to ensure adequate delegation of powers in the banking system at the district level itself.

6 In respect of advances above Rs 25 000/- and upto Rs 1 lakh the proposals may be routed through the District Industries Centres (DIC). Banks however will continue to entertain such proposals directly. Whenever DIC forwards proposals to banks the Credit Manager of DIC will have discussion with the Branch Manager whenever possible during the appraisal stage. Once the proper appraisal has been submitted by the DIC banks should not reduce the limit without apprising the DIC of the reasons for reduced sanction.

Foreign Tourists Allowed to Visit Assam and NE States

6241 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) how many foreign tourists were allowed to visit Assam and the North Eastern States during the last year for which records are available

(b) whether they are allowed to visit all places in Assam and

(c) if not, whether any relaxation of these restrictions are being considered?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) The statistics of international tourists visiting India are analysed on country wise basis and not on State/place wise basis. The Central and State Governments, Indian Missions abroad, District Magistrates and Foreigners Regional Registration Officers in New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are authorised to grant permits to foreigners visiting places of tourists interests in the restricted areas of North Eastern India. As statistics of the number of foreigners who visit this area is not being maintained by any centralised agency the same is not readily available.

(b) Foreign tourists are permitted to visit Kaziranga and Manas in Assam for a period of 7 days provided they travel by the approved route. All other areas in Assam are restricted and foreigners wishing to visit these areas have to obtain prior permission.

(c) No relaxation is being considered for the present.

Operational Control of Regional Rural Banks

6242. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have decided to pass on the operational control of the Regional Rural Banks at present vested in it to the Reserve Bank of India,

(b) if so, the main reasons for this,

(c) whether any legislation will be required for this.

(d) whether any new steering committee headed by Deputy Governor of RBI has been appointed;

(e) if so, who are its other members; and

(f) what will be its main functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c)

On analysing the variety of control mechanisms in the scheme of Regional Rural Banks, the Dantwala Committee has felt that as a first step in the process of simplification of the control-system, the Central Government should withdraw from the operational aspect of the scheme and the task can be handed over to the Reserve Bank which is generally charged with the responsibility of over-seeing the functioning of the commercial banks. The Central Government have broadly accepted this recommendation and decided to en-

trust to Reserve Bank the primary responsibility for operational aspects of the Regional Rural Banks. Accordingly a new Steering Committee has been set up in the Reserve Bank to monitor the functioning of the Regional Rural Banks and advise the Government on various policy matters concerning them. However, a final view is yet to be taken on some of the other recommendations of the Dantwala Committee envisaging fundamental changes in matters of shareholding, management structure, appointment of Chairmen etc., which will require amendment in the existing Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. Pending this, the Regional Rural Banks are being organised under the existing Act.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The composition and main functions of the Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks as laid down by the Reserve Bank are indicated in the Statement.

- 5 Shri V P Malhotra Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Deptt Reserve Bank of India Central Office Bombay *Member*
- 6 Shri P C D Nambiar Chairman State Bank of India Central Office Bombay *Member*
- 7 Smt. S Satyabhama Joint Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Krishna Bhavan Government of India New Delhi *Member*
- 8 Shri E C Nair, President State Cooperative Banks Federation, Bombay *Member*
- 9 Dr H B Shrivastava Adviser in charge Rural Planning & Credit Cell Central Office Reserve Bank of India Bombay *Convener*

Representatives of the State Governments Regional Rural Banks and the sponsor banks who are not members will be invited by rotation depending upon the agenda.

II FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The functions of the Steering Committee would broadly be in regard to framing and reviewing policies in respect of Regional Rural Banks and in particular the following

(i) Identification of areas for location and jurisdiction of new Regional Rural Banks

(ii) Organisational matters such as local participation in shareholding/management Composition of the Boards appointment of Chairman General Managers Technical Staff etc

(iii) Operational matters such as loaning policies lending rates organisation of FSSs ceding of PACs etc

(iv) Periodical review of existing relaxations and concessions in the matter of liquidity requirements refinances etc

(v) Recruitment and training of staff

(vi) Administrative problems such as pay scales rules governing staff, etc

(vii) Monitoring and review of the progress of Regional Rural Banks.

(viii) Supervision over the functioning of Regional Rural Banks

(ix) Guidelines on the follow up action on the decisions taken on the Dantwala Committee Report.

(x) Any other policy issues relating to the functioning of Regional Rural Banks

बैंको में कार्यकुशलता उत्पन्नित करने का प्रयत्न

6241 डा० रुद्रमोहराज पोड्य

क्या उक्त प्रश्न मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये हैं वहाँ वृत्तों का कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78 के लिये बैंकों की उत्पादित और लाभप्रदता की तुलनात्मक प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री, वर में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलिकर उल्लाह) मान्यवरों को धन्यवाद म उत्पादकता का नहीं माना गया है ।

वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 के निम्नलिखित बैंकों के लाभ नोचे दिखाये गये हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपये में)

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक | 30 69 | 36.13 | 36.47 |
| भारतीय समुचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक | 3.44 | 4.57 | 4.05 |
| विदेशी बैंक | 5 14 | 7.38 | 5.30 |
| क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक | 0 01 | 0.08 | 0 03 |

वर्ष 1978 के मामले अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

ESCAP Meet at Manila

6244 SHRI CHITTA BASU. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether India participated in the ESCAP meet held recently at Manila,

(b) which are the other countries which participated in the meet,

(c) what are the specific conclusions of the meet; and

(d) if Indian representative made any particular contribution in framing the conclusions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The following countries participated in the 35th Session of ESCAP held at Manila from 5—16 March, 1979.

Members and Associate Members

Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of

Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Cook Islands, Hong Kong, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Tuvalu

Non-Members

Belgium, Cuba, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Israel, Norway, Spain and Holy See.

2. The 35th Session of the Commission discussed in the main (1) the regional inputs for International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, (2) technical co-operation among developing countries, (3) progress, proposals and issues in various fields of activities of ESCAP, (4) progress reports on special regional projects and regional institutions, and (5) the programme of work and priorities for the coming year. This was in the nature of an annual event aimed at stock-taking of the activities of the ESCAP in various fields and giving appropriate directions for the coming year.

3. The Commission adopted 11 resolutions, the more important of which related to (a) regional inputs into the New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, (b) promotion and support for economic

and technical cooperation among developing countries, (c) technical and economic co operation among developing countries of the region in shipping matters and (d) integration into one centre of four out of five Regional Training and Research Institutions under the auspices of the ESCAP

4. The Indian delegation to the 35th Session played an effective role in the deliberations of the Commission. Particular mention may be made of India's contribution to the resolution on Development Strategies and on Regional and sub regional co operation in shipping services in the region. The Indian delegation was able to take care of the Indian position and also the position of the developing countries in respect of various international issues.

Offices of Public Undertakings in Delhi

6245 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) how many offices of public undertakings are located in Delhi and total rent paid by these offices from 1974-75 to 1976-77 year wise

(b) what is the rent paid by Engineers India Limited for its office in Delhi in 1977-78

(c) whether the rentals paid by these public undertakings are heavy and in the opinion of Government whether these are justified and

(d) if not what action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) There are about 50 Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings having their head offices in Delhi. The information in regard to the rent paid by these enterprises for their Delhi offices during 1974-75 to 1976-77 is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) The rent payable by Engineers India Limited for the office accommodation hired by the Company during 1977-78 was Rs 74 lakhs

(c) and (d) Government have urged the public enterprises to effect maximum economy in their expenditure including hiring of office accommodation. The rentals paid by these enterprises are determined by the market rates.

Delay in Submitting Applications made against Public Issues of Capital

6246 SHRI D D DESAI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has taken serious note of the delay on the part of commercial banks in submitting applications made against public issues of capital and

(b) if so the steps taken to streamline the procedure so that letters of share allotment or letters of regret with refund vouchers are issued within the stipulated two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) and (b) At the instance of this Ministry the Reserve Bank of India has advised the Indian Banks Association on 20th February 1979 to issue suitable instructions to its member banks to avoid delay in the transmission of such applications to the issue houses as it leads to delay in finalising the scheme of allotment by Stock Exchanges and issue of refund vouchers by the companies.

Summary Assessment Scheme

6247 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of assessee's coming under the Summary Assessment Scheme and

(b) the number of pending cases under the Summary-Assessment Scheme for more than two years and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The total number of assesses coming under the Summary Assessment Scheme as on 31-3-1978 was 23,06,153

(b) Under the provision of section 153(1) of the Income-tax Act, no order of assessment shall be made under section 143 or section 144 at any time after the expiry of—

(i) two years from the end of assessment year in which the income was first assessable . . . , or

(ii) one year from the date, of filing of return or a revised return under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) of section 139, whichever is later.

Accordingly no assessments either under the Summary Assessment Scheme or otherwise would be pending for more than two years as at the close of any financial year. The only exception will be cases falling under item (ii) above for which the statutory time limit gets extended. No separate statistics are available for this category which will cover only a very few cases

Suggestion from Hungarian Trade Delegation

6248 SHRI NATWARLAL PARMAR:

SHRI BEGUN SUMEROI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hungarian trade delegation had suggested that India and Hungary could cooperate to produce wood articles, leather goods and precious stones; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b) No Hungarian Trade Delegation visited India in recent past. However, in the Third Session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Budapest in May, 1978, it was, inter alia envisaged that the Hungarian side would give technical assistance and leather and shoe making machines for the production of various types of leather and finished leather items and in turn would take from India leather and finished leather goods on long-term basis. A long term arrangement has been worked out with Hungary for export of shoe uppers against import of leather machinery. A Hungarian delegation is expected to visit India shortly to follow up this and other allied matters

Export of HMT Machine Tools

6249 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the countries where India exported HMT machine tools during last three years; and

(b) the details regarding the earning of foreign exchange year-wise during the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The countries to which HMT has exported machine tools during the last three years are as follows.—

Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Denmark, East Germany, Ethiopia,

Egypt France Holland Indonesia
Iraq Kenya Korea Kuwait
Malaysia Nepal, New Zealand
Nigeria Philippines Poland Swit-
zerland Sri Lanka Tanzania Thai

land U.K. U.S.A. USSR, West
Germany Zambia Zanzibar

(b) The area wise sales for 1975-76 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given below —

(Rs. in

| Area | SALES | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 1975-6 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
| America | 88 10 | 44 60 | 45 30 |
| West Europe | 76 90 | 45 20 | 146 60 |
| East Europe | 82 40 | 239 50 | 114 30 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 141 30 | 111 20 | 103 70 |
| OPEC countries | 5 70 | 131 40 | 9 30 |
| Others | 97 10 | 63 90 | 174 90 |
| | 491 50 | 635 80 | 594 10 |

Proposal for Development of Beach in Visakhapatnam

6200 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sent a proposal to develop a beach in Visakhapatnam and

(b) if so decision of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government has suggested that the development of Visakhapatnam Beach may be taken up in the Central Sector.

(b) The development of a beach resort requires heavy investment as is evident from the first such large scale Central sector project under taken at Kovalam in Kerala. A cost/benefit study of the Kovalam project is being made to assess its socio-economic impact. The findings of the study will determine the

justification for making such large scale investments in similar projects in other areas. The decision to take up the beach resort development at Visakhapatnam in the Central sector will therefore depend on the result of the study. In the meanwhile the Andhra Pradesh Government is being advised to undertake a preliminary survey of the beach area from the point of view of its suitability as a tourist resort.

जमा राशि पर बकाया द्वारा प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों पर प्रायश्चित्त समाप्त किया जाना

6251 श्री बृजलाल लाल हेमराज जन क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया ने जमा राशि पर बकाया द्वारा प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों पर प्रायश्चित्त लगाया जाना 1 मार्च, 1978 से समाप्त कर दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो सरकार की प्रायश्चित्त नीति पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) अनुमति वकों को प्राप्त होने वाले अथवा उत्पन्न होने वाले व्याज पर व्याज कर को उगाही वित्त अधिनियम, 1978 द्वारा 28 फरवरी, 1978 के बाद समाप्त कर दी गयी है।

(ख) व्याज पर कर को समाप्त करते समय, आशय यह था कि वकों द्वारा लाभ उधार लेने वालों को ही दिया जाएगा। तदनुसार, उधार देने की दरों में 1 माघ, 1978 से एक सामान्य घटीती थी, जिससे यह आशा की गयी थी कि देश में उत्सादन और पूँजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

Exports of Cigars

6252 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that export has been allowed for a new varieties of cigars instead of bidis and cigarettes;

(b) whether the export of cigar is done through STC or directly by private companies;

(c) what are the names of the parties exporting cigars; and

(d) quantity exported and foreign exchange earned each year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE in THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Ex-

port of cigarettes, biddis and cigars has always been permitted.

(b) Export of cigars is not canalised through any Agency.

(c) Some of the exporters of cigars and cheroots are:

(i) Kallase Tobacco Products (P) Ltd, Nasik.

(ii) Spencer & Company, Madras.

(d) Quantity of cigars and cheroots exported and foreign exchange earned from its exports during last 3 years are given below:

| Year | Quantity in kg. | Value in Rs. |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1975-76 | 380 | 3,676 |
| 1976-77 | 2415 | 25,217 |
| 1977-78 | 180 | 2,380 |

Numbers of I.A.C. and Reserve Aircraft for Emergencies

6253 SHRI SARAT KAR. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of I.A.C. and the reserve aircraft for emergencies, and

(b) what are the details regarding every aircraft flight and the distance being covered daily?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The fleet of Indian Airlines presently consists of:—

| | |
|-----------|---|
| A-300B2 | 5 |
| B-737 | 14 |
| Caravelle | 2 |
| HS748 | 16 (including one on lease from Director General of Civil Aviation) |
| F-27 | 8 |

Indian Airlines does not have any standby aircraft

(b) Airbus aircraft are operated on the major trunk routes, connecting

Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Trivandrum and Bangalore. B-737 aircraft are operated on some inter-regional and some intra-regional

flights HS 748 and F-27 aircraft operate mainly on intra regional flights and also on a limited number of inter regional flights Average approximate daily utilisation per aircraft is as under —

| Aircraft | Time utilized | Average approximate distance covered in Aircraft kms daily |
|-----------|--------------------|--|
| Airbus | 9 hours 30 minutes | 6 242 |
| B-737 | 8 hours 30 minutes | 4 879 |
| Caravelle | 7 hours 30 minutes | 3 878 |
| 27 | 8 hours | 2 304 |
| HS-749 | 8 hours | 2 232 |

complaints Regarding 'Short Weight and Improper Grading of Export Products

6254 DR P V PERIASAMY Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Japanese American and the European buyers who attended the Third Indian Seafood Trade Fair in Bombay have complained about the serious problems of 'short weight' and improper grading of the export products and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to resolve these serious problems to that export of seafood products can be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) Some American buyers did complain about the problem of short weight and the question of grading of peeled and deviened varieties of shrimps exported from India, during the business session on quality control held during the fair. The American importers stated that though they had problems with short weight and improper grading the quality of Indian shrimps had improved considerably during the recent past. The Japanese and European buyers who spoke in the session, stated that they had no problems in this regard during the recent past.

(b) The Export Inspection Council has initiated the process quality control under which each processing plant is required to satisfy certain conditions regarding cleanliness of surroundings lay out of plants processing areas ceiling walls flooring working tables utensils machinery and storage so that the product is not contaminated in the plant. The Marine Products Export Development Authority is also undertaking extension services to educate workers on the need for hygiene during catching landing transporting and peeling of shrimps. The use of ice through extension leaflets and supply of insulated fish boxes at subsidised rates to be used on fishing boats and conveyances has been popularised by the Authority which also helps in the construction of hygienic fish landing platforms in various parts of the country.

साउथ एवेयू में सुपर बाजार का शाखा खोलन

6255 श्री सुबेन्द्र सिंह क्या बालिश्य तथा नागरिक वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या साउथ एवेयू तथा प्रेमोडेण्ड इस्टेट के वासिया को दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएं उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने का नियम सुपर बाजार की कोई माया होती गई है

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उमें क्या कारण है और

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र (माउथ एवेन्यू) में सुपर बाजार की शाखा कब तक खोली जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पुनि और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जी नहीं। तथापि, इन इलाकों के निवासी बिट्ठल भाई पटेल हाउस, पालिपामेट हाउस एनेक्सी और डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में स्थित सुपर बाजार की तीन शाखाओं से खरीदारी कर सकते हैं ;

(ख) और (ग). नई शाखाएँ खोलना अनेक बातों पर निर्भर करता है, जैसे, उचित किराये पर उपयुक्त स्थान की उपलब्धता, बिजली की सम्भाव्यता और शाखा की आर्थिक आरम्भ निर्भरता।

India's access to International Secondary Reserves

6256. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that India lacks access to international secondary reserves such as swap lines of credit and large scale borrowings in private international capital markets; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to create access to such credits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Commercial borrowings, which are available only at relatively higher cost, can be resorted to only on a selective basis and cannot be treated as a secondary line of reserves for less developed countries like India

Swap arrangements exist primarily between Central Banks of some developed countries. Such arrange-

ments are not considered necessary for India in the current context

Delay in announcing Export-Import Policy

6257. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in announcing the export-import policy of Government for 1979, and

(b) the general broadlines of the exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b) The attention of the House is invited to the statement made in the House on 30th March, 1979 by the Policy has been announced by the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation. The Export Public Notice No. 30-ETC(PN)/79 dated 30th March, 1979

Availability of Pearls

6258. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether the pearls are available in adequate quantity within the country for the purpose of making studded jewellery; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to make available pearls in adequate quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Availability of pearls within the country is not considered adequate to meet the domestic and export requirements. Exporters of processed pearls are therefore allowed to import

raw pearls—both cultured and natural—against their import repenishment licences. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research is presently conducting research with a view to developing a suitable nucleus for pearl formation and on the culture of pearl oysters. Government of Kerala has a so undertaken a pilot scheme on the culture of pearls.

Recovery of bank loans from kisans in Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh

6259 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether representations have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh or from the Revenue and Bank authorities in Hoshangabad district Madhya Pradesh, requesting that the Reserve Bank may be asked to advise nationalised and other banks in that district to suspend recovery of loans and/or interest thereon from those kisans whose crops have been heavily damaged by hailstorm,

(b) whether the Reserve Bank has been advised accordingly and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a)

Neither the Reserve Bank nor the Central Government received any such representations. However the commercial banks have standing instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India that in case of natural calamities their recovery programme should be sufficiently flexible so as to allow easy and appropriate rephasing of loans.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise

Decline in Prices of Onions and Potatoes in Maharashtra

6260 SHRI V G HANDE Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of onions and potatoes have fallen sharply in the State of Maharashtra,

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the purchasing by NAFED is very low as compared to the arrivals in the market

(c) is it also a fact that the purchase of NAFED is mainly from traders instead of Cooperatives and

(d) whether Government intend to export more quantity of onions and potatoes at better prices to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) The wholesale prices of onions in Maharashtra during the past three months have been ruling at higher prices than that of last year. However the wholesale prices of potatoes in Maharashtra are generally lower than that of last year as is the case elsewhere in the country.

(b) Between November 1978 and March 23 1979 NAFED has purchased 35,571 tonnes of onions in Maharashtra from Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., as against the purchase of 22,068 tonnes between November 1977 and March 1978. This shows that in 1978-79 NAFED's purchases are 5 per cent higher than that of last year.

(c) NAFED makes purchases of onions in Maharashtra from Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. which in turn makes purchases directly from onions growers through primary marketing cooperatives. By and large onions brought by the farmers at the shops of the local marketing cooperatives

are purchased by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd, though sometimes some quantities of onions brought by farmers at the shops of their traditionally linked commission agents are also purchased by the Federation. NAFED in any case does not make purchases from traders

(d) For the year 1978-79, beginning from November, 1978, the target of exports of onions has been fixed at 75,000 tonnes. This target could be revised upwards in case the same is warranted by adequate availability of onions at reasonable prices in the domestic market. The situation is kept under review. The export of potatoes has been decanalised and placed on open general licence with effect from February 7, 1979.

Agreement between India and Singapore

6261. SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Singapore have signed an agreement this month;

(b) if so, the subject on which the agreement was reached; and

(c) the benefit to our country due to the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). An agreement between India and Singapore for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income was initiated at the delegation level in New Delhi on 19-2-1979. The Agreement will come into force only after the instruments of ratification have been exchanged and a notification under Section 90 of Income-tax Act in this regard has been issued.

(c) Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements are a recognised medium for fruitful international economic

co-operation. The Agreement concluded with Singapore will help to stimulate the flow of capital, technology and personnel from one country to the other for accelerating economic development and to remove the tax barriers that might be inhibiting such a flow

Air Hostesses for I.A.C.

6262. PROF P G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Air Hostesses for the I.A.C. flights has been increased during the last three years (1976, 1977, 1978);

(b) if so, by how much, and what is the present strength;

(c) how many of the said Air Hostesses belong to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and whether the reservations in this regard are being adequately met by proper selection; and

(d) who selects the Air Hostesses, what is the period of their training and where and with what broad study courses?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The total strength of Air Hostesses in Indian Airlines on 1-1-77, 1-1-78 and 1-1-79 was 369,400 and 454 respectively.

(c) As on 1-1-79, out of 454 air-hostesses in Indian Airlines, 77 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 29 to Scheduled Tribes. In the Indian Airlines there is no backlog in the Scheduled Caste category. In Scheduled Tribe category, however, there is a backlog of four

(d) Selection of Air Hostesses is made at the Regional level at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Those candidates who fulfil the eligibility criteria are called for a preliminary interview. The final interview is conducted by a Selection

Board which includes an official from the Tourist Department and a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officer as coopted member for selection of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. The training is imparted at the Indian Airlines Cabin Attendants Training School at New Delhi for a period of 8 weeks. A copy of the Syllabus is attached

SYLLABUS

- 1 First Aid (Lectures written test and viva with practical) Films (Audio visual session)
- 2 Technical information and Emergency Procedures
- 3 Hindi and English Voice Training (Announcements)
- 4 Personality Development Course
- 5 General Rules Passenger Psychology Relational Skill
- 6 Catering policies and Customer reaction.
- 7 Foreign Exchange Regulations
- 8 Public Relations
- 9 Indian culture and heritage (National Museum) and Films
- 10 Place of tourist interest (Tourism Deptt & Films)
- 11 Cabin Service (Visit to Airport, Customs Immigration Bond Room Duty Free Shop etc)
- 12 Company information
- 13 Transactional analysis
- 14 Future Plans of Indian Airlines
- 15 Traffic information
- 16 Pride in National Language
- 17 Security and Anti hijack measures
- 18 Regional information
- 19 Flight safety
- 20 What is customer looking for

सो. का आयात

6263 श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह

का उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आर्थिक विप्रेषता ने मोने के मूल्या में रिकार्ड वृद्धि

को रोकने और उससे उत्पन्न हानि वाली स्थिति से निपटने के लिये मोने का आयात करने का सुझाव दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मन्त्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराय अग्रवाल) (क) तथा (ख) कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियों से प्राप्त हुए सुझावों में से एक सुझाव मोने के आयात के बारे में है। यह सम्पूर्ण मामला भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में गठित स्वयं-मिति के विचाराधीन है।

पयटन मंत्री को राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के साथ जोड़ना

6264 श्री बलराम सिंह परसेने क्या पयटन सरकार पर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पयटन केंद्रों को राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के साथ जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे भारतीय और विदेशी पयटन को बस अड्डों से सेवा उपलब्ध की जा सके और

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

पयटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुद्गोत्तम कौशिक) (क) तथा (ख) भोपाल जबलपुर, ग्वालियर, रीवा आदि जैसे पयटन अभिवृद्धि के प्रमुख स्थान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से जुड़े हुए हैं जबकि खजुराहो, सांची पंचमंडी मंदिर उज्जैन बाघ गुफा आदि जैसे अन्य स्थान राज्य के राजमार्गों से जुड़े हुए हैं। भारत पयटन विकास निगम की अप्रैल, 1979 के अंत तक खजुराहो में 2 लक्जरी कारों एक डीलक्स कोच वाले प्लैट का एक परिवहन यूनिट स्थापित करने की योजना है और जबलपुर में एक मिनी कोच जुटाने की सम्भावना भी है।

है। इन्दौर में भवद्वार, 1978 से दो प्रायासित लम्बरी कारों और एक बड़ी कोच वाला परिवहन यूनिट पहले से ही कार्यरत है। ये यूनिट पर्यटक अभिषेक के स्थानों को जोड़ने के लिए है।

Categories of Persons Exempted from Security Checks at Airports

6265. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state which are the categories of persons who are exempted from security checks at airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): At present all outgoing passengers, domestic as well as international, are subjected to anti-hijacking/anti-sabotage security checks before boarding the aircraft. Only Ambassadors, Heads of Missions, such as Charge d' affaires, Acting High Commissioners, and Diplomatic Couriers are exempt from such security checks. The question as to whether any other category of persons should be exempt is under review.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies Under FERA

6267. SHRI SHRIKRISHANA SINGH Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the foreign companies which had originally decided to wind up their business in India because of their inability to comply with FERA guidelines, have now desired to Indianise their capital and if so, the names of those companies;

(b) what is the time given to them by Government to Indianise their capital; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure that these multinationals are not allowed to function till they have Indianised their capital as per the requirements of FERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise since all such companies have wound up their business in India.

Public Sector Undertakings in the Ministry

6268. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public undertakings under the Ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity structure and expenditure of these units unit-wise during the last three years year-wise;

(c) the names of the news dailies utilised for advertisement during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise, language-wise by these units unit-wise;

(d) whether any study has been made about the metropolitan bias of publicity of these units, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Names of the Public Undertakings under the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation

- 1 State Trading Corporation of India Ltd
- 2 Projects and Equipment Corporation of India.
- 3 Cashew Corporation of India Ltd.
- 4 State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd.
- 5 Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.

- 6 Central Cottage Industries Corporation
- 7 Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd
- 8 Mica Trading Corporation
- 9 Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd
- 10 Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd
- 11 Trade Fair Authority

आर्थिक विकास पर काले धन का प्रभाव

6269 श्री दीनत राम सारण क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में अनुमानित वित्तीय मात्रा में काला धन है,

(ख) देश में काला धन होने के क्या कारण हैं

(ग) काले धन के परिणामस्वरूप देश में आर्थिक विकास में आ रही बाधाओं का ग्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) क्या काल धन के बारे में जांच करना या न्यायियों का किसी प्रकार की छूट दी जाती है।

अनुमान तैयार नहीं किया है क्योंकि विश्वसनीयता के साथ इस प्रकार का अनुमान तैयार करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) काले धन की आमदनी के लिए इन बातों को जिम्मेदार माना जाता है अर्थात् प्रत्यक्ष करों की ऊँची दर, अभावग्रस्त अर्थव्यवस्था तथा उसका परिणामस्वरूप नियन्त्रण और लाइसेंसों की प्रणाली अदृष्ट व्यापारिक कामव्यवहार तथा नैतिक स्तरों का पतन।

(ग) जसा कि प्रत्यक्ष कर जाच समिति (वाचू समिति) ने कहा है काले धन से विकासशील अर्थ व्यवस्था में कई समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं क्योंकि यह धन साधन जुटाने के कार्य में रुकावट पैदा करता है प्रदर्शनात्मक उपभोग को बढ़ावा देता है तथा मुद्रास्फीति में दबाव पैदा करता है। काला धन आयोजना में निर्धारित प्रायः मिकताओं का अनुसार साधनों के आवंटन के भाग में भी बाधा उपस्थित करता है।

(घ) छिपी आमदनी/धन को घोषित करने के इच्छुक व्यक्ति आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 273क की उपधारा (1)/धन कर अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 18(ख) के उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। जिनके अनुसार आयकर धनकर के आयुक्त को उत्तम व्यवस्थित व्याज और/अथवा अथदण्ड की राशि को नग्न करने या विन्कुल छोड़ देने का अधिकार है।

T.A./D.A. Rules for Central Government Officials

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) सरकार ने 'काल धन' भयना पु. वहिमात्री आमदनी का कोई

6270 SHRI VASANT SATHE WILL be the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE to state

(a) whether in spite of the hike in taxi charges several times during the past few years the rates of taxi charges allowed to the Government officials on tour remain unchanged and are no adequate even to meet one fourth of the actual taxi fare;

(b) if so, do the Government propose to consider necessary modification in T.A. Rules for Central Government officials and allow the taxi fare to actual and also provide for portage charges at the Railway Station as is allowed in large number of Government undertakings, and

(c) details of action taken proposed in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) to (c). During official tours, Central Government employees are not paid actual taxi charges, but are allowed mileage allowance at different rates depending upon the type of vehicle used by them for the purpose. The rates of mileage allowance were re-fixed in June, 1974 on the basis of a formula mentioned by the Third Pay Commission. Consequent on the rise in petrol prices in 1973, the rates were revised upward on the basis of the same formula. These rates are 75 paise per kilometre, if on car and 25 paise per kilometre, if the journey is performed by taxi/own car and 25 paise per kilometre, if it is performed by auto-rickshaw etc.

Charges for engaging Porters at Railway Stations are not admissible to Central Government employees on tour, as the expenditure thereon is expected to be met from the incidental charges which are allowed in the form of daily allowance. As the Central Government have their own pattern of pay and allowances, the question of their following the Public Sector Undertakings in this regard does not arise.

Pending Loan Applications in Commercial Nationalised Banks in Orissa

6271. SHRI PADMACHARAN, SAMANTA SINHERA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of loan applications are pending in nationalised commercial banks in Orissa State; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of applications received by nationalised commercial banks from 1975-76 to 1978-79 year-wise and bank-wise, together with the amount of loan asked for, and the amount advanced against these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). Though the disposal of loan applications is kept under constant review at various levels by the banks, the present data reporting system does not provide for information being collected in the manner asked for. Whenever specific instances of delay in disposal of applications are brought to the notice of the Government and Reserve Bank of India, the same are investigated and corrective measures taken.

Payment of Excise Duty by Manufacturers of Polyester Film in Aurangabad

6272. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the manufacturers of polyester film in Aurangabad are not paying central excise duty on polyester film under item 15A of the Central Excise Tariff, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if no, central excise duty is being charged from the manufacturers, why countervailing duty is

being charged on the imports of Polyester films, and

(c) the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) The polyester film produced by the single manufacturer of this type of film in Aurangabad has been classified by the jurisdictional Assistant Collector of Central Excise under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. The Collector of Central Excise, Pune has however, initiated proceedings under Section 35A of the Central Excise and Salt Act 1944 for revision of the Assistant Collector's order and possible reclassification under Item 15A of the Central Excise Tariff.

(b) and (c) In view of the pending review proceedings which may result in polyester film being reclassified under Item 15A of the Central Excise Tariff for levy of Central Excise duty there is no discrimination involved in charging additional (countervailing) duty on imported polyester film.

Technical/Financial Collaborations with Foreign owned Companies

6273 DR BAPU KALDATE Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any set guidelines for the technical or financial collaborations with foreign owned companies and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The policy and guidelines concerning foreign collaboration are detailed in the Guidelines for Industries published by the Ministry of

Industry annually. Attention of the Hon Member is invited to Chapter III of this publication.

Contribution of Public Sector Enterprises towards Technical Improvement of Village Industries

6274 SHRI T. A. PAI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) did the then Finance Minister mention in the Budget speech of 1977-78 that many of the village industries may not be viable without a great deal of technical improvement and there is an urgent need to undertake research and render technical assistance being given and

(b) what is the contribution of public sector enterprises on these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) The former Finance Minister in his speech presenting the budget of 1977-78 had emphasised the importance of developing small scale industries to reduce unemployment. For this purpose he also stressed on the importance of adopting appropriate technology which was inadequately realised hitherto.

(b) The role of the public enterprises in developing small and village industries has been outlined in the Industrial Policy statement of the Government announced in December 1977. The Public Sector has been assigned the responsibility of encouraging more actively the development of a wide range of ancillary industries by making available expertise in technology and management thereby contributing to the growth of decentralised production. The public enterprises have also extended certain concessions in regard to provision of inspection and testing facilities exemption from depositing earnest money etc to the ancillary industries.

Income-Tax Raids on the basis of Information Supplied by Informers

6275. SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax raids conducted by the Income-tax Department during the last two years, year-wise,

(b) how many were conducted on the basis of information supplied by the informers; and

(c) in how many cases the informers were paid and the amount in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH). (a) The Income-tax Authorities conducted 617 search and seizure operations during the year 1977-78 and 965 operations during the year 1978-79 upto 31st January, 1979.

(b) and (c). The above search and seizure operations include those conducted on the basis of information supplied by the informers. Considerable time and effort will be involved in collecting the exact number of such searches and the amount of reward paid in each case to the informers. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of a particular search and the amount of reward paid to the informer, the information will be collected and furnished.

Introduction of Stockist and Agent System by Lipton's Tea (India) Ltd.

6276 SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) why the Lipton's Tea India Ltd introducing stockist and agent system;

(b) who will be offered as stockist and agent business;

(c) what criteria on qualification has been fixed by Lipton Company for the stockist or the agent, the details therefor, and

(d) whether any idea of Government for nationalisation of Lipton and Brookbond Tea Companies; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL). (a) Lipton Tea (India) Ltd has introduced on trial basis a stockist/agent system with a view to assessing relative effectiveness of distribution and scale of economies between this system and the existing depot system.

(b) and (c). Individuals or Companies could be appointed as stockist and agent at different places. The appointment of stockist and agent is made on commercial considerations.

(d) No Sir.

Expenditure Incurred on Setting up of Office of Chief Controller Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories, New Delhi

6277. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the office of the Chief Controller, Government opium and Alkaloid Factories New Delhi has been set up at New Delhi without prior approval of the competent authority;

(b) how much expenditure increased annually by setting up a separate office of the Chief Controller of Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories at New Delhi with what corresponding advantage so far, and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Narcotics Commissioner of India who is holding the dual charge of the

Chief Controller of Factories has proposed to its shifting to Gwalior and if so what action has been taken to shift the Office of the Chief Controller Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories New Delhi to Gwalior?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) The Office of the Chief Controller Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories was set up in April/May 1976 with the approval of the Government of India. It was also decided that pending the final decision regarding the permanent location of this office it would function as part of the Directorate of Inspection Customs and Central Excise New Delhi.

(b) The increase in expenditure on account of setting up of the office of the Chief Controller Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories was about Rs 220 lakhs in the year 1978-79. The setting up of this office has resulted in effective supervision and control over the functioning of the Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories and in maintaining close coordination and liaison between various organisations concerned with the affairs of the factories.

(c) Yes Sir. The possibility of shifting the headquarters of the Chief Controller Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories from Delhi is under consideration of the Government.

Advancing of Loans to Nagpal Petrochemicals Limited at Manali by IDBI and Bank of India

6278 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Development Bank of India

(IDBI) and the Bank of India Consortium advanced huge amounts of loans to Nagpal Petrochemicals Limited at Manali

(b) whether any loans were advanced by LIC and ICICI Grindlays Bank and Indian Bank to the same concern if so how much

(c) whether it is a fact that it has come to the light that these advances were utilised by the family members of S.R. Nagpal and Sister concerns like Sikri and Grover and

(d) what steps have Government taken to set right this account and investigate utilization of the advance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) and (b) Industrial Development Bank of India Life Insurance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs 106.00 lakhs Rs 75.00 lakhs and Rs 103.41 lakhs respectively to Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd (NPL). In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statute governing public sector banks information relating to individual constituents of banks is not to be divulged. The amount of loans given by bank of India Grindlays Bank and Indian Bank to NPL, therefore cannot be disclosed.

(c) and (d) M/s Sikri and Grover a partnership firm was acting as selling agents of Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd since 1971 and as at the end of 1977-78 the dues were Rs 212 lakhs.

Due to M/s Sikri and Grover the financial institutions had been pressing Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd to set up its own marketing organisation. In spite of repeated requests the details of dues to M/s Sikri and Grover by

its customers in respect of sale of Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd products were not furnished by the management of Nagpal Petrochemicals Ltd. to banks and financial institutions. It was, therefore, decided by financial institutions and banks in June, 1978 to restructure and professionalise the management, and accordingly, the ex-Chairman of Madras Refineries was inducted as Managing Director of NPL in place of Shri Nagpal. After the appointment of the new Chairman, the selling agency of M/s Sikri and Grover has been discontinued. The company has also started taking legal action against M/s Sikri and Grover for recovery of its dues.

Export of Carpets

6279 SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that carpet exporters in the country are facing serious difficulties, if so, the reasons for the same and what early steps are being taken by Government in this regard;

(b) what is the income from carpet export for the last ten years; and

(c) whether it is in the active consideration of Government to improve the carpet trade in the world as there is a great demand for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) It has been reported by Carpet Manufacturers' Association and Carpet Exporters that there has been increase in prices of woollen yarn and shortage in its supply. The following important steps have been taken by the Government.

(i) Import of raw wool has been placed on the O.G.L.

(ii) export of indigenous wool is allowed only in limited quantity and

that, too, only of quality not generally required by Carpet manufacturers.

(iii) measures have been initiated to step up production of wool within the country through development programmes.

Other measures to help promotion of carpet exports include:

(i) massive programme of training in carpet weaving for expanding the production base;

(ii) steps to improve quality standards in terms of texture, design and colour;

(iii) adequate cash compensatory support on export of carpets;

(iv) granting of replenishment licences and duty drawback at appropriate rates; and

(v) sponsoring of sales-cum-study teams and participation in International Fairs and Exhibitions.

(b) Exports of hand-knotted carpets, including druggets and namdahs etc were as under:

| Year | Exports (in Rs. crores) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1969-70 | 11.69 |
| 1970-71 | 10.94 |
| 1971-72 | 13.18 |
| 1972-73 | 21.20 |
| 1973-74 | 23.53 |
| 1974-75 | 36.11 |
| 1975-76 | 44.43 |
| 1976-77 | 66.42 |
| 1977-78 | 81.96 |
| 1978-79 (April-Dec '78) | 62.28 |

(c) Appropriate measures have been initiated to promote export of carpets so as to meet the world demand

Report of Expert Group on Teaching of Cooperation

6280 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a Report of the Expert Group on Teaching of Cooperation in Schools Colleges and Universities from the National Council for Cooperative Training (National Cooperative Union of India) New Delhi and

(b) if so the action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Action as under has already been taken on the report —

(i) The summary of recommendations of the Expert Group of the National Council on teaching of cooperation in the Schools Colleges and Universities was circulated in the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held on 17th December 1977 for information.

(ii) A note explaining the salient features together with the printed copies of the report was sent to the Ministry of Education for consideration in the 54th Annual Meeting of the Association of Indian Universities held in Patiala in the Second week of March 1979. The reaction of the universities is still to be ascertained.

(iii) The Council had forwarded the report to all concerned including UGC in January 1979 pointing the action points. Their reaction is awaited.

(iv) The printed copies of the report have been received by the Govt. formally only on 30th March 1979 together with the list of points

requiring action. These are under consideration of the Government.

Reservations for Members of SC/ST in Nationalised Banks

6281 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) eligibility criteria and zone of consideration for promotion of SC/ST employees from clerical to officer cadre under the provisions of reservation in promotion being adopted by each nationalised bank including Reserve Bank of India

(b) whether 40 point roster is being maintained for promotion under reservation there and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) The promotions in the public sector banks are governed by agreements/understandings entered into by the bank management with the recognised employees Unions. Though these agreements do not provide for any relaxation in the eligibility criteria and zone of consideration some of the banks have relaxed the length of service/zone of consideration in favour of Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees. All the banks are giving some relaxations in the qualifying standards in the written test/interview where promotions are made on these basis.

(b) and (c) The Government instructions provide for the maintenance of 40 point roster for the purpose of determining the number of reserved vacancies to be filled by promotions. Instructions in this regard have been issued to all the banks.

**Letting out of Building premises by
LIC in Calcutta**

6282 SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation of India has been letting out its various building premises in Calcutta to private parties including accommodation in its own premises number 18, Hare Street, Calcutta during the last three years.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such parties with details and names of tenants.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the LIC is itself short of accommodation in Calcutta due to rise in its business, and

(d) if so, action being proposed to be taken against all those who are found to be responsible for such deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The LIC has, during the last three years, let out its premises in Calcutta, including those in its building at No. 18, Hare Street, Calcutta.

(b) The premises which are surplus to the LIC's requirements are let out to other parties in order to earn rental income. A statement giving details of the premises let out by the LIC during the period 1st April, 1976 to 20th March, 1979 is annexed.

(c) and (d) As the premises which have been let out are surplus to the requirements of the LIC, the question of taking action against any one on this score does not arise.

Statement

| Sl. No | Name of Tenant | Date of allotment | Details of premises allotted |
|--------|--|-------------------|--|
| 1 | The Reliance Jute and Industries Ltd. | 16-8-76 | 9, Biplabi Troslokya Maharaj Sarani. |
| 2 | Sri Apurba Kr. Majumder . | 15-12-76 | Shop No. 5 at 1/1A Gorachand Road. |
| 3 | M/s Insuchem (India) | 1-2-77 | Shop No. 10 at 1/1A Gorachand Road |
| 4 | Albany Hall Public School | 1-9-77 | Shop No. 7 at 1/1A Gorachand Road. |
| 5 | Do. | 8-2-78 | Shop No. 5 at 1/1A Gorachand Road. |
| 6 | Do. | 1-9-77 | Shop No. 8 at 1/1A Gorachand Road |
| 7 | Md. Sanaullah | 1-10-77 | Godown Space, Bharat Bhavan, Chittaranjan Avenue |
| 8 | Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. | | New Alipore Road, N'M, Block |
| 9 | Do. | 27-7-76 | R Block, New Alipore Road. |
| 10 | State Bank of India | | Biplabi Troslokya Maharaj Sarani |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|---|----------|---|
| 11 | United Bank of India | 10-12 76 | Portion of Ground Floor and Basement, Jeevan Prakash, 16, Chittaranjan Avenue |
| 12 | M/s Plastcraft | 15 7 77 | Shop No 9 at 1/1A, Gorachand Road. |
| 13 | M/s Giveimce P Ltd. | 1-10-77 | Shop No 10 at 1/1A, Gorachand Road. |
| 14 | M/s Sutton & Sons (India) Pvt Ltd | 1 5 78 | Queens Mansion, Bank Street |
| 15 | M/s Hindusthan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd. | 8-9-78 | 12A, Canal Street |
| 16 | M/s Lovelock and Lewis | 1 11 78 | New India Building 4 Lyons Range |
| 17 | M/s. Continental Plant Machinery | 14 2 79 | 16, Hart Street |

Jha Committee Report

6283 SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the action taken on the Jha Committee report on the incidence of taxation in India,

(b) whether it is true that people earning upto Rs. 30 per month are also contributing to the indirect taxes and

(c) if so, to what extent and is it in keeping with the declared policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) to (c) The Jha Committee has observed that the incidence of indirect taxes, particularly, central indirect taxes is uniformly progressive over different expenditure groups. According to the studies conducted by the Committee, even people in the expenditure group upto Rs 28/- per capita per month, contribute to indirect taxes. However, their share of contribution in the per capita consumption expenditure per month is very low as compared to that of the higher expenditure groups.

The Jha Committee itself has recognised that taxation of goods consumed by the low income group of people is inescapable because of its wide revenue base and consumption needs. However, the effort of the Government has all along been to place a lower tax burden on the weaker sections of society by inducing a degree of progression in the rates of duty applicable to different consumer goods.

राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना सगठन को उपलब्ध कराए गए बाहुन और प्रचार सामग्री

6284 श्री छोट्टभाई गामित क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) लोगों को बचत की भावना पैदा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना सगठन को, राज्यवार वित्तन बाहुन और वित्तनी प्रचार सामग्री उपलब्ध कराई गई, और

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इस योजना को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जाने का विचार है ?

(8) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वय
1979 म सचयिकाग्रो
(स्कूल वचत वैको) वे माध्यम
से स्कूलो के बच्चा म वचत करने
की आदत डालने के कार्यक्रम
का विस्तार किया जा रहा
है ताकि यह कार्यक्रम और
अधिक दहाती इलाकों मे
लागू किया जा सके ।

विवरण

प्रचार वाहन (बैन) का राष्ट्रीय वचत
संगठन म वितरण

| क्रम
संख्या | क्षेत्र का नाम | वाहनो
(बैन)
की संख्या |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-----------------|----|
| 1 | आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 9 |
| 2 | असम | 2 |
| 3 | मणिपुर | 1 |
| 4 | त्रिपुरा | 1 |
| 5 | मेघालय | 1 |
| 6 | बिहार | 8 |
| 7 | निल्ली | 2 |
| 8 | गोवा | 1 |
| 9 | गुजरात | 7 |
| 10 | हरियाणा | 4 |
| 11 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 2 |
| 12 | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 2 |
| 13 | केरल | 3 |
| 14 | कर्नाटक | 6 |
| 15 | मध्य प्रदेश | 9 |
| 16 | महाराष्ट्र | 10 |
| 17 | पंजाब | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|---------------------------------|-----|
| 18 | उड़ीसा | 4 |
| 19 | राजस्थान | 5 |
| 20 | तमिलनाडु | 8 |
| 21 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 11 |
| 22 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 8 |
| 23 | अरुमान और निकोबार द्वीप
समूह | 1 |
| 24 | केंद्रीय कार्यालय | 1 |
| जोड़ | | 111 |

Increase in Branches of Banks in State Bank of India

6285 SHRI K B CHETTRI Will
the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased
to state

(a) whether it is a fact that only
one branch of State Bank of India is
there in Sikkim besides State Bank
of Sikkim

(b) if so whether the Government
propose to increase the number of
other banks branches and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) No such proposal is
under consideration of the Govern-
ment as the Banking Regulation Act
1949 has not been brought into effect
in the State of Sikkim

Amount of Advances made by Nationalised Banks and Foreign Banks to Large Business Houses

6286 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the total amount of advances made by the nationalised banks and foreign banks separately, to large business houses covered under the M.R.T.P. Act as at the end of December, 1978;

(b) the amount of advances made by the nationalised banks and foreign banks, State-wise, to small scale industrial units as at the end of December, 1978, and

(c) what is the number of small scale units covered by these advances, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The outstanding advances of public sector banks to large industrial houses covered under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 as at the end of June, 1978 (the latest figures available with the Reserve Bank of India), were Rs 1206.55 crores. Information in respect of credit extended by foreign banks to such groups is not separately maintained by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c). The latest available State-wise data on the outstanding advances of public sector banks and foreign banks to small scale industrial units are set out in Annexe I and Annexe II respectively.

ANNEXE I

The outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks to Small Scale Industrial Units as at the end of June, 1978

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

| State/Union Territory | | No of units | Balance outstanding |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | | 40,411 | 8,799.14 |
| 2. Assam | | 8,262 | 932.81 |
| 3. Bihar | | 17,264 | 4,540.45 |
| 4. Gujarat | | 24,537 | 15,483.21 |
| 5. Haryana | | 11,230 | 4,725.71 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | | 1,923 | 370.34 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | | 5,737 | 761.52 |
| 8. Karnataka | | 43,334 | 10,316.76 |
| 9. Kerala | | 23,217 | 8,955.87 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | | 23,344 | 51,89.02 |
| 11. Maharashtra | | 43,060 | 33,696.33 |
| 12. Manipur | | 644 | 21.54 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|--|---------|------------|
| 13 | Meghalaya | 408 | 26 74 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 245 | 25 55 |
| 15 | Orissa | 14,481 | 1,416 55 |
| 16 | Punjab | 19 160 | 9,164 40 |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 32,463 | 3 957 53 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | ~6 611 | 17 170 86 |
| 19 | Tripura | 631 | 42 98 |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | 55 595 | 13 210 74 |
| 21 | West Bengal | 40,471 | 13 775 18 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 25 | 0 41 |
| Union Territories | | | |
| 1 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 23 | 3 57 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 189 | 1 08 |
| 3 | Chandigarh | 731 | 622 51 |
| 4 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 22 | 37 82 |
| 5 | Delhi | 80 86 | 9 692 53 |
| 6 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 1 131 | 1 062 06 |
| 7 | Lakshadweep (includes Minicoy and Andaman) | | |
| 8 | Mizoram | 79 | 2 51 |
| 9 | Pondicherry | 10,87 | 328 14 |
| TOTAL | | 425 105 | 164 363 77 |

ANNEXE II

State-wise Data on the outstanding advances of Foreign Banks to small Scale Industrial units as at the end of December 1977

| State/Union Territory | | (Amount in lakhs of Rs.) | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | No. of units | Amount Outstanding |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 17 | 117 06 |
| 2 | Assam | 10 | 24 10 |
| 3 | Bihar | 3 | 3 21 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 6 32 |
| 5 | Haryana | 1 | 1 09 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 4 | 10 06 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1 | 37 07 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|--|-------|---------|
| 8 | Karnataka | 15 | 15'02 |
| 9 | Kerala | 20 | 73'03 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | . | .. |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 216 | 488 10 |
| 12 | Manipur | . | .. |
| 13 | Meghalaya | . | .. |
| 14 | Nagaland | . | .. |
| 15 | Orissa | . | .. |
| 16 | Punjab | 83 | 187'85 |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 11 | 3'19 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 90 | 513'46 |
| 19 | Tripura | . | .. |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | 105 | 225 76 |
| 21 | West Bengal | 319 | 616 86 |
| 22 | Sikkim | .. | .. |
| Union Territories | | | |
| 1. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | . | . |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | .. | .. |
| 3. | Chandigarh | . | .. |
| 4 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | .. | .. |
| 5. | Delhi | 141 | 271 95 |
| 6. | Goa, Daman & Diu | .. | . |
| 7. | Lakshadweep (includes Aminidivi & Manicoyis) | . | . |
| 8. | Mizoram | .. | . |
| 9. | Pondicherry | .. | . |
| TOTAL | | 1,058 | 2596 73 |

Proposed Aerodrome at Karipur in Calicut

6287 SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no commendable work has been started on the proposed aerodrome at Karipur in Calicut though the scheme had been included in the draft Fifth Plan of the Civil Aviation Department;

and

(b) if so, what are the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A site for the construction of an airstrip at Karipur near Calicut has been acquired and fenced by the Civil Aviation Department at a total cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. The State Government has constructed approach roads to the

proposed site at a cost of Rs 15 lakhs. Plans and estimates for construction of an aerodrome for STOL operations at an estimated cost of Rs 58.39 lakhs have been prepared by the Director General of Civil Aviation for submission to Government for financial sanction.

बम्बई से नांदेड होकर अहमदाबाद तक विमान सेवा

6288 श्री केशव राव थोडग क्या पत्रन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य ने मराठ-वाडा क्षत्र म नांदेड जिला होकर बम्बई में हैदराबाद के बीच विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने की मांग की है और

(ख) क्या नांदेड में भी विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने की मांग है और यदि हा तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार न क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

पत्रन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पेत्तम कोर्गार) (क) और (ख) नांदेड न लिये विमान सेवा परिचालित करने के लिए कुछ अनुसंधान प्राप्त हुए हैं। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के मौजूदा विमान-बेड न विमान वर्तमान परिचालन अनुसंधान के अनुसार पूरी तरह से परिचालन करने हैं और इंगलिय बम्बई-हैदराबाद उड़ान पर नांदेड में एक स्टाप ओवर की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि नांदेड तासरी वायुसशस्त्रीय विपन्न समिति द्वारा भिकारित किये गये 50 रुद्रा में से एक है। समिति को स्पष्ट किन्तु सरकार न विचाराधीन है।

ग्रामीण लोगों को राष्ट्रीय हस्त बको से ऋण का दिया जाना

6289 श्री हरकृष्ण देव नारायण यादव क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या सरकार कुटीर उद्योग न विकास न लिय आमान शर्तों पर और व्याज की अनुसंधान दर पर ग्रामीण लोगों को राष्ट्रीय हस्त बैंक से ऋण देने के लिय एक योजना बना रही है और यदि हा तो उस हस्त बैंक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा और

(ख) क्या सरकार न विचार कुटीर और लघु उद्योग की स्थापना के समय बकों से प्रारम्भिक धन (सीड मनी) भी देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री जल्लिकार उल्लह) (क) हाल ही में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक न संस्थापन ऋण न क्रमिक बढ़ोतरी के लिए तथा वास्तविकता ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योग तथा प्रति लघु (टाईनी) क्षत्र में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग को आमान शर्तों पर ऋण देने के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंक को मागशी सिद्धांत जारी किया है। इन मागदर्शी सिद्धांतों की प्रमुख बातें विवरण में दी गई हैं। बैंक न इन मागदर्शी सिद्धांतों का कार्यान्वित करना शुरू कर दिया है।

(ख) उद्योग मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण तथा धन ग्रहण क्षत्र में स्थित उद्योगों को माजित मनी न रूप में महायुक्त प्रदान करने के लिए पहले ही एक नई माजित मनी स्कीम तैयार की है जिनका प्लान तथा मंगलरी में न माग रूप में अधिक न निवेश नहीं है।

विवरण

जिल्लियों, ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों तथा छोट पैमाने के उद्योगों की बैंक ऋण के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 को जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की प्रमुख बातें

1. इस उप-क्षेत्र को 25,000/- रुपये तक का ऋण उपकरण वित्त और कार्यकारी पूँजी अथवा दोनों के लिए एक समेकित सावधिक ऋण के रूप में मंजूर किया जाना चाहिए जिसके बारे में धंदा करने की अवधि 7 से 10 वर्ष अथवा अधिक हो।

2. साधारणतः इस वर्ग के लिए मार्जिन पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिए।

3. समेकित सावधिक ऋण के बारे में पिछड़े हुए जिलों में 9½ प्रतिशत की दर से और दूसरे इलाकों में 11 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लिया जायेगा।

4. प्रति सप्ताह (टाइमली) धोखे को दिये जाने वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 11 प्रतिशत होगी। 25,000/- और 1 लाख रुपये के बीच के कार्यकारी पूँजी विषयक ऋण सीमाओं पर बैंक 12½ प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज वसूल कर सकते हैं।

5. 1 लाख रुपये तक के सभी प्रस्ताव 30 दिन की अवधि के भीतर निम्न दिये जाने चाहिये। इसके अलावा बैंकों की सलाह दी गई है कि 25,000/- रुपये तक के ऋण आवेदन किसी उच्चतर प्राधिकारी को भेजे गये बगैर मंजूर कर दिये जाने चाहिये और बैंकिंग प्रणाली में जिले स्तर पर ही गतिवियों के समुचित प्रत्यायोजन को

सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रशासकीय तत्त्व स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

Guest Houses maintained by L.I.C.

6290 SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Guest Houses maintained by the Life Insurance Corporation at Divisional Headquarters with names of places;

(b) what is the capital invested on these Guest Houses, the expenditure incurred on air-conditioning, on furnishing etc; and

(c) what is the break-up of the annual maintenance expenditure for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The total number of guest houses maintained by the Life Insurance Corporation of India at its Divisional Headquarters is 54. Details are as under:—

| Name of Place | No. of Guest Houses |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Northern Zone</i> | |
| 1. Ajmer | 1 |
| 2. Chandigarh | 1 |
| 3. Jaipur | 1 |
| 4. Jullundur | 1 |
| 5. New Delhi | 4 |
| | 8 |
| <i>Eastern Zone</i> | |
| 1. Asansol | 1 |
| 2. Calcutta | 2 |

| Name of Place | No. of Guest Houses |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 3 Cuttack | 1 |
| 4 Cuttack | 1 |
| 5 Jalpaiguri | 1 |
| 6 Jamshedpur | 1 |
| 7 Jharkhand | 1 |
| 8 Patna | 1 |
| | <hr/> 9 <hr/> |

Western Zone :

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1 Ahmedabad | 1 |
| 2 Bhopal | 4 |
| 3 Nagpur | 1 |
| 4 Nashik | 1 |
| 5 Pune | 3 |
| 6 Rajkot | 1 |
| 7 Satara | 1 |
| 8 Sirat | 1 |
| | <hr/> 14 <hr/> |

Central Zone

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 1 Agra | 1 |
| 2 Indore | 1 |
| 3 Jaipur | 1 |
| 4 Kanpur | 1 |
| 5 Lucknow | 1 |

| Name of Place | No. of Guest Houses |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| C Meerut | 1 |
| 7 Raipur | 1 |
| 8 Varanasi | 1 |
| | <hr/> 3 <hr/> |
| <i>Southern Zone</i> | |
| 1 Bangalore | 2 |
| 2 Coimbatore | 1 |
| 3 Dharwar | 1 |
| 4 Hyderabad, Sec 6erstaid | 2 |
| 5 Machilipatnam | 1 |
| 6 Madras | 3 |
| 7 Madurai | 1 |
| 8 Tanjavur | 1 |
| 9 Tiruvallur | 1 |
| 10 Udupi | 1 |
| 11 Visakhapatnam | 1 |
| | <hr/> 15 <hr/> |

(b) and (c) Information relating to capital investment on the guest houses has been called for and to the extent it can be gathered, the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available. The details of capital expenditure and revenue expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the guest houses during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 are as under —

(A) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

| | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
|--|---------|----------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| (i) Civil Works | Nil | 1,25,000 | 63,513.36 |
| (ii) Hard and Soft Furnishings | 25,037 | 69,704 | 53,395.01 |
| (iii) Air-conditioning/Central Heating | 10,957 | 22,729 | 92,716.28 |
| | 35,994 | 2,17,433 | 2,09,626.65 |

(B) REVENUE EXPENDITURE

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| (i) Civil Works | 7,305 | 32,823 | 19,369.74 |
| (ii) Hard and Soft Furnishing . | 30,396 | 1,05,202 | 82,630.66 |
| (iii) Air Conditioning | 6,664 | 9,601 | |
| (iv) Electricity | 33,788 | 44,883 | 2,35,137.04 |
| (v) Wages for personnel | 1,93,469 | 1,94,229 | |
| | 2,71,822 | 3,86,938 | 3,37,157.44 |

Decline in the Export of Power Cables

6291 SHRI SUKHEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of the power cables has gone down considerably during the year 1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

(b) Acute shortage of aluminium, the basic raw material for power cables with aluminium conductors is one of the main reasons for the decline in export of power cables in 1977-78.

Acquisition of Shares of Kaiser Corporation in Hindustan Aluminium Corporation by Public Financial Institutions

6292 SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Company Kaiser Corporations' 26 per cent holding in Hindustan Aluminium Corporation has been acquired by any of the public financial institutions, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Export of electric wires and cables including power cables amounted to Rs 1618 crores in 1977-78 as compared to Rs 1881 crores during 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b) Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation and Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Inc USA have sought approval under Section 19(5) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for sale of their entire shareholding amounting to 2680 lakh shares of Rs 10/- each in Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited Their application is under consideration of the Government

Enquiry into Gold Auctions

6293 SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has received demands to hold an enquiry into the gold auctions conducted by the Reserve Bank at Bombay last year, and

(b) if so what are the demands made and the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) In a memorandum to the President of India from the General Secretary Congress (I) there was demand for an enquiry

(b) The demand made was for setting up of an enquiry commission to enquire into the gold auctions in which a group of persons were alleged to have made lakhs of rupees out of fake transactions The Government has not considered it necessary to set up any commission of enquiry as there was no basis for the allegations raised in the demand

The Government had since suspended the gold auctions on 26.10.1978 and appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor Reserve Bank of India to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make suitable recommendations

Policy on Role of Multi nationals operating in the Country

6294 SHRI DURGA CHAND SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy to minimise the role of multi nationals in India's economy and

(b) if so what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) and (b) Government policy regarding foreign investment and operation of foreign companies in the country has been clarified in the Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23.12.77 In terms of this foreign companies are permitted to diversify their activities in high technology or export oriented areas only

Demurrage due to unloading of Cement ship

6295 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the amount of demurrage for the M/V Areans Illias & Co Ltd and M/V Eastern Prosperities the CPI had to bear in Haldia in course of unloading of ships there in the months of August September and November 1978 and

(b) if so who is responsible for this?

.. ..
.. ..
.. ..
.. ..
loading of cement As regards M V

Eastern Prosperities a claim on account of demurrage for \$ 26,857 is under scrutiny and finalisation with Transchart, who had fixed this vessel for S.T.C.

(b) The demurrage was incurred on account of delay in the availability of General Cargo berth for the vessel

Representation by the Bihar Petroleum Dealers Association for reduction in Central Excise Duties

6296 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Petroleum Dealers Association has urged the Central Government to reduce the Central Excise Duties on Petroleum and Diesel; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). No representation from the Bihar Petroleum Dealers Association urging for reduction in excise duties on petrol and diesel oil appears, to have been received. It may, however, be mentioned that, having regard to the increase in the prices of crude oil announced by the OPEC and the need to restrain the consumption of petroleum products, it is not feasible for the Government to reduce the current level of excise duties on petrol and diesel oil.

गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र की तुलना में सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा मूल्य-वृद्धि

6267. श्री राम धिलास पासवान :

श्री कचरू सात हेमराज जैन :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों ने अपने उत्पादों के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि की है और यह वृद्धि किस-किस तारीख को की गई थी ;

(ख) गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में उन उत्पादों की मूल्य वृद्धि की तुलनात्मक विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मूल्य-वृद्धि को उचित समझती है, और यदि हा, तो उसका क्या औचित्य है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग): सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के अनेक उत्पाद औपचारिक अथवा अनौपचारिक मूल्य नियन्त्रण के अधीन हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आधारभूत रसायनों एवं उर्वरकों, आधारभूत औषधियों, आधारभूत धातुओं, कोयला और पेट्रोलियम, जो सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के प्रमुख उत्पाद हैं, के मूल्य परिणामों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा। इसके अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कुछ ऐसे उत्पाद, जो गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के उत्पादों से मिलते-जुलते हैं, के तुलनात्मक मूल्यों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है तथा इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

Projects Undertaken on Turn-Key Basis in Foreign Countries

6298 SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of projects undertaken by Indian firms on turn-key basis in foreign countries,

(b) the names of Indian firms and the type of turn-key projects undertaken by them in other countries,

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by them from the projects during the last two years, and

(d) the number of Indian employed by them in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) The exact number of turn key projects undertaken by Indian firms abroad is

not available As per the information available with the Engineering Export Promotion Council, 33 projects for turnkey plant and machinery have been undertaken by Indian firms since the year 1976-77 upto January, 1979

(b) A list of major Indian firms alongwith nature of turn-key projects undertaken by them abroad is appended

(c) Separate export figures for turnkey projects are not available The export of capital goods and machinery, including supply against turnkey projects has been as follows

| Year | Value in Crores of Rs |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1976-77 | 176.07 |
| 1977-78 | 200.14 |
| April-December 1978 | 180.44 |

(d) The exact number of Indians employed specifically on turn key projects is not available

Statement

| Sl No | Name of the firm | Nature of project | Country | Value (Rs in Crores) |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | BHEL, New Delhi | (a) Power generation and distribution | Libya | 102.00 |
| | | (b) Sub-station and thermal boiler | | |
| 2 | EMG Steels Ltd. Calcutta (PEC) | Design erection and supply of transmission line. | Dubai | 8.00 |
| 3 | Testechs Ltd. Ahmedabad | Design erection and supply of transmission line | Laos | 3.86 |
| 4 | Siemens India Limited, Bombay | Supply of sub-station equipment and electrification project | Burma | 0.48 |
| 5 | Jyoti Limited Baroda | Supply of sub-station equipment and electrification project | Nepal | 3.55 |
| 6 | Tata Exports Ltd. Bombay | Supply of sub-station equipment and electrification project | Algeria | 3.08 |
| | | | Egypt | 11.11 |
| | | | Egypt | 15.80 |
| 7 | Instrumentation Ltd., Kota | Instrument for power station | Malaysia | 3.63 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|--|--|-------------------------|-------|
| 5 | Walchand Indus Limited
Poona. | Design, erection and supply of
sugar plant. | Tanzania | 30.26 |
| 9 | Agri-Projct and Engg Com-
sultancy Services, Bombay | Design, erection and supply of
sugar Plant | Kenya | 3.50 |
| 10 | Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay. | Design, erection and supply of
sugar plant | Bangladesh | 5.69 |
| 11 | Deccan Mechanical and Che-
mical Industries Pvt Ltd,
Poona | Design, erection and supply of
sugar plant. | Somalia | 1.57 |
| 12 | Sonsortum of Textile machin-
ery Mfrs. (Lakshmi Textile
Exporters, Coimbatore) | Supply erection and commission-
ing of textile plant. | Tanzania | 7.72 |
| 13 | Hyderabad Asbestos Cement
Limited, Hyderabad. | Technical know-how erection and
supply of asbestos cement plant. | Dubai | 2.70 |
| 14 | Larsen and Toubro Limited,
Bombay | Supply and erection of dairy plant | Yemen Arab
Republic. | 1.44 |
| 15 | Trading Engineers Inter-
national Pvt Limited, New
Delhi | Supply and erection of pumping
station and related works of
irrigation | Tanzania | 1.40 |
| 16 | Engineering Projects (I),
Limited, New Delhi. | (a) Supply and erection of pump-
ing station and related works
of irrigation | Thailand | 2.00 |
| | | (b) Water treatment plant | Iraq | 16.00 |
| | Texmaco Limited, Calcutta | Construction gate, hoists and other
structures for dam. | Malawi | 1.16 |
| 18 | Tata Exports Ltd, Bombay. | Construction (Rehabilitation) and
supply of railway bridges. | Philippines | 5.2 |
| 19 | Hind Galvanising and Engg.
Co Ltd., Calcutta | Design, erection & supply of
transmission line | Malaysia | 2.81 |

**Business offered and given to M/s.
Rolls Royce Limited**

6299 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU-
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state
the details of business offered and
given to M/s Rolls Royce Limited,
U.K., prior to Shri Sanjay Gandhi's
apprenticeship appointment?

as apprentice with M/s Rolls Royce
Ltd, U.K., is not known. However
Indian Airlines and Air India have
purchased spares for maintenance of
their respective fleet of aircraft from

the firm from 1971-72 onwards as under—

| Year | Indian Airlines | Air India |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Rs | Rs |
| 1971-72 | 90 92 150 00 | 52 58 000 00 |
| 1972-73 | 24 44 64 6 | 26 92 000 00 |
| 1973-74 | 2 88 1 9 9 | 39 77 000 00 |
| 1974-75 | 7 18 9 15 93 | 71 20 000 00 |
| 1975-76 | 97 78 976 4 | 5 79 000 00 |
| 1976-77 | 1 08 14 298 48 | 1 12 19 000 00 |
| 1977-78 | 1 77 08 991 40 | 2 55 67 000 00 |
| 1978-Jan 79 | 57 80 235 64 | 2 20 28 000 00 |

Merger of Agriculture Finance Corporations with Agriculture Refinance Corporations

6300 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI WILL the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have got any plans to merge the Agriculture Finance Corporations with the Agriculture Refinance Corporations and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA) (a) and (b) No Sir However, the Reserve Bank of India have constituted a committee to review the existing arrangements for institutional credit for agricultural and rural development, including operations of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and the services provided by the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा स्वच्छिद्र घोषणाओं के लिए बाण्डों का जारी किया जाता

6302 श्री युवराज क्या उद् प्रमाण श्री क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की वृत्ता करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों ने स्वेच्छा से काल धन की घोषणा की थी उनको भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किए गए अनक बाण्ड अब भी बैंक के पास पड़े हुए हैं

(ख) क्या इन बाण्डों पर 5.5 प्रतिशत व्याज का भुगतान भी किया जाएगा

(ग) क्या दो महान की अवधि के भीतर इन बाण्डों को न लेने की स्थिति में इन बाण्डों का बड़े धन में डाल दिया जाएगा, और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने काल धन की घोषणा की है और प्रत्यक्ष मामलों में कितनी धनराशि का धारणा की गई है और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक बाण्ड नहीं लिए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री श्री मेराज मंडा (श्री सनत प्रमाण) (क) और (घ) 5 3/4 प्रतिशत बांड, 1985 इस उद्देश्य से जारी किए गए थे कि घोषणा

(डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स) आय और संपत्ति का बेंचमार्क प्रकटन अध्यादेश, 1975 (जिसे 1976 में संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया था) की धारा 3(1) के अन्तर्गत स्वेच्छा से अपनी आय को तथा उक्त अध्यादेश की धारा 15(1) के अन्तर्गत अपनी संपत्ति का प्रकट कर सकें। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत रिजर्व बैंक ने 2½ लाख से अधिक बाण्ड जारी किए थे जिनमें से केवल बहुत कम प्रतिशत भाग मुख्यतः औपचारिकताएँ पूर नहीं किए जाने के कारण निवेशकों ने अब तक नहीं लिये हैं।

धारा 3(1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकट किये गए व्योरे गोपनीय हैं और धारा 12 के अन्तर्गत उनको खताने की मनाही है। धारा 3(1) के अन्तर्गत की गई घोषणाओं को छोड़कर जो अन्य घोषणाएँ की गई हैं वे 17 हजार से अधिक हैं। मागी गई सूचना को इकट्ठा करने में जो बहुत अधिक प्रयास और परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा, परिणाम उसके अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

(ख) जी, हाँ। जिस तारीख को बांड जारी किये गए हैं अर्थात् जिस तारीख को निवेश किये गये हैं उस तारीख से उन पर व्याज देय है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Distribution of Imported Edible Oils

6303. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the quantity of edible oils to be imported this year through STC and other private parties,

(b) the mode of distribution to ensure that even the far-flung areas are also served according to their demands, and

(c) the names of private parties importing this oil and what shall be their disposal of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c) The import of all edible oils/oilseeds has been canalised through ST.C. with effect from 2-12-1978. The quantity of edible oils to be imported during 1979-80 by the ST.C. would be determined from time to time in the context of the various relevant factors including demand and indigenous availability of oils. As regards the distribution, the requirements of imported edible oils by the vanaspathi industry and by the State Governments for issue through Public Distribution System are already being met satisfactorily through the S.T.C. As regards the other consumers, the present arrangement envisages supply of oils/seeds by the S.T.C. after import, to the private refiners/crushers for sale through the normal trade channels.

With the canalisation of imports through ST.C. the import by private parties has been discontinued except against certain firm commitments entered into by some of them prior to 2.12.78. How much would actually be so imported by which party during 1979-80 is not known, but the quantum of such imports is likely to be not much. There is no control imposed on the distribution of oils imported by private parties.

Traders Seeking Permissions for Export of Silver

6304. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether scores of silver trader are running from pillar to post seeking tonnes of silver orders for which were booked prior to Government ban on exports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that STC, the only canalising agency for silver exports has charged these traders its usual commission of about Rs 5 lakh*, and

(c) if so what steps are being taken to ameliorate the conditions of these traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) Government have received representations from Silver Traders requesting for grant of permission for export of silver against contracts with STC prior to ban on exports

(b) Yes Sir

(c) It has been decided to allow export in cases fulfilling certain specified criteria

Premission to ply Tourist and Civil Planes to Jammu and Kashmir Government

6305 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have approached the Central Government to give permission to them (Kashmir Government) to ply their own tourist and civil planes

(b) if so whether this is due to India Government's inability to ply more planes to Jammu and Kashmir State that require greater number of planes to carry tourists to Jammu and Kashmir area than the number which India Government ply to that State and

(c) whether Jammu and Kashmir going tourists are stranded for days together due to non availability of accommodation to and from Jammu and Kashmir State area?

SHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines has provided adequate capacity to facilitate movement of tourists to Jammu and Kashmir. It also operates additional flights as and when necessary

लुधियाना में हवाई प्रइडा

6306 चौधरी बलबीर सिंह

श्री सानेदवर प्रसाद यादव

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लुधियाना में होजरी उद्योगों में निरन्तर वृद्धि का देखते हुए पंजाब सरकार तथा वहां के लोगो ने केन्द्र सरकार से वहां हवाई प्रइडा स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस अनुरोध पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और वहां हवाई प्रइडे का निर्माण संभवतः कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक) (क) और (ख) पंजाब सरकार ने, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा लुधियाना के लिए इस आधार पर विमान सेवाओं का परिचालन करने का प्रस्ताव किया था कि यदि आवश्यक हो तो वह सरकार इसके लिए उपदान देने को भी तैयार थी। यद्यपि लुधियाना पंजाब राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में से एक है, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स व लिए अपने टर्बो प्राप विमानों की सीमित संख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, अपनी विमान सेवाओं को लुधियाना तक बढ़ाना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि लुधियाना घनी

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU

घावादां वाले उन 50 केन्द्रों में से एक है जिनकी तीसरी वायु सेवामें के परिचालन सर्वो विशेष समिति ने सिफारिश की है। समिति का सिफारिशों की फिलहाल सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

पंजाब में जनता होटल

6307. श्रीवरी बलवीर सिंह :
श्री जगेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पंजाब में जनता होटल खोलने के बारे में सरकार की कोई योजना है ताकि लोगों को 5/4 स्टार होटलों में न जाना पड़े जो कि बहुत महंगे हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ये होटल 1979-80 में किन स्थानों में खोले जायेंगे और ये कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पलाल बोस) : (क) तथा (ख). पंचवर्षीय योजना, 1978-83 में, संसाधनों पर निर्भर करते हुए, दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास के चार महा-नगरों में 1250 बेंच वाले यात्री निवासों (जनता होटलों) के निर्माण और अन्य केन्द्रों पर अपेक्षाकृत छोटे ग्रुपों के निर्माण की जिनका निर्धारण एक सर्वेक्षण कराने के बाद किया जाएगा, परिकल्पना की गई है। केन्द्रीय सेंटर के अन्तर्गत पंजाब में यात्री निवासों (जनता होटलों) के निर्माण का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव

नहीं है। यदि गैर सरकारी उद्यमकर्ता जनता होटलों के निर्माण में रुचि रखते हों तो उन्हें ऐसा करने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा।

Amount outstanding under P.L.-480

6308. CHOWDHRY BALBIR
SINGH:

SHRI GYANESHWAR
PRASAD YADAV:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount outstanding against the country under P.L.-480 and the full details thereof; and

(b) whether Government have to pay interest thereon also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) There is no rupee amount under P.L. 480 outstanding against the Government of India. The US Government made a grant of their P.L. 480 rupee holdings to the Government of India in February, 1974 and the said funds were extinguished by that grant.

During the year 1967 to 1973, the US also supplied under P.L. 480 certain agricultural commodities against long-term loans repayable in dollars. The outstanding amount of such loans repayable in dollars stood at \$ 656.34 million as on 1-10-78.

(b) The interest rate on the outstanding P.L. 480 dollar loans is between 2 to 3 per cent per annum.

डी-आयल्ड केक्स (खसी) का निर्यात

6311. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सह-
कारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 में डी-आयल्ड
केक्स (फ्राउण्डनट सोल्वेंट ऐक्सट्रैक्शन्स)
के निर्यात का कुल कितना कोटा दिया
था ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979 में कितनी मात्रा
में डी-आयल्ड केक्स का निर्यात करने का
विचार है उसमें से कितनी मात्रा की
मजूरी अब तक दी जा चुकी है और यह
मजूरी कब दी गई थी ;

(ग) मई से अगस्त 1979 तक
और सितम्बर से दिसम्बर 1979 तक
डी-आयल्ड केक्स का लगभग कितना
कोटा निर्यात के लिये मंजूर किया जायेगा
और उसकी घोषणा कब तक की जायेगी ;

(घ) क्या फ्राउण्डनट ऐक्सट्रैक्शन्स
इन्स्ट्रूमेंट ऐसोसिएशन, राजकोट ने उनको
20-1-1979 को फ्राउण्डनट ऐक्सट्रैक्शन्स
के निर्यात के बारे में कोई योजना दी
है और यदि हा, तो उस योजना का ब्योरा
क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने यह योजना
स्वीकार कर ली है और यदि हा, तो
कब और कैसे, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके
क्या कारण हैं और इस योजना को कब
तक स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक बेग) :

(क) 1978 के लिये रिलीज किया
गया मूंगफली निस्सारण का कुल निर्यात
कोटा 8 लाख मे० टन था ।

(ख) से (ङ), 1978 की अधिक-
तम सीमा के आधार पर निर्यात पूरे
करने की समय सीमा को 31-3-79
तक बढ़ा दिया गया । 1979 की
अधिकतम सीमा के आधार पर मूंगफली
निस्सारण के निर्यात राज्य व्यापार नियम
की मार्फन मार्गिकृत है और निर्यात के
लिये आरम्भिक अधिकतम सीमा पहले ही
रिलीज की जा चुकी है । अन्तिम कोटे
का निर्धारण विभिन्न बातों को ध्यान में
रखते हुए और मूंगफली निस्सारण उद्योग
ऐसोसिएशन राजकोट जैसी हितबद्ध पार्टियों
के प्रभावोद्देशीय पर समुचित रूप से विचार
करने के बाद किया जायेगा ।

पोरबंदर हवाई अड्डे पर सुविधाएं

6312. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पोरबंदर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग
मंडल, पोरबंदर ने 17 फरवरी 1979
को नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय, नई
दिल्ली को एक पत्र लिखा है कि गुजरात
के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में पोरबंदर हवाई अड्डे
पर विभिन्न प्रकार की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध
की जाएं जो इस आशय का निर्णय
दिये जाने के बावजूद अभी उपलब्ध नहीं
की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पत्र का विस्तृत
ब्योरा क्या है तथा उसमें क्या मांगें की
गई हैं ;

(ग) पोरबंदर हवाई अड्डे पर क्या
सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जायेंगी तथा इन
सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध करने में वित्त
के क्या कारण हैं तथा ये सब सुविधाएं
कब तक उपलब्ध की जायेंगी ;

(घ) इन सुविधाओं में से प्रत्येक
पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

पदम घोर नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कोशिक) (क) घोर (ख) दिनांक 17-2-1979 का पत्र नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि पारबंदर विमान क्षेत्र का विकास के बारे में विगत काल में चेम्बर आफ कामर्स से अन्य पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) घोर (घ) एच० एस०—748 प्रकार के विमानों की परिचालन व्यवस्था के लिए क्रमशः 10 लाख रुपये तथा 8 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से पर्याप्त सुविधाओं वाले एक नये टर्मिनल भवन और एक नये तबनीकी ब्लाक के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। निर्माण-कार्य 1979-80 के दौरान प्रारम्भ कर देने की मांग है। छोटी योजनावधि में 2 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से बिजली पानी सप्लाई तथा अन्य आनुपातिक सुविधाओं में भी वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

पहले यह प्रस्ताव था कि नये टर्मिनल भवन का निर्माण होने तक साथ वाले हैंगर में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान कर दी जाएं परन्तु पुनर्विचार करने पर अब यह निष्पत्ति बिधा गया है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक भव्य स्थायी इमारत का निर्माण किया जाए।

Construction of State Bank building at Port Blair

6313 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether lands allotted for construction of State Bank building at Port Blair and other areas in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are lying unused for decades and

(b) if so, when the lands are likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) and (b) The State Bank of India has reported that two plots of land at Port Blair and Diglipur in Andaman and Nicobar Islands were allotted to the bank in the year 1972. After negotiations between the Island authorities and the State Bank it was decided that the former will construct the building on behalf of the bank on "deposit" basis. Accordingly plans of the buildings have been prepared by the PWD Andamans and the bank is awaiting the receipt of detailed estimates for construction. The construction of both the buildings will start soon after the detailed estimates are received by the bank.

Collection of Income Tax from Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6314 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the total collection of income tax from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the last three years yearwise

(b) whether there is unrecovered income tax lying against the assesseees in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands if so to what extent and names of such assesseees and what action Government propose to recover the said amount

(c) whether Government had carried any income tax raid in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands if so what was the result and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the need to have an ITO posted at Port Blair for effective and efficient working of income tax matters in this Union Territory if so when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The amount of income-tax collections from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the financial years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is as under:—

| Financial Year | Income-tax collection |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Rs. |
| 1975-76 | 15.05 lakhs |
| 1976-77 | 11.81 lakhs |
| 1977-78 | 13.33 lakhs |

(b) As on 28-2-1979, the aggregate amount of tax in arrears against the assesseees in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands amounted to Rs 7.79 lakhs, the demand created against such assesseees which had not fallen due for collection as on the same date amounted to Rs 192 lakhs. These arrears are due from a large number of taxpayers and it will take considerable time and labour to get a list of all such taxpayers. However it has been ascertained that arrears exceeding Rs 50,000 were not due from any single taxpayer.

Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, steps are being taken in accordance with law by the Income-tax authorities concerned to recover the arrears of tax.

(c) No search under section 132 of the Income-tax Act is reported to have been carried out in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(d) At present, no proposal to open an Income-tax Office at Port Blair is under consideration of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Port Blair-Madras Air Service... Via Car Nicobar Air service

6315. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government now proposes to have Port Blair-Madras via Car Nicobar air service in view of the growing public demand, if so, when, if no, the reasons therefor;

(b) what is the distance of Port Blair-Calcutta and Calcutta-Delhi; and

(c) whether Government are planning to have a new air strip at Port Blair, if so, what are the details?

Airlines will consider introducing an air service between Madras and Port Blair as soon as their fleet is augmented

(b) The distance from Port Blair to Calcutta is 1481 Kms and from Calcutta to Delhi 1320 kilometres

(c) The need for constructing a new airport at Port Blair is under examination

मै० नालीकूल प्राइवेट लि० के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक कलकत्ता को भेजी गई शिकायत

6317. श्री सुरेश विक्रम :

श्री हुकम चन्द कदवाय :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री मै० नालीकूल प्राइवेट लि० द्वारा बैंकों से ऋण लेने के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न सं० 2404 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, कलकत्ता ने इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली है और यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मै० नालीकूल प्राइवेट लि० के बारे में भारतीय

रिजर्व बैंक कलकत्ता को भेजी गई 13 अगस्त 1977 का शिकायत की एक प्रति अनियमितताओं के बारे में जांच किये जाने में पूरा हो सम्पत्ती के मानकों को मिल गई थी और यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को भेजी गई शिकायत की एक प्रति उस कम्पनी को मिली है या नहीं। अलबत्ता भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने इस मामले में यूनाइटेड कमिनिटी बैंक से बातचीत का है।

(ग) क्या इससे जांच का मुख्य प्रयोजन निष्पन्न हो गया है क्योंकि जिनके बारे में जांच की जाना था उन लेखा पुस्तकों और अन्य दस्तावेजों में कम्पनी ने पहले ही शुद्धि कर लायी ?

प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष करों से आय

6318 थी गया भक्त सिंह क्या उस प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का ठपका करण कि

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिकार उल्लाह) (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इकट्ठा की गई सूचना का बरीरा 2 दिसम्बर 1977 के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 2404 के बारे में दिया गये आश्वासन का प्रति में 11-5-78 को सदन के पटल पर रख गये कार्यालय विवरण में दिखाया गया है।

(क) प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष करों से वर्ष 1960-61 से 1978-79 तक वार्षिक वित्तना आय हुई और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में वृद्धि तथा गैर वृद्धि क्षेत्रों से अप्रत्यक्ष करों से वय वार कतना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि यह बताने की स्थिति में नहीं है कि मैसूर राजावत

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण समा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1960-61 से 1978-79 तक क्षेत्र राज्यों और सघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाला राजस्व।

(करोड़ रुपए)

| वर्ष | प्रत्यक्ष कर* | | अप्रत्यक्ष कर @ | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | वृद्धि क्षेत्र से** | गैर-वृद्धि क्षेत्र से | जोड़ | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1960-61 | 107 49 | 294 58 | 402 07 | 948 34 |
| 1961-62 | 110 52 | 338 67 | 449 19 | 1093 79 |
| 1962-63 | 134 02 | 426 04 | 560 06 | 1305 01 |
| 1963-64 | 139 92 | 552 71 | 692 63 | 1631 92 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1964-65 . | 139.27 | 603 05 | 742.32 | 1856.48 |
| 1965-66 . | 130.09 | 604 05 | 734 14 | 2187.45 |
| 1966-67 | 105.44 | 661 39 | 766.83 | 24,9436 |
| 1967-68 | 119.94 | 660.18 | 780.12 | 2675.39 |
| 1968-69 . | 135.66 | 703 94 | 839.60 | 2919.13 |
| 1969-70 | 130.18 | 832 86 | 963.04 | 3236.97 |
| 1970-71 | 131.35 | 877.72 | 1009.07 | 3743.34 |
| 1971-72 | 115 11 | 1055 84 | 1170.95 | 44,0423 |
| 1972-73 | 106.86 | 1239 23 | 1346.09 | 5089.68 |
| 1973-74 | 171 35 | 1380.78 | 1552.13 | 5836.45 |
| 1974-75 . | 176.25 | 1657.62 | 1833 87 | 7389.19 |
| 1975-76 . | 262.58 | 2230.07 | 2492.65 | 8689.18 |
| 1976-77 . | 222.04 | 2362 50 | 2584.54 | 97,4720 |
| 1977-78† . | 211.95 | 2516 05 | 2728.00 | 10514.02 |
| 1978-79†† . | 221.93 | 2710 13 | 2932 06 | 11680.60 |

† संशोधित अनुमान

†† बजट अनुमान

* इसमें निगम कर, आय कर, सम्पत्ति शुल्क, व्याज कर, धन कर, दान कर, भू-राजस्व और कृषि संबंधी आय कर शामिल हैं।

** भू-राजस्व और कृषि संबंधी आय कर।

(a) इसमें सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क, राज्य उत्पाद-शुल्क, स्टाम्प शुल्क, पंजीकरण फीस, सामान्य बिक्री कर, वाहनों पर कर, मनोरंजन, माल और यात्रियों पर कर, बिजली पर कर और शुल्क और गन्ने की खरीद पर कर उपकर शामिल हैं।

Contracts to Messrs Transport Corporation of India

(c) whether tenders are called for in the issue of such contracts; and

-6319 SHRI EDUARDO FELERIO Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(d) whether the procedure indicated at (b) and (c) above was followed in respect of Messrs Transport Corporation of India before transport contracts were issued to that firm?

(a) the names of the different Government undertakings which gave contracts to Messrs Transport Corporation of India for transportation of goods;

(b) the procedure followed by Government undertakings in issuing transport contracts to private firms for the transport of goods,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):
(a) 17 Enterprises out of the 91 Public Enterprises who have responded so far have utilised the services of Messrs Transport Corporation of India for transportation of goods.

The names of these Enterprises are given in Statement I

(b) to (d) The Public Enterprises, by and large, follow the usual practice of calling tenders from the transporters and award the transportation contract to the lowest bidder, keeping in view their capacity and suitability required in specific cases. This principle has been followed by these Enterprises while giving transportation contracts to the Transport Corporation of India Ltd

Statement—I

Name of Public Enterprises

- 1 National Seeds Corporation of India
- 2 Delhi Transport Corporation
- 3 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd
- 4 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd
- 5 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur
- 6 Jessop and Co Ltd
- 7 Indian Telephone Industries Ltd
- 8 Indian Dairy Corporation
- 9 Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd
- 10 The Fertilizer (Planning and Development) Division India Ltd
- 11 Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd
- 12 National Building Construction Corporation Limited.
- 13 Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd
- 14 Indian Oil Blending Ltd
- 15 Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd
- 16 Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd
- 17 Mazagon Dock Ltd

Study by Trade Development Authority for Export of Electronic Components

6320 SHRI K S VEERABHADRAPPA Will the Minister of

COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Trade Development Authority for export of Electronic Components selected items in automobile ancillaries and scientific instruments for laboratories for use in foreign countries

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the names of the foreign countries which have requested India to extend its co operation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) Yes Trade Development Authority conducted about 25 market survey studies in selected markets in Western Europe, USA Canada Australia New Zealand Japan Saudi Arabia and Iran

(b) The studies were conducted on product adaptation, design modifications quality improvement, marketing and distribution channels of different markets. Information on details of customs procedures, safety regulations packaging and labelling requirements of these markets was also collected. Importers of specific items for promoting exports were identified

(c) Trade Development Authority received cooperation of selected countries in Western Europe, U S A, Canada, Australia New Zealand, Japan, Saudi Arabia and Iran while carrying out the studies in their territories

Suggestions made by Kaul Committee for lowering Shipping charges at Kandla Port

6321 SHRI P M SAYEED

SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR.

, SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kaul Committee appointed to pinpoint problem obstructing Kandla Ports Development have suggested lowering shipping charges at Kandla Port,

(b) if so, how many of their suggestions have been accepted,

(c) when they are likely to be implemented, and

(d) what will be net effect on our economy for such acceptance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (d). The Kaul Committee has recommended that shipping and port charges payable by liner vessels at Kandla Port should be fixed in such a way that the same are lower than those at Bombay. The Board of Trustees of Kandla Port has already approved this recommendation in their meeting held on 26th March, 1979 and the same is being sent to the government for their approval.

Selling of Flat known as Chitrakoot, Bombay by Shrimati Padma K. Desai

6322. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Shrimati Padma K. Desai, wife of Shri Kanti Desai, the son of Prime Minister, sold a flat in a building known as Chitrakoot in Bombay,

(b) the name of the party who purchased the flat and the purchase price disclosed by the person who purchased the flat;

(c) the sale price disclosed in the income-tax return submitted by Shri-

matl Padma Desai and that adopted to arrive at the Capital Gains Tax;

(d) if the sale price adopted in the assessment of Shrimati Padma Desai was not the same as the amount shown in the books of purchaser, reasons thereof, and

(e) what action Government propose to take on the income earned in this transaction in the hands of the persons who earned them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The flat was purchased by M/s Empire Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd (now known as M/s. Empire Industries Ltd.) Bombay. The price disclosed by the purchaser was Rs. 3,50,000 comprising of Rs. 2 lakhs given by cheque to Smt. Padma K. Desai and the balance to the broker.

(c) and (d) Smt. Padma Desai had disclosed Rs. 2 lakhs as sale price in the return of income filed by her and had computed capital gain on that basis. The Assessing Officer, relying mainly on the narration contained in a receipt given by the broker to the purchasing Company in respect of advance deposit/part payment for sale of this flat, adopted the sale price of the flat, after deducting commission and transfer charges, at Rs. 3.25 lakhs in the assessment of Smt. Padma Desai. On appeal by the assessee, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, after considering the evidence on record and comparing sale price of other flats in an equally posh area, held that the flat had been sold for Rs. 2 lakhs only.

(e) The 'Income-tax' authorities have initiated action to investigate the matter further to find out who is the person who earned the difference. Necessary action, as warranted by the results of investigation will be taken.

Reported Comments made by High Court against Officer of the Finance Ministry

6323 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that as reported in the Blitz Weekly of 6th January 1979 that some comments were made by the High Court against an officer of the Finance Ministry and

(b) if so the exact nature of the High Court's remarks against the concerned officer and action taken there on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL)

(a) and (b) In the judgement dated the 9th May 1972 of the Delhi High Court in Civil Writ No 1055 of 1970 filed by Shri Bishun Narain the then Lower Division Clerk in the Ministry of Finance against Union of India and others there were certain passages which appeared to be of adverse nature against Shri K. B. Parsai the then Senior Hindi Officer and now Special Officer (Hindi) in the Ministry of Finance. These passages are contained in pages 6-12 in the copy of the text of the judgement which is now laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in the Library See No. LT-4254/79]

The matter was carefully examined and the Government finally took the view that the said passages could more appropriately be regarded as a summary of the submissions and contentions of the petitioner rather than the Court's own findings or adverse comments against Shri Parsai. The question of taking action against Shri K. B. Parsai on the basis of the judgement in question did not therefore, arise.

ITDC workers Relay Hunger Strike

6324. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of

TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the workers of India Tourism Development Corporation had staged a relay hunger strike demanding a probe into the acts of nepotism, favouritism and victimization of the workers

(b) whether the ITDC Officers Welfare Association have given in writing their demands if so what are their grievances and

(c) what action have Government taken to clarify the situation and fix responsibility on those who are guilty?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK)

(a) to (c) The Government is not aware of any relay hunger strike in the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited but a few employees of the ITDC staged dharna on 24.11.78 for one day. The ITDC received a notice of dharna etc. against the alleged misrule in ITDC in November 1978 from the General Secretaries of the ITDC Officers Association, Ashoka Hotel Mazdoor Janata Union and Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh. The main points raised in this notice are given in the attached statement.

All the 19 specific allegations arising out of the points in the statement had been carefully looked into by the Management of India Tourism Development Corporation. Out of this 13 were found to be without substance and 4 are under examination. Corrective action has been taken with reference to the remaining 2 allegations.

Statement

The following points were raised in the notice of dharna —

(a) Irregular appointments and out of turn promotions to favourites

(b) Victimisations through transfers and other means of harassments

(c) No drafting of service/promotion rules although the Corporation has a standing of almost 9 years.

(d) Centralisation of power in Headquarter, causing heart burning delays in decision making.

(e) Top heavy Management with accelerated promotions only at higher levels which is eating into the profits of the organisation

(f) Disparity in fringe benefits between unit to unit and between officers and other employees.

(g) Arbitrary creations/abolition of posts to suit favoured appointments/promotions.

(h) Denying employees rightful promotions by not filling vacant posts.

Alleged Corrupt Practices in the management of New Bank of India

6325. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received several memoranda and letters from the Rajasthan Bank Employees Union regarding various corrupt practices going on in the top management of the New Bank of India;

(b) whether they have made specific charges of corruption and various malpractices against the Chairman of the Bank, the General Manager, the Divisional Manager of Rajasthan and the former branch Manager of the New Bank of India at Kota;

(c) whether they also have brought to the notice of the Government several press reports to substantiate their charges;

(d) if so, what are the details of the charges levelled, and

(e) what action have been taken against the people who

very serious nature has been levelled and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA): (a) to (e) Government received several complaints from Rajasthan Bank Employees' Union containing allegations against the officers of the New Bank of India Limited. Some of these complaints also enclosed Press reports in this regard.

The complaints contained allegations about acquisition of property worth lakhs by certain officers of the bank, sanction of loans and advances to persons allegedly of doubtful integrity, excessive expenditure on entertainments and furniture, drawal of TA for first class in respect of journeys performed by cheaper means, casteism in promotion, collection of black money by a Branch Manager of the bank etc. The allegations were investigated by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank observed that the bank had taken appropriate action against the Branch Manager, who had enabled certain parties to get extra interest by opening accounts in the names of their relations. The allegations made against other officers were not substantiated by the records of the bank.

Diversion of Funds, Excise Duty and Income Tax by Swadeshi Polytex Ltd

6326 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various acts of diversion funds, evasion of excise duty and income tax, by Swadeshi Polytex Ltd were also brought to the direct knowledge of financial Institutions viz. Industrial Development of Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corpora

की जल्द करने के बारे में अनुसंधान कार्य भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग में पहले से ही चल रहा है। अभी तक भारतीय मौसम में कितना सुव्यवस्थित प्रकृति भयवा आवधिकता का पता नहीं चल पाया है।

Undercutting of prices of Galvanised Steel Tension Bars

6330 **SHRI P M SAYEED**

SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether undercutting of prices by some small manufacturers of galvanised steel tension bars may cost India the U.S. fence market, if so to what extent,

(b) if so whether a note was received from the U.S. office of the Engineering Export Promotion Council on the performance of the Indian firms which participated in the 17th annual fence industrial convention held in New Orleans in the U.S. in January, 1979,

(c) if so what are the details of the note received from the U.S.

(d) whether India has been the major supplier of galvanised steel tension bars to the U.S. fence market, and

(e) steps being taken to clear the misunderstanding in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) to (e) The Engineering Export Promotion Council has received a report from the Regional Manager of the Council

Orleans, USA, from January 25 to January 27, 1979, which mentions that some small exporters have re-

cently entered the field of galvanised steel tension bars exports to USA and that some of them were offering under hand discount to gain entry into the market. The floor prices for the export of tension bars have been fixed by the concerned panel of the Engineering Export Promotion Council. No complaint has been received by the EEPCC so far regarding the violation of the floor prices fixed for the export of this item. Action is possible on receipt of specific complaints and EEPCC has asked the Regional Manager Chicago to furnish further details.

Production and Export of Iron Ore

6331 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) total production and export of iron ore, year-wise, from 1975-76 to 1978-79,

(b) who are the importers of our iron and quantity imported by each year-wise from 1975-76 to 1978-79,

(c) cost of production per tonne of iron ore year-wise from 1975-76 to 1978-79,

(d) price (per tonne) realised through export year wise from 1975-76 to 1978-79 and

(e) what steps if any are being taken to secure remunerative prices for the country's iron ore exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) (i) Production of iron ore from 1975-76 to 1978-79 has been as under —

| Year | Qty. Million Tons |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1975-76 | 42.2 |
| 1976-77 | 42.2 |
| 1977-78 | 41.0 (Provisional) |
| 1978-79 | Not available |

(ii) Exports of iron ore from 1975-76 to 1978-79 have been as under:—

Qty. Million Tonnes

| Year | Export by MMTC | Exports by Private shippers | Total Exports |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1975-76 | 11.618 | 10.896 | 22.514 |
| 1976-77 | 11.738 | 11.350 | 23.088 |
| 1977-78 | 12.297 | 9.317 | 21.614 |
| 1978-79 | 13.652 | N.A. | 13.652 (for MMTC only) |

(b) A statement showing destination-wise exports of iron ore from 1975-76 to 1978-79 is attached.

(c) Pithead cost of production per tonne of iron ore varies widely from mine to mine depending upon the degree of mechanisation, overburden ratio, nature of ore, level of production etc

(d) The average unit value realisation per tonnes on export of iron ore by MMTC since 1975-76 has been as under:—

| Year | Rs per tonne |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1975-76 | 110.93 |
| 1976-77 | 126.79 |
| 1977-78 | 133.37 |
| 1978-79 | 120.33 |

(e) The question of improving realisation of iron ore prices has, inter-alia, been the subject of discussion in international bodies like the Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries and UNCTAD.

Statement
Destination-wise Exports of Iron Ore from India

Qty. Million Tonnes

| Destination | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | *1978-79 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Japan | 17.180 | 17.770 | 16.647 | 8.345 |
| U. S. A | 0.029 | 0.132 | .. | .. |
| East Europe | | | | |
| Rumania | 2.032 | 1.602 | 1.824 | 3.260 |
| Czechoslovakia | 0.403 | 0.498 | 0.458 | 0.169 |
| Poland | 0.575 | 0.329 | 0.025 | .. |
| Hungary | 0.133 | 0.192 | 0.149 | 0.072 |
| Germany (East) | .. | 0.289 | 0.499 | 0.431 |
| Yugoslavia | .. | 0.026 | 0.310 | 0.269 |
| Bulgaria | 0.118 | .. | .. | .. |
| SUB-TOTAL | 3.261 | 2.936 | 3.265 | 4.201 |

(Qty Million Tonnes)

| Destination | 1975/6 | 1976/77 | 1977/78 | *1978/79 |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| West Europe | | | | |
| Holland | 0 586 | 0 608 | 0 082 | |
| Italy | 0 170 | 0 029 | 0 564 | |
| Germany (West) | 0 350 | 0 239 | | |
| Belgium | 0 035 | | | |
| Sub TOTAL | 1 141 | 0 876 | 0 646 | |
| Others | | | | |
| South Korea | 0 605 | 0 916 | 0 802 | 0 831 |
| Taiwan | 0 137 | 0 134 | 0 117 | |
| Iraq | 0 019 | 0 024 | 0 108 | 0 070 |
| Turkey | 0 142 | 0 261 | | |
| U A E | | 0 049 | 0 018 | 0 153 |
| Kenya | | | 0 011 | |
| China | | | | 0 053 |
| Sub-TOTAL | 0 903 | 1 384 | 1 056 | 1 107 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 22 514 | 23 098 | 21 614 | 13 653 |

Break up of the Total Exports

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| MMTC | 11 618 | 11 738 | 12 297 | 13 653 |
| Pvt Shippers | 10 896 | 11 360 | 9 317 | N.A |

*For MMTC only

Supply of Sulphur by Foreign Countries

to which the supply of sulphur has been affected and

6232. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign suppliers/countries have not fulfilled their contractual obligations with India for the supply of sulphur during the last six month

(b) If so the names of these suppliers/countries giving also the extent

(c) remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The names of the countries and the shortfall in the supply of sulphur by them against contracted quantities for shipment during 1978

and part of 1979 are as under:—

| Name of the country | Shortfall in the supply of Sulphur |
|--|------------------------------------|
| | (Metric Tonnes) |
| Poland (direct) | 12,000 |
| Poland (Supplies to be made from Iraq) | 1,50,000 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 10,000 |
| U.S.S.R. | 16,000 |
| Iran | 75,000 |
| TOTAL | 2,61,000 |

(c) Government is taking steps, through diplomatic channels and bilateral talks, to persuade the countries concerned to fulfil the contractual obligations in this regard.

Collaboration Agreements between I.T.C. and Sheraton Corporation

6333. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU;
SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM;
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to re-examine the issue of collaboration agreement between I.T.C. and Sheraton Corporation, for construction of hotels in this country; and

(b) if so what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) In terms of the existing guidelines for foreign collaboration in hotel industry, Government have

accorded approval to the collaboration agreement between ITC Limited and Sheraton International Inc., USA. Government are, however, reviewing the whole question of the continued need for foreign collaboration in the hotel industry.

Male and Female Employees in custom and Excise Offices

6334 SHRI SAEED MURTAZA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of male and female employees in the Custom and Excise offices in the country;

(b) the strength of female employees in Delhi offices; and

(c) how many women employees have been transferred outside Delhi during the last two years and the number of those who have never been transferred and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exports and Business Organisation for Joint Trade Ventures with North America

6335 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exporters and Indian business and export organisations are considering possibilities of establishing joint trade ventures with their counterparts in North America for tapping markets in third countries;

(b) whether these Indian organisations are also aiming and ensuring a well regulated flow of Indian goods into the North American market as

appeared in the 'Economic Times' of 19th February, 1979,

(c) if so, what are the details thereof,

(d) whether these organisations have approached the Government in the matter, and

(e) if so what is Government response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir The setting up of joint trading ventures between Indian exporters and their counterparts in USA and Canada with a view to encouraging export of Indian products to that region and tapping markets in third countries forms part of the general recommendations of the Small Sector Team sponsored by Federation of Indian Export Organisations to USA and Canada in September-October, 1978

(d) Government have received the report of the Team

(e) As and when specific proposals are received from Indian exporters for setting up Trading joint ventures in North America, such proposals will be considered by Government in accordance with the general guidelines laid down for the purpose

IT Raids in Bombay, Delhi Calcutta Allahabad and Azamgarh

6336. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA

DR BIJOY MONDAL
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Income-tax authorities recently conducted raids in Bombay,

Delhi, Calcutta, Allahabad, Azamgarh and have unearthed investment of black money to the tune of over Rs 24 lakhs,

(b) the names of persons/firms on which raids were conducted, and

(c) broad outlines of the goods/documents seized and action taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH) (a) to (c) The Income-tax authorities searched the premises of the following two companies and persons connected with them simultaneously at Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Azamgarh in February 1979

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (1) M/s Randerian and Singh Ltd | Bombay and Calcutta |
| (2) M/s Mau Cold Storage and Khandasary Sugar Factory | Azamgarh |
| (3) Sh S P Singh Managing Director | Bombay |
| (4) Sh N P Singh Director | Bombay |
| (5) Shri G K Singh, Director | Allahabad |
| (6) Shri P P Singh, Director | Bombay |
| (7) Shri Ramnik M Dhruv Secretary Chief Accountant | Bombay |
| (8) Shri R K Singh, Mehtau | Bombay |
| (9) Shri Benchansingh Manager | Calcutta |
| (10) Shri Satish Singh | Azamgarh |
| (11) Shri S P Singh | Azamgarh |

During the course of the search books of account and documents including kacha books of account indicating tax evasion were seized. Scrutiny of the seized books of account and documents is in progress and

action as warranted by the Law will be taken after the investigations are completed.

**Picnic-cum-tourist Centre at Khejari
in Contai Area (West Bengal)**

6337. PROF SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officers belonging to the Agricultural Ministry after making a survey of Contai subdivision of West Bengal suggested that a "Picnic-cum-tourist centre" be set up at Khejari in Contai Area;

(b) if so, whether Government will take steps for setting up such a centre at Khejari; and

(c) if so, facts about implementation of such recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A team of scientists belonging to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its Institutes visited the Contai Sub-Division in December, 1978 mainly to suggest development plans for the improvement of agriculture. The team observed that there was considerable scope for improving both agriculture and aquaculture and have submitted recommendations for comprehensive development of the area. One of the suggestions made was also for the development of a fish farm-cum-picnic spot at Khejari.

(b) and (c). The recommendation in this respect has been forwarded by the Union Ministry of Agriculture to the State Government for taking further action.

**Suit against Air India by Artist of
Long Island New York**

6338. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an artist of Long Island New York has sued the Air India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Mrs Bel Jon, Artist of Long Island, has filed a suit against Air India claiming US \$789845 in connection with Mural at JFK Airport as per details below:—

| | US \$ |
|---|--------|
| Compensation | 169345 |
| Punitive damages for alleged failure of Air-India to give her credit for JFK Mural | 500000 |
| Compensation | 500 |
| Punitive damages for alleged technical advice regarding shifting of mural from Fifth Avenue and Philadelphia offices to New 400 Park Avenue | 100000 |

After installation of Mural in 1973, Air-India agreed that Mrs. Bel Jon could place a small plaque on Mural reading "Mural by Bel Jon" in place of "Bel Jon Studios" along with the address and phone number, as the latter spoiled the beauty and aesthetic value of the Mural. Accordingly this plaque was replaced by Air-India.

As regards shifting of Mural from Fifth Avenue and Philadelphia offices of Air-India to Air-India's new office at New 400 Park Avenue, as the quotation from Mrs Bel Jon was comparatively much higher, the work was entrusted to another party.

Decision regarding creation of medium term lending facility by IMF.
Deferred

6339. SHRI A. R. HADRI NARAYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 20 nation Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund at a one-day meeting held in Washington deferred consideration of the proposal made by the developing countries for the creation of a medium term lending facility to provide support to countries faced with balance of payment problems and an other facility to assisting poorer countries in importing capital goods for developing

(b) if so what was the main reason for deferring the decision on lending facility,

(c) whether the Committee found the international picture unsatisfactory

(d) if so what were the other subjects discussed by the Committee and

(e) what decisions were arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes Sir in some important respects

(d) The subjects discussed at the Interim Committee were as follows

(i) World Economic Outlook and the Working of the International Adjustment Process

(ii) International Monetary Questions

—The Supplementary Financing Facility

—SDR matters—further uses

—review of the questions of a substitution account

(e) The Committee welcomed the entry into effect the Supplementary Financing Facility and the decisions on the use of Special Drawing Rights for making loans settling obligations and in providing security in the form of pledges and transfers subject to retransfers and supported active consideration in the Executive Board of a Substitution Account. The follow-

ing observations were made by the Committee

(i) The Committee found that the international economic picture remains unsatisfactory in some important respects, but looked forward to an improved payments situation among the industrial countries in 1979

(ii) The Committee noted that while industrial growth had picked up in some industrial countries it continued to remain inadequate in rest of the countries and was therefore, unable to reduce the prevailing high levels of unemployment and induce stronger investment. Further the volume of trade also grew at a slow pace as a consequence of slow growth and a rise in protectionist trade measures by developed countries. The Committee hoped that the impending Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva will help to reverse the trend toward protectionism.

(iii) The Committee noted high inflationary tendencies particularly in Europe and suggested stronger efforts by the countries concerned to combat this trend

(iv) The Committee also noted with special concern that many non-industrial, or primary producing countries continue to suffer from subnormal growth rates and high inflationary rates

(v) It also noted the rise in balance of payments deficits on current account of most developing countries and for major industrial countries, prospects of a better distribution of current account balances

(vi) The Committee called for co-ordinated efforts on the part of member countries to follow appropriate policies to deal with problems of economic growth inflation and the balance of payments. It asked the industrial countries to take into account economic needs of deve-

loping countries and urged the industrial countries to improve market access for the exports of developing countries and to expand the flow of official development assistance. The Committee, in this context, emphasised importance of high degree of international economic cooperation and stressed the necessity of active surveillance by the Fund over the exchange rate and related policies of all members as a means of strengthening the adjustment process.

The Committee welcomed the entry into effect of the Supplementary Financing Facility, which will enhance the Fund's ability to assist members facing serious payments imbalances that are large in relation to their quotas. The Committee reiterated its view that the Executive Board should consider the question of a subsidy account to help reduce the burden of interest charges on low-income members of the Fund using the facility.

On Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) issues the Committee welcomed the decision taken by the Executive Board under which SDRs can be used for making loans, settling obligation directly, and in providing security in the form of pledges and transfers subject to retransfer and requested the Executive Board to work out further uses of SDRs.

The Committee considered the report of the Executive Board on an Account to be administered by the fund which would accept deposits of foreign exchange from members of the Fund on a voluntary basis in exchange for an equivalent amount of SDR-denominated claims, which would help further in making the SDR the principal reserve asset in the International Monetary Fund.

Dispute between India and EEC over Textiles

6340 SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bitter quarrel is brewing between India and the European Economic Community over textiles;

(b) if so the main reasons for the same,

(c) whether it is also a fact that E.E.C. has warned India for possible cut in India's quota for cotton fabrics; and

(d) if so whether it has also been reported that the Chinese demand for larger quotas under the textile agreement has been accepted by the EEC which will result in import cuts to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The negotiations and agreement between the EEC and the Peoples' Republic of China are primarily matters of bilateral understanding. The import of textiles from India to the EEC, on the other hand, is regulated by the provisions of bilateral textile agreements between the two countries.

Talks with Minister of State in Canadian Government

6341. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Small Business in Canadian Government visited India and held talks with him; and

(b) if so the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Ways and means have been explored for promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation including joint ventures. It was inter alia felt that establishment of a Indo Canadian Joint Commission would be a timely step.

Promotions to the posts of Head Clerks in IT Department

6342 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion to the post of Head Clerk is made on the basis of seniority of the eligible persons as UDCs and not as Tax Assistant which is next below post in the IT Department

(b) if so what are the reasons for the departure from the normal rules followed in the Government departments and

(c) whether such departure from the normal rules has been concurred in by the Department of Personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Promotion to the cadre of Head Clerks is made from UDC cadre in accordance with the relevant Recruitment Rules. Hence there is no departure from the rules. However Tax Assistants are also considered by virtue of their seniority in the basic cadre i.e. UDC.

(c) The Department of Personnel were not consulted as there was no departure from Recruitment Rules. However on a reference received from that Department on this issue the matter is being re-considered.

Export of Engineering Goods

6343 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) the amount of export of engineering goods from India during 1977 and 1978

(b) the amount of cash compensatory support given on engineering goods during 1977 and 1978

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in export of engineering goods during the last few months if so the reasons thereof and

(d) what action Government propose to take to boost the exports of engineering goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) The export of engineering goods from India during 1977 and 1978 are as follows —

| | (Rs in crores) |
|------|----------------|
| 1977 | 590.43 |
| 1978 | 634.52 |

(b) Amount of cash compensatory support disbursed during 1977-78 and during 1978-79 together with the f.o.b. value of exports relating to such disbursements are as follow

| | (Rs in crores) | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Year | Cash compensatory support disbursed | F.o.b. value on which disbursement made |
| 1977-78 (April 77 to March, 78) | 102.29 | 710.48 |
| 1978-79 (April 78 to Feb. 79) | 119.69 | 78.70 |
| | (Provisional) | (Provisional) |

Figures for cash compensatory support indicated above include payment of supplementary cash assistance in lieu of duty drawback and rebate of excise duty on finished products against deemed exports, like supplies to projects in India taken up on World Bank or IDA credit.

(c) Yes, Sir. The main reason for the fall in the export of engineering goods is labour trouble and congestion in the ports resulting in the dislocation of shipment of engineering goods.

(d) Various measures to boost the exports of engineering goods such as market surveys, organisation and participation in trade fairs, visit of trade delegations, publicity abroad etc. are undertaken by the Engineering Export Promotion Council.

Family Pension provision for Pre-1964 Central Government Pensioners

6344. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering for extending Family Pension provision for pre-1964 Central Government pensioners; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). Government have considered this request very carefully but have come to the conclusion that it cannot be accepted for financial and administrative reasons. Besides acceptance of the request will run counter to Government's normal policy of relating improvements in retirement benefits to specified dates.

Committee on Bhoothalingam Study Group's Report

6345. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a four-Minister Committee was appointed by Government for studying the Bhoothalingam study group's report and recommending steps to be taken in lieu of them; and

(b) why a decision in granting a minimum pension of Rs. 150 (as recommended by Bhoothalingam study group) is being delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Government had initially appointed a Group of Ministers comprising of the following to go into the recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Study Group Report and make their recommendations:—

(1) Finance Minister

(2) Industries Minister

(3) Labour Minister, and

(4) Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers

The Group of Ministers at present comprises of (1) Dy. Prime Minister (Finance), (2) Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers, (3) Minister of Industry, (4) Minister of Home Affairs, (5) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs & Labour.

(b) The recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Study Group including the recommendation regarding 'minimum pension' are still under the consideration of the Group of Ministers and no decision has yet been taken. The Report has raised certain basic issues of policy and it is difficult to say at this stage when it would be possible for the Group of Ministers to finalise their recommendations.

कृषि आय कर

6346 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का इरादा करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वर्ष में कृषि क्षेत्र में अनुमानित कर योग्य आय कितनी है और

(ख) वर्ष 1977 और 1978 में कृषि आय कर का रूप में कुल कितना राशि वसूल के गइ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अप्पवाल) (क) संविधान के अन्तर्गत कृषि आय पर कराधान राज्या के राजकोषाध्य अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आता है। वह राज्यों में कोई कृषि आय कर नहीं लगाया जाता है। जिन राज्यों में यह कर लगाया जाता है वहां कर योग्य कृषि आय का निर्धारण संबंधित राज्य के कानूना के अन्तर्गत छट का सभाया और दी गया विभिन्न रियायतों और कटौतियां के आधार पर किया जाता है। इन राज्यों के चालू वर्ष के लिए कर योग्य कृषि आय के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) राज्या द्वारा कृषि आय पर लगाए गए कर में प्राप्ति की राशि 1976-77 में 34.55 करोड़ रुपए (वास्तविक) और 1977-78 में 38.48 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) बँटनी है।

दिल्ली में दालों का मूल्य

6347 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक भुक्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में खुदरा बाजार में विभिन्न किस्म की दालों का मूल्य क्या है और

(ख) 1977 से दिल्ली में विभिन्न किस्म की दालों के मूल्य का महीने वार तुलनात्मक व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक भुक्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) (क) सूचना विवरण I में दी गई है।

(ख) सूचना विवरण II में दी गई है।

विवरण—I

30 मार्च 1978 को दिल्ली में दालों के औसत फुटकर मूल्य

(रुपय प्रति किलोग्राम)

| क्रम सं० | वस्तु का नाम | |
|----------|----------------|------|
| 1 | अरहर | 4 20 |
| 2 | मूंग साबुत | 4 20 |
| 3 | मूंग बिना धुली | 4 60 |
| 4 | मूंग धुली | 5 00 |
| 5 | उड़द साबुत | 3 10 |
| 6 | उड़द बिना धुली | 3 60 |
| 7 | उड़द धुली | 4 80 |
| 8 | मसूर साबुत | 2 50 |
| 9 | मसूर की दाल | 3 50 |
| 10 | चना की दाल | 2 60 |

विवरण II

जनवरी 1977 से दिसंबर 1977 के मासिक औसत घुटकर मूल्य

(रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम)

| क्रम सं० | वस्तु का नाम | जनवरी | फरवरी | मार्च | अप्रैल | मई | जून | जुलाई | अगस्त | सितम्बर | अक्टूबर | नवम्बर | दिसम्बर |
|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. | घाहूर | 2.90 | 3.40 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.65 | 4.05 | 4.05 | 4.35 | 4.50 |
| 2. | मूंग साबुत | 2.15 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 2.45 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.80 | 3.00 |
| 3. | मूंग बिना धुली | 2.50 | 2.65 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.65 | 2.70 | 3.20 | 3.40 |
| 4. | मूंग धुली | 2.80 | 3.00 | 3.05 | 3.00 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.55 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.55 | 3.95 |
| 5. | उड़द साबुत | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.70 | 2.80 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.00 | 2.80 | 2.70 | 2.60 | 2.90 |
| 6. | उड़द बिना धुली | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.60 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.60 | 3.30 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.20 |
| 7. | उड़द धुली | 3.90 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.05 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.40 | 4.35 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| 8. | मसूर साबुत | 2.65 | 2.55 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.60 | 2.90 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 3.60 | 3.40 | 4.00 | 3.90 |
| 9. | मसूर की दाल | 3.20 | 3.25 | 3.00 | 2.70 | 3.15 | 3.20 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 4.10 | 4.25 | 4.60 | 4.60 |
| 10. | चना की दाल | 1.75 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.50 | 2.65 | 2.80 |

1978

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. | घाहूर | 4.50 | 4.40 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.30 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.55 | 4.90 | 5.00 | 4.90 | 4.60 |
| 2. | मूंग साबुत | 2.80 | 3.05 | 3.20 | 3.40 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.40 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.80 |
| 3. | मूंग बिना धुली | 3.50 | 3.45 | 3.60 | 3.95 | 4.20 | 3.95 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.90 | 3.95 | 4.00 | 4.35 |
| 4. | मूंग धुली | 3.90 | 3.90 | 4.00 | 4.35 | 4.80 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.70 | 4.70 | 4.55 | 4.55 |
| 5. | उड़द साबुत | 2.60 | 2.75 | 2.70 | 2.95 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.05 | 3.15 | 3.20 | 3.25 |

| କ୍ର. ନଂ | ସାମଗ୍ରୀର ନାମ | ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ୧୯୭୮ | ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର ୧୯୭୮ | ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୧୯୭୮ | ନଭେମ୍ବର ୧୯୭୮ | ଡିସେମ୍ବର ୧୯୭୮ | ଜାନୁଆରୀ ୧୯୭୯ | ଫେବ୍ରୁଆରୀ ୧୯୭୯ | ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ୧୯୭୯ | ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୧୯୭୯ | ମେ ୧୯୭୯ | ଜୁନ ୧୯୭୯ | ଜୁଲାଇ ୧୯୭୯ | ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ୧୯୭୯ | ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର ୧୯୭୯ | ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୧୯୭୯ | ନଭେମ୍ବର ୧୯୭୯ | ଡିସେମ୍ବର ୧୯୭୯ |
|---------|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------|----------|------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| 6 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | | 1 10 | 3 15 | 3 20 | 1 35 | 3 50 | 1 80 | 3 80 | 3 70 | 3 65 | 3 65 | 3 75 | 3 65 | | | | |
| 7 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | | 4 25 | 4 25 | 4 05 | 4 10 | 4 40 | 4 50 | 4 60 | 4 60 | 4 75 | 4 70 | 4 60 | 4 60 | | | | |
| 8 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | | 3 85 | 3 65 | 2 60 | 2 50 | 3 20 | 3 30 | 3 05 | 3 20 | 3 35 | 3 20 | 3 25 | 3 20 | | | | |
| 9 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | | 4 50 | 4 60 | 3 75 | 3 40 | 3 90 | 4 50 | 4 25 | 4 20 | 4 45 | 4 45 | 4 40 | 4 35 | | | | |
| 10 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | | 2 75 | 2 65 | 2 60 | 2 80 | 2 45 | 2 50 | 2 50 | 2 80 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 2 90 | | | | |

1979

| | | | |
|----|------------|------|------|
| 1 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 4 60 | 4 25 |
| 2 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 3 80 | 3 80 |
| 3 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 4 35 | 4 30 |
| 4 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 4 60 | 4 60 |
| 5 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 3 20 | 3 15 |
| 6 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 3 60 | 3 60 |
| 7 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 4 60 | 4 60 |
| 8 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 2 80 | 2 35 |
| 9 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 1 80 | 3 60 |
| 10 | ଆମ୍ବୁଲେନ୍ସ | 2 80 | 2 65 |

बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास द्वारा नासिक को सप्लाई की गई स्थाही

6348. श्री हुसमबख्श कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास द्वारा वर्ष 1975 से अब तक नासिक मिक्योरिटी प्रेस को कितनी मात्रा में स्थाही सप्लाई की गई और समय-समय पर सप्लाई की गई इस स्थाही में से कितनी स्थाही घटिया पाई गई और क्या स्थाही नासिक में बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास को वापस भेजी गयी थी यदि हा, तो वर्षवार, कितनी मात्रा में और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई और यह हानि नासिक को वहन करनी पड़ी भयवा देवास को ;

(ख) क्या इस घटिया स्थाही का प्रयोग करने के परिणामस्वरूप कागज, मशीनों तथा मशीनों के पुर्जों में दोष पैदा हुये और बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास में भी ऐसा ही हुआ और इसके परिणामस्वरूप पृथक-पृथक कितनी-कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास में इस स्थाही को ले जाने के लिये काम देवास प्रेस को करना पड़ा भयवा नासिक प्रेस को और वर्ष 1975 से आज तक का, वर्षवार तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जानकारी इस प्रकार है -

| वर्ष | इण्डिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस, नासिक को दी गई स्थाही | इण्डिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस, नासिक द्वारा शांघन के लिए वापस की गई स्थाही |
|------------------|---|---|
| (मैट्रिक टन में) | | |
| (1) 1975-76 | 23.835 | 7.430 |
| (2) 1976-77 | 40.649 | 0.315 |
| (3) 1977-78 | 59.621 | 3.054 |
| (4) 1978-79 | 41.878 | 0.450 |

(फरवरी, 1979 तक)

नासिक प्रेस ने बैंक नोट प्रेस को, जो स्थाही वापस की, वह केवल स्थाही में शोधन किए जाने के लिए की थी ताकि वह नासिक प्रेस के मुद्रण-विभागों में प्रचलमान तापमान और नमी की स्थिति में भी अनुकूल रहे ; वापसी इस कारण से कदाचित् नहीं की गई थी कि स्थाही घटिया दर्जे की थी। घटिया दर्जे की स्थाही को सप्लाई करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता क्योंकि देवास के स्थाही कारखाने में तैयार की गई स्थाहियों को उन समय बिज्जो में बन्द किया जाता है जबकि उनके नमूनों की जाच नियंत्रण प्रयोग भाला में कर

धी जाती है। वापस की गई स्थाही की पूरी मात्रा शोधन के बाद उपयोग में लायी गई है। इसलिए इस प्रकार की वापस की गई स्थाहियों के शोधन के कारण किसी भी प्रेस को वित्तीय हानि होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

(ख) अब तक ऐसे किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि नासिक प्रेस में भयवा देवास प्रेस में स्थाही कारखाने द्वारा सप्लाई की गई स्थाहियों के इस्तेमाल के कारण किसी प्रिंटिंग मशीन या उसके कुछ हिस्सों में कोई नुषस पैदा हो गया हो और इसीलिए धरा उठाने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) जैमा विजयपर कहा गया है वापस भेजी गई तथा शोधित स्पाहियो को आमनीर पर दोनो मे से किसी भी प्रेम की विभागीय गाडियो सामान्यतया या तो दूसरी स्पाहियो की सप्लाई के साथ साथ भेजा जाता है या उस समय भेजा जाता है जबकि गाडियो को किसी दूसरे सरकारी काम। सप्लाई के लिए इस्तेमाल मे लाया जाता है । इसलिए इन स्पाहियो को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर लाने से जाने पर कोई अलग खर्चा नहीं किया जाता ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से खाद्य तेलों का आयात

6349 श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से नौ लाख टन खाद्य तेल किन देशों से आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है , और

(ख) इस पर कितना व्यय होगा , और

(ग) क्या इनका आयात करने के बाद तेलो के मूल्य कम होंगे ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोमल) (क) से (ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा समय-समय पर आयात की जाने वाली तेल की मात्रा विभिन्न सत्रधित बानो पर निर्भर करेगी जिनमे तेनो की माग तथा देश मे इनकी कुल उपलब्धता और विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मण्डियो मे प्रचलित भाव भी शामिल हैं । इस कारण इस समय उम राशि का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है जो व्यय होगी । खाद्य तेलो का आयात धाम तोर पर संपुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ब्राजील बनावडा तथा मलेशिया व इण्डोनेशिया से किया जाता

है । खाद्य तेलो के आयात से देश मे उनक भावा पर अच्छा ही प्रभाव पडता है ।

Guidelines regarding deduction of Expenses on conveyance for Computing Taxable Income

6350 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by his Ministry in regard to the deduction of expenses

on conveyance or allowing some standard deduction while computing the taxable income in respect of (i) Central Government pensioners and (ii) those pensioners who return their income by way of fees for professional services rendered or by way of remuneration for part-time services rendered if so what and if not why not,

(b) whether he is aware that while some I T Os allow deduction in taxable income on conveyance, others do not

(c) the steps which he proposes to take to ensure uniformity in this behalf, and

(d) whether recently some Appellate Commissioner, Bombay, has held the deduction of such expenditure from taxable income in order of so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE 'SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) No Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) In view of answer to part (b) of the question, the answer to this part does not arise.

(d) Yes An appeal has been filed against this decision.

Hijacking of Boeing Aircraft at Varanasi

6351. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state—

(a) give the names and addresses of the accused, who were charge-sheeted into the hijacking of the Boeing Aircraft at Varanasi in December, last;

(b) under which sections the case has been sent to the court for trial;

(c) who were the other persons who assisted them or encouraged them to hijacking the plane; and

(d) give their names and addresses and the details of the assistance and connivance that they gave to the accused and which came before the Police during the investigations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Devendra Kumar Pandey, S/o Sur-sari Dutt Pandey, Resident of Village Kitthawa, Gosain Ganj, Distt Sultanpur, U.P., Bholanath Pandey, S/o Basudev Pandey, Resident of Village Moni Chapra, Distt. Ballia, U.P.

(b) Under sections 392, 333, 341, 342, 506, 364, 365, 333 IPC, and Section 11 of the Aircraft Act 1934

(c) and (d). The case was investigated by the Crime Branch of the U. P. C.I.D. and the case has been sent to the court for trial. Information required is not available at present.

Wealth-Tax returns in respect of Central and State Ministers

6352 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first 10 Central and State Ministers who are the richest according to the Wealth-tax returns filed by them for the assessment year 1978-79;

(b) give the details of their assets,

(c) in how many cases the States and Central Ministers owned agricultural lands and gardens; and

(d) details thereof?

The required information is not readily available with the Ministry. The same has been called for from the filed offices. As soon as the information is received and compiled, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wealth Tax filed by Ministers

6353 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the Ministers who have filed their wealth-tax returns during the assessment year 1977-78 or 1978-79,

(b) the details of their wealth declared by each Minister in his wealth-tax return;

(c) in which case the assessing authority has increased the wealth; and

(d) give the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (d). The required information is not readily available with the Ministry. The same has been called for from the filed offices. As soon as the information is received and compiled, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Augmentation of Inspectors Strength

6354 SHRI RAGHAVJI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3653 on 15th December 1978 and state

(a) whether the recommendation of the Agency for augmentation of Inspectors strength by 775 posts has been accepted and posts sanctioned,

(b) if not what are the reasons therefor and

(c) whether Government feel that better output and disposal of work will result by such appointments in Inspectors cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) and (b) Against 775 posts recommended by the Agency Government have accepted that 500 posts of Inspectors be sanctioned on ad hoc basis pending review of the cadre strength.

(c) Yes Sir

Conveyance Allowance to Income-tax Inspectors

6355 SHRI RAGHAVJI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a decision has been taken by Government to give 'conveyance allowance' to Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department working in 'A' 'B-I' and 'B II' cities in the country,

(b) if so which are the cities where conveyance allowance is being paid to Inspectors and from what date,

(c) which are the cities where conveyance allowance is not being paid to Inspectors out of (a) above and the reasons therefor and

(d) when such allowance will be sanctioned/paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) to (d) The grant of Conveyance Allowance to Central Government employees (including Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department) is regulated by Ministry of Finance OM No F 11(5)-EIV(B)/60 dated the 24th May, 1961 as amended from time to time incorporated as Government of India's order below Supplementary Rule 25 These orders do not make any distinction between cities which are classified and those which are not classified. The quantum of Conveyance Allowance varies with reference to the mode of conveyance used and the average monthly travel on official duty

तत्करी रोकने के लिये विशेष योजना

6356 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव
चीधरी बलवीर सिंह

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करगें कि

(क) क्या सरकार तत्करी रोकने के लिए, विशेषतया हवाई घाटों पर, कोई विशेष योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रमेश चंद्रबाबू) (क) और (ख) हवाई घाटों पर तत्करी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कई तत्करी विरोधी उपाय किए गए हैं। निवारक और मुक्त सूचना तब का सुदृढ़ किया गया है। अर्थात् और किसी के हवाई घाटों

पर विशेष गुप्त सूचना एकक स्थापित किये गये हैं। दिल्ली, बम्बई और मद्रास हवाई मंडलों पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी उपकरण, जिनमें प्रतिदीप्तिदर्शी और क्रिस्टर यंत्र शामिल हैं, मद्देखा किए गए हैं, और बन्द परिषय टेलिविजन लदाए गए हैं।

Proposal to widen Capital/Investment Market

6357. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to widen the capital market by offering it a minority equity capital out of Government's huge holdings of equity in the public sector companies;

(b) whether there is also any proposal to broaden the investment market by inviting the investment from the public in public sector companies,

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide facilities for portfolio investment from abroad by non-resident Indians and non-Indians within specified limits; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to have better and clear relationship with the capital markets of Singapore and Hong Kong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Non-resident Indians are allowed to invest in India on liberal basis, that is, to the extent of 20 per cent in new issues of new companies in selected areas and upto 74 per cent in appendix I area and in export-oriented ventures. These investments are with full repatriation rights. The non-resident Indians are also permitted to operate their non-resident accounts in banks in India to acquire shares quoted in

stock-exchanges' and this investment is without repatriation rights.

(d) No, Sir.

Representation from All India Income Tax Employees' Federation

6359. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have received representation No. AIITEF/ITEF(1)/78-79 dated 27th February, 1979 from the All India Income-tax Employees' Federation regarding Channel of Communications prescribed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, and

(b) if so, what action Government proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) 'Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the All India Income Tax Employees' Federation is an unrecognised body, no action was considered to be called for on their letter of 27-2-1979.

Representation from All India Income Tax Employees' Federation for grant of facilities and privileges extended to recognised Associations

6360 SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have received representation from All India Income-tax Employees' Federation vide letter No. AIITEF/ITEF (1)/78-79 dated 18th January, 1979 regarding grant of facilities and privileges extended to the recognised Associations/Federation; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) In their representation dated 18.1.1979 the All India Income Tax Employees Federation which is an unrecognised body raised certain matters regarding the functioning of the Income Tax Employees Federation which is a recognised body. It inter alia requested the withdrawal of the facilities granted to the General Secretary of the Income Tax Employees Federation and for considering sympathetically the question of granting recognition to All India Income Tax Employees Federation. A service association is formed primarily with the object of promoting the common service interests of its members. A reply was duly sent to the All India Income Tax Employees Federation (unrecognised) on 17.2.1979 advising them that if they feel that their interests are not being properly taken care of by the existing recognised Federation i.e. Income Tax Employees Federation they may take steps in accordance with the existing instructions to seek recognition.

Establishment of Fair Price Shops of
Essential Commodities in West Bengal

6361 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL
Will the Minister of COMMERCE
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION
be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal was made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal in regard to establishment of fair price shops of essential commodities throughout the country

(b) if so the facts thereof and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL
SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION
323 LS-9

(SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL)
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Rent of buildings used by different
Nationalised Banks

6362 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be
pleased to state

(a) what is policy of the different nationalised banks to determine the rent of the rented building used for the purpose of functioning of the Bank transaction

(b) whether market rent or cost basis rent is considered for determining rent and

(c) whether Government are considering to instruct the nationalised banks to have their own buildings considering the heavy rent being given by the different nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) The public sector banks have reported that they generally determine the rent of the buildings hired by them on such considerations as the location of the buildings its suitability, cost of construction and availability of alternatives. The rent paid by other institutions in the area is also taken into account

(b) Though cost of construction is kept in view the rent is generally negotiated by banks on the basis of prevailing market rent in the area

(c) Considering the large number of branches that are being opened by the public sector banks it is not considered advisable for banks to deploy their resources in constructing buildings for housing their branches in all cases.

Earnings from Five Topmost Airports in India

6363 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the five topmost airports in India in terms of passenger earnings; and

(b) what are the amount of earnings from passengers in each of these airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Request from Maharashtra Government for Implementation of Production-cum-Distribution Scheme

6364. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has called upon the Central Government to provide financial assistance for the implementation of the proposed scheme for procurement and distribution of selected essential articles of mass consumption;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) what decision Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में 5-स्टार तथा 3-स्टार घात होटल खोला जाना

6365. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या पर्यटन (और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने वर्ष 1978-79 में उत्तर प्रदेश में 5-स्टार तथा 3-स्टार वाले कितने होटल, मल्ल-मल्ल, खोले हैं तथा वर्ष 1979-80 में ऐसे कितने होटल खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में ऐसे होटलों पर कितना व्यय किया गया तथा वर्ष 1979-80 में कितना व्यय करने का विचार है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) तथा (ख)- 1978-79 के दौरान सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई भी 5-स्टार या 3-स्टार होटल नहीं खोले हैं। तथापि, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने परामर्शी नियोजन के माध्यम से प्रबन्ध संचालन तथा मार्केटिंग सेवान्वय प्रदान करने के लिए मुम्बई होटल, आगरा, को 1-2-1979 से अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। यह होटल 3-स्टार श्रेणी में 40 कमरी (80 बंड़ों) का व्यवस्था करता है।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की वार्षिक योजना (1979-80) में आगरा में एक 3-स्टार होटल हेतु 20 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान शामिल है। 1979-80 के दौरान उत्तर

प्रदेश में कोई नया होटल चालू करने का सम्भावना नहीं है।

होटल कापारभन आफ इण्डिया का, जापान के हो क कब के सहयोग से कुमायनगर में भी एक होटल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिनके लिए आवेदन पत्र जापान के होकर कलकत्ता के साथ शर्तों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद विदेशी निवेश बोर्ड के पास प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

बजट प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों पर पड़े अतिरिक्त भार को निम्नभावी करना

6366 श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जब 1979-80 के बजट प्रस्ताव लागू होंगे तब प्रत्येक परिवार का औसत व्यय 85 रुपये बढ़ जाएगा, यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर पड़ने वाले इस अतिरिक्त भार को निम्नभावी करने के लिए कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार करेगी जिन्हें पहले ही बम बेतन मिल रहा है और

(ख) सरकार का विचार सामान्य श्रेणियों के लोगों की वित्त प्रसार भुगतान करने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) सरकार का विचार ऐसा नहीं है कि 1979-80 के बजट प्रस्तावों का प्रभाव परिवार के औसत व्यय पर काफी अधिक होगा। तथापि, महंगाई भत्ते का जो योजना लागू है उसका उद्देश्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वित्त भा कारण से जीवन-निर्वाह की लागत में हुई वृद्धि का निराकरण करना है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नेपाल से लगी सीमाओं पर तस्करी की गति विधिया

6367 श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि देश की नेपाल से लगी सीमा पर तस्करी गति-विधिया में वृद्धि हो गई है और यदि हा, तो क्या उस रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई की गई है और

(ख) हाल ही में दिल्ली हाटल में पकड़ा गया सामान देश में कैसे तथा कहा से आया और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई गिरफ्तारियाँ की गई हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार भारत-नेपाल सीमा तस्करी का सम्भावना वाला क्षेत्र बना हुआ है। तस्करी के खिलाफ लड़ाई एक नए प्रक्रिया है और बदलते स्थितियों में निपटने के लिये, समय-समय पर जा भी जा। निम्न विधायी, आर्थिक और अन्य उपाय आवश्यक समझे जाते हैं कि यह ज्ञात रहे। सरकार ने नेपाल के महामहिम के तारक भाय भाय 1978 में दो अलग अलग व्यापार और पारगमन संधियों पर हस्ताक्षर किए तथा दोनों देशों के बीच अनुमिष्ट व्यापार को शोधन के लिये सहायक करार पर भी हस्ताक्षर किए। जांच बोरिंग सहायक बढ़ा दी गई है और उनमें से कुछ को सामान के अधिन अर्जित, महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर स्थापित करके, रक्षा शुल्क निवारक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाया गया है। गुप्त सूचना तंत्र का भी पुनर्गठन करके

उसे मुद्दुड बताया गया। सीमा शुल्क निवारक एकाई पर उच्चमन्त्रीय निगरानी की व्यवस्था के लिए गुजरातपुर में एक उप सीमा शुल्क भन्नाहरी तैयार किया गया है। मच्चार के तैज, विश्वभरीय और गुप्त भाषन मुद्दुडता करने की दृष्टि में, भारी सामा पर केवार मच्चार का जाल बिछाया जा रहा है। इनके आलावा, तस्करों के लिये मुगम क्षेत्रों का गपत घडा दी गया है और तस्करों के माल को पकडने की दृष्टि में ऐसे माल को स्टोर करने, वितरण करने और बिक्री करने के जाने माने स्थानों पर विशेष निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

(ख) सम्भवत इभ प्रग्न ता सनेत माचें 1979 में दिल्ली के दो होटलों में घडिना और सोने के सिक्के पकडने के दो मामलों का और है। यह बताया गया है कि इनमें से एक मामले में, एन तंत स्टार होटल के एक कमरे में 13-3-1979 को 95,000 रु० मूल्य की 891 कलाई घडिना पकडा गई थी। अब तक की गई जाच-पडताल में यह पता नहीं चला है कि यह माल देश में कैसे और कहा से लाया गया था। दूसरे मामले में, अमेरिका के दो राष्ट्रिकों और दो भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के वफ्ते में 23-3-1979 को 93,000 रु० मूल्य के दक्षिण अफ्रीकी मूल के सोने के 37 सिक्के (प्रत्येक का वजन एक-एक टाए ग्राम) पकडे गये थे। यह बताया गया है कि सोने के ये सिक्के अमेरिका के उक्त दोनों राष्ट्रिकों द्वारा भारत में लाये गये थे, जो लन्दन से मैलानिया के रूप में भारत आये थे।

क्षेत्रीय प्राणीय बेहों, वाणिज्यिक बेहों और सहकारी बेहों द्वारा क्षेत्राधिकार का उस्तपन

मन्त्रों यह बताने को हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय अनेक प्राणीय क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय प्राणीय बेहों, वाणिज्यिक बेहों और सहकारी बेहों ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार का उस्तपन किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी बैंक, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया नियम और निर्देशों का पालन नहीं करते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इन बेहों पर ध्यान देने का प्रस्ताव है कि कहा दुहा गया कि प्रणाली नहीं जाये और बैंकों का क्षेत्राधिकार पुनर्क न हो जाये, और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई भूमिति गठित की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क), (ग) और (घ) सरकार ने वृषि और आर्माण खण के सम्बन्ध में एक बहु-प्रभिकरण (मरटो एजेंस) नीति स्वीकार की है, जिसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रभिकरण अर्थात् सहकारिताएँ, वाणिज्यिक बैंक और क्षेत्रीय प्राणीय बैंक इन क्षेत्रों की खण आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिए साधनाय काम करते हैं। इन प्रभिकरणों के क्षेत्राधिकार का भौगोलिक सीमाएँ निश्चय कर देना न तो व्यावहारिक समझा जाता है और न वाछंय क्योंकि इन्में एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्ति आ जायेगी।

इन निर्णयों में उस कार्यकारी दल की भिकारियों को ध्यान में रखा गया है जो कि बहु-प्रभिकरण नीति में आने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों का प्रबन्धन करने के लिए केनरा बैंक के अध्यक्ष, श्री मं० ई० कामथ की अध्यक्षता में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया था।

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के द्वारा बैंकों और क्षेत्र में प्रमाण बैंकों के शाखा विस्तार काय क्रमों में समान का गिजव वक द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

वित्त पोषण के दोहराव का रोचक के लिए बैंक यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि किसी ऋणकर्ता के पास स्ट्रॉगर सस्वाओं का अति दय राशि बकाया न हो।

(ख) जब कभी किमा वाणिज्यिक बैंक द्वारा अदन हिदायत का पालन न किये जा के मामलों में रिजव वक को ध्यान में आता है तो वह उचित सुधार के कारवाई करता है।

Evasion of Tax by wholesalers, distributors and retailers with connivance of Excise and Sales Tax Officers

6369 SHRI D D DESAI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to his notice that manufacturers, whole salers, distributors and retailers evade tax with the connivance of excise and sales tax officials and

(b) if so the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate the evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) Sales Tax is a State subject vide Entry No 54 in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution

There is no Central Excise control on whole sale dealers distributors and retailers selling excisable goods Excise duty is paid by the manufacturers of excisable goods.

Cases of evasion of Central Excise duty with the connivance of Central Excise officials do occasionally come to the notice of the Government and necessary action is initiated against such officials prima

facie found guilty of such connivance

In view of the fact that the period the industry and the area for which information is sought has not been mentioned in the Question, it is not possible to give details of the cases of evasion of excise duty with the connivance of officials

(b) proceedings under the Central Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules read with the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, can be initiated against any official committing mis-conduct by way of connivance in evasion of revenue

The Special Police Establishment can also register a case against such an official if there is sufficient cause for it under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act

There also exists a vigilance machinery consisting of the Central Vigilance Commission the Central Bureau of Investigation and other departmental organisations to look into the complaints against such Central Excise officials

The Central Excise law also provides for review of any order passed by a Central Excise officer where undue favour to an assessee has been shown

Reconstitution of Indian Standards Institution

6370 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Executive Committee of the Indian Standards Institution has been recently reconstituted and

(b) if so the names of the new members and their contribution for the development of Standards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR JOYAL) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Projects Developed and amount spent on Tourism during 1978-79

6371 SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of tourism in the country during the year 1978-79; and

(b) the details of project developed and the amount spent during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Against the Budgetary provision of Rs 500.49 lakhs for Plan schemes of the Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation for the year 1978-79, an expenditure of Rs 647.36 lakhs was incurred (provisional) with a supplementary grant for the excess. The various developmental schemes undertaken in the Central Sector for the year 1978-79 are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

The following major schemes were undertaken or completed during 1978-79:

Department of Tourism

1. Construction of a Yatri Niwas at Sewagram;
2. Provision of tented accommodation at Kanha National Park;
3. Construction of compound wall at the Tourist Bungalow in Rameshwaram,
4. Preparation of master plans (land-use plans) of Piprahwa

(UP), Mewar, Complex (Rajasthan),

5. Further development of winter sports at Gulmarg,
6. Work on Yoga-cum-Massage Centre and Beach Service Centre at the Kovalam Beach Resort.
7. Construction of Club House at Malanli;
8. Provision of trekking equipment for use in Sikkim,
9. Provision of mini buses/jeeps at Kaziranga, Manas and Sasangur wildlife sanctuaries,
10. Redoing of Sound-and-light show at Sabarmati

India Tourism Development Corporation.

1. Construction work on the Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) and a 3-star hotel in New Delhi,
2. Expansion of Ashok, Akmar and Qutab hotels in New Delhi;
3. Expansion of Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel Mysore;
4. Expansion of the Travellers lodge at Bhubaneshwer,
5. Completion of Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Jaipur (re-named Hotel Ashok, Jaipur).
6. Establishment of Transport Units at selected centres.

Export of Nylon and Polyester Fabric

6372. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made in regard to export of nylon and polyester fabric; and

(b) If so, the names of the countries to whom exported during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) In order to increase the competitive strength of Indian exporters of nylon and polyester filament fabrics the replenishment imports of these yarns are allowed without charging import duties. This assistance is in addition to the other export promotion measures like grant of Cash Assistance and liberalised import Policy for the various inputs

(b) Major countries to which polyester and nylon fabrics are exported include Singapore U K Dubai Kuwait Mauritius Saudi Arabia Somalia Poland and Zambia

Sheraton International is booking agent for ITC

6373 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA
SHRI AHMED M PATEL

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Sheraton International is acting as a booking agent for ITC

(b) if so what are services rendered and

(c) the fee paid on the business secured?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Industry have recently approved a collaboration agreement between M/s ITC Ltd. and M/s Sheraton International Inc., USA according to which the latter would provide to the Chola Mughal and Maurya Hotels of M/s ITC Ltd., located at Madras

Agra and Delhi respectively reservation and marketing facilities through the Sheraton world wide network on payment *inter alia* of a fee equal to 3 per cent of the net turn over (i.e. gross turn over after deducting commission etc. due to travel agents airlines and other such agencies) subject to deduction of taxes

(c) The collaboration agreement was approved only on 2nd 1 1979 and hence no fees have so far been paid to M/s Sheraton International Inc by M/s ITC Ltd

Apportionment between Consumer Goods and Goods essential for strengthening production base

6374 SHRI S R DAMAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state out of the total amount of imports made during the current year what was the apportionment between consumer goods and goods essential for the purposes of strengthening the production base in the country and improving production efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) The category wise break up of imported goods for the year 1978-79 is not available. However based on latest available estimates the combined share of maintenance imports and machinery and equipments in the total imports increased from 79 per cent in 1976-77 to 82 per cent in 1977-78 whereas that of the food cereal edible products, etc declined from 21 per cent to 18 per cent during the same period.

Procurement of Radar and Aircraft

6375 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number, nature and period of vacant posts in his Ministry, L.A. and A.L. which resulted in saving in the Revised Estimates for the year 1978-79;

(b) the reasons for procuring only two radars and one aircraft instead of 5 Radar, and 2 Aircrafts for which provision was made earlier, and

(c) what would be the impact on the air traffic of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU. SHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Indian Jute Goods losing Traditional Markets in the World

6376 **SHRI S. R. DAMANI**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Jute goods are losing the various traditional markets in the world;

(b) if so, the measures taken to find alternative markets for its exports; and

(c) whether it is a fact that certain exporters of jute goods to Turkey have not received payment for their exports made as long back as 1977, if so, the efforts made to realise the amount and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG). (a) and (b). Measures have been initiated not only to increase the exports of jute goods to the traditional markets but also to explore possibilities in new markets. Study Teams have been sent to Asian and African countries to explore these markets for Indian jute goods.

(c) Representations have been received to this effect and the matter has been taken up with the authorities concerned.

Impact of exemption of Customs Duty on Imported Power Tillers

6377 **SHRI S. R. DAMANI**: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the proposed exemption of customs duty on the imported power tillers on the domestic production; and

(b) whether Government proposes to give more incentives to boost the domestic production of power tillers in the coming financial year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) Customs duty exemption granted to imported power tillers is confined to those imported by State Agro Industries Corporations. The quantum of imports could be adjusted to ensure that the interests of local industry do not suffer. Also, indigenously manufactured power tillers are already exempt from payment of excise duty. In view of the above position, the question of giving further incentives, by way of duty adjustments to domestic manufacturers of power tillers, does not arise.

Proposed Free Port Complex at Campbell Bay in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6378. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA**. Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of about the proposal for a proposed free port complex at Campbell Bay in the Union Territory of Andaman and

Nicobar Islands, if so what are the details and what action Government contemplate to take to implement the proposal,

(b) whether comprehension reports were prepared by the Ministry in this connection if so what are the salient recommendations and

(c) whether Government are aware of about the public demand in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands about establishment of a free port at Campbell Bay for the economic development of the Territory if so what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) Government have at present no proposal under consideration for setting up a free port at Campbell Bay

(b) Does not arise

(c) No Sir

Expansion of Trade between India and USSR

6379 SHRI NATVERLAL B PARMAR

SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state

(a) whether talks were held recently with USSR for expansion of trade between the two countries

(b) the items identified for expansion, and

(c) whether any trade protocol was signed in this connection if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION

(SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) to (c) Following talks that were held recently between India and the USSR a long term Programme of Economic, Trade Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the two countries has been adopted

The Programme notes with satisfaction that the volume of mutual trade during the period 1976-80 will increase by 15 to 2 times. The Programme also envisages a rate of growth of mutual trade in 1981-85 not less than that envisaged for 1976-80. Both sides would also make efforts to maintain and increase the achieved trade development rates over a period till 1990.

The Programme envisages expansion of the volume of deliveries of machinery and equipment from the USSR to India particularly for the technology intensive sectors taking into account the development of the Indian economy. Export of the materials and manufactured goods such as crude oil and petroleum products fertilizers metals newsprint, sulphur and other commodities of importance for the Indian economy are also envisaged.

The Programme envisages exports from India to the USSR of traditional products and also industrial and agricultural goods including labour-intensive goods recognising that a strong basis exists for the expansion of exports of certain types of commodities finished and semi finished products including mass consumer goods and metal products.

Concrete range of products to be exchanged between the two countries and their volumes will be determined in the course of negotiations of the New Trade Agreement.

A Trade Protocol has also been signed for the year 1979 representing a substantial increase in the trade

(c) what action has been taken by Government so as not to affect our export trade in tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) and (b) No, Sir. There was only one instance of such rejection reported.

(c) With a view to maintaining export standard, it has recently been decided that refund of excise duty on exports of packed teas would be given only for those packs approved by the Tea Board.

Levy of Custom Duty on Edible Oils

6385 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to levy a custom duty of 125 per cent on edible oils with effect from 28th February, 1979,

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor, and

(c) to what extent it has affected the domestic price of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). With effect from 1st March, 1979, a customs duty of 125 per cent ad valorem has been levied on palm oil, rapeseed oil, soyabean oil, sunflower oil and palm oleine. This step was taken to ensure remunerative prices to indigenous producers of oil-seeds. However, since the introduction of this levy, the international prices of these oils have been rising and, to keep the vanaspathi prices at reasonable levels, the import duty on canalised imports of these oils by the State Trading Corporation has been reduced from 125 per cent to 5 per cent ad valorem.

(c) The domestic price of edible oils depends on various other factors like international prices, prices of indigenous oils, availability of oils in the market, etc. and not merely on the incidence of customs duty levied on a few oils. It is not, therefore, easy to assess the effect on account of the impact of customs duty only on the general level of prices of edible oils.

Interest Rate Pattern for Small Units by Commercial Banks

6386 SHRI P. M. SAYEED. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the press report in 'Economic Times' under the heading 'RBI decries penal interest: "follow rate pattern for small units",

(b) if so whether directive issued to the commercial banks by RBI, has been followed by them;

(c) the main reasons for issuing the directive; and

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that commercial banks were charging high rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). With a view to ensuring larger flow of credit on liberal terms to artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale industries in the tiny sector, the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to the commercial banks on the 12th December, 1978. The salient features of the guidelines are set out in the Statement. The banks have started implementing these guidelines. Besides, the banks have been advised to furnish to RBI progress reports in respect of advances to these categories in the proforma sup-

plied to them and the RBI would review the position on receipt of progress reports from the banks

Statement

Salient features of the guidelines issued by RBI on 12.12.1978 in regard to bank credit to artisans village and cottage industries and small scale industries

1 Credit upto Rs 25 000 to the sub-sector should be sanctioned as a composite term loans for equipment finance and working capital or for both with repayment period of 7 to 10 years or more

2 Ordinarily there should be no insistence of margin for this category

3 Maximum rate of interest of 8½ per cent in backward districts and 11 per cent in other areas will be charged in respect of composite term loan.

4. Term loans to tiny sector will carry an interest rate of 11 per cent. For working capital credit limits between Rs 2 000 and Rs 1 lakh banks may charge interest at the rate of 12½ per cent pa

5 All Proposals up to Rs 1 lakh should be disposed of within a period of 30 days. Besides, banks have been advised that loan applications up to Rs 25 000 should be sanctioned without reference to any higher authority and necessary administrative machinery should be created so as to ensure adequate delegation of powers in the banking system at the district level itself

Suggestions made by Governor, RBI

6387 SHRI P M SAYEED Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Governor of Reserve Bank of India has stated in the month of February 1979 that active monetary and credit policy to fight inflation was need of the hour

(b) if so whether he has suggested certain measures to achieve this

(c) if so what are the details of the suggestions made by him

(d) whether Government has examined and agreed to some of his suggestions and

(e) if so the details and action being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) Addressing the 71st Annual General Meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay the Governor Reserve Bank of India observed "The war against inflation of course has to be fought on many fronts on our farms and factories in terms of higher production as well as greater productivity around negotiating tables where wage agreements are arrived at at meetings where guaranteed or minimum prices for agricultural commodities are settled and in board rooms and elsewhere where administered prices generally of industrial goods are determined in a virtually oligopolistic market. But inflation cannot also be fought without an active monetary and credit policy."

(b) to (e) While pointing out that conventional instruments of monetary and credit controls such as interest rates reserve requirements selective credit controls, etc have become inflexible in the existing economic conditions the Governor has emphasised the need for more instruments and some reorientation of the general policy framework to make the monetary policy more effective. In this connection, he has attached great importance to credit planning under which the emphasis is laid on meeting the needs of the weaker sections of

the community vis-a-vis the large and medium industry and trade, which in the past had a greater share in the total credit extended. In achieving this objective he has solicited the co-operation of the industry and trade.

Since monetary and credit policies of the Reserve Bank are framed in consultation with the Government of India, the suggestion made by the Governor of the Reserve Bank is in consonance with the thinking of the Government.

Dharna by I.T.D.C. Run Ashok Hotel, Bangalore

6388, SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the AITUC led workers of the ITDC run Ashok Hotel, Bangalore staged a demonstration before the Prime Minister and Industries Minister at Bangalore while they came there recently in connection with the inauguration of the Commonwealth Industries Ministers Conference;

(b) is it a fact that these workers were voicing their support for the charter of demands submitted to Government on 23rd January, 1976 and other TU demands;

(c) if so, what are their demands; and

(d) what is the response of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The memorandum submitted by the workers of Hotel Ashok, Bangalore, through the AITUC to the Prime Minister on 5th March 1979 referred to issues relating to the central budget for the year 1979, wage revision of employees of Hotel Ashok, Bangalore, Chinese expansionism, and Industrial Relations

Bill 1978, etc. It also referred to memoranda submitted in the past, containing demands relating to general revision of wages, grant of city compensatory allowance, dearness allowance, house rent allowance, etc.

(d) The Government have constituted an I.T. D.C. Wage Review Committee to go into the question of rationalisation and standardisation of the emolument structure and fringe benefits of non-officer employees of I.T.D.C. The Committee has already submitted two interim reports.

In pursuance of the interim reports, the employees of Hotel Ashok, Bangalore, have already been given an ad-hoc lumpsum payment of 40 paise per day per employee for the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st December 1977 in full and final settlement of all pending DA claims and other emoluments till 31st December, 1977. In addition, they have been paid an interim relief of Rs 40/- per month with effect from 1st January, 1978.

The final report of the Committee is awaited.

Alleged Non-Maintenance of Inventory Register by Ashok Hotel New Delhi

6389 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ashok Hotel, New Delhi is not keeping an "inventory register" for the capital items like furniture, carpets etc

(b) is it also a fact that every year large number of the items mentioned above are just 'vanishing' from this hotel, leaving no trace behind;

(c) if so, details thereof and the reasons for not keeping an inventory register; and

(d) what is the loss on this account, of losing capital goods for the last 3 years in Ashok Hotel, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) to (d)

* Ashok Hotel New Delhi is maintaining both Asset and Stock Registers to record the purchases and issues of capital items like furniture carpets as also current assets like linen bed covers etc. These registers are not called Inventory Registers. They contain entries relating to quantities in stock at the opening of the year purchases and issues made during the year and closing balances at the end of the year which represent inventories of the various items.

Seizures of electronic watches from Afghan nationals at Delhi Airport

6390 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether three Afghan nationals were arrested at Delhi Airport on 13th March, 1979 and electronic watches were recovered from them

(b) if so whether any investigations have been made regarding their links in India and

(c) if so the details thereof*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The investigations made so far by the Customs authorities do not indicate any links of these Afghan nationals in India

(c) Does not arise

(a) whether the practice of traditional Indian greeting Namaste during flights has been discontinued

(b) if so whether Government have issued any orders in this regard and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) Yes Sir

(b) & (c) No Sir but Government have since advised Indian Airlines to resume the earlier practice

सोने की न लामे मे बोली लगाने क अनुमति

6392 श्री युवराज क्या उप प्रधान यंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि मान का 14 न लामिया म 15 143 व्यक्तियों न बाबा लगान की अनुमति माग थ परंतु केवल 8546 बालिया ही स्वचार क गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्र (थ सतीश अग्रवाल) मा क न लामायो न एस नम प्रमाणित स्वयंकार का जा अधिक मे अधिक पात्र क मरा रहे हा अर लक्ष्मी प्रसन्न न स्वयं कार्या यो का बोल लगान का अनुमति थ ।

Discontinuance of Namaste During Flights

6391 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

Alleged Non-Payment of Taxes by Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad

6393 SHRI K LAKKAPPA-
SHRI SURENDRA
BIKRAM.

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad, has not paid income tax/sales tax/excise duty amounting to lakhs of rupees for the last several years;

(b) if so, details thereof, and

(c) action proposed to be taken by Government to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL). (a) to (c). With respect to Income Tax, in respect of assessment for the assessment year 1974-75 which has been completed in this case, Income Tax demands aggregating to Rs 99,576 have been raised against M/s Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad. But these have not fallen due for collection as the Allahabad High Court has, on a writ petition filed by the assessee, stayed the recovery of these demands till the disposal of the writ petition. The assessments for the subsequent years

are pending but no taxes are payable on the basis of the incomes returned by the company.

Sales Tax is a State subject and the information, if any, relating thereto will be laid on the table of the House.

Information regarding Central Excise duty is also being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Bank Frauds

6394 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank fraud cases which came to the notice of the Government and the amount involved in those cases during 1976, 1977 and 1978, separately in respect of public sector banks and private banks; and

(b) details of action taken in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH). (a) The number of cases of 'frauds' in public sector banks and private banks with the amount involved during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 (upto 30th June 1978) are given below:

| | 1976 | | 1977 | | (Rs. in Lakhs) | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | No. of cases | Amount involved | No. of cases | Amount involved | 1978
No. of cases involved
(Jan. to June 1978) | |
| Public Sector Banks | 743 | 608.48 | 941 | 328.18 | 577 | 294.71 |
| Private Banks | 148 | 122.37 | 190 | 86.53 | 142 | 73.43
+ 64.4
Gram of gold. |

(b) As soon as a fraud is detected, depending upon the nature, and magnitude of the fraud, cases are handed over to the local police or Central Bureau of Investigation for detailed investigation or investigated

by the banks themselves departmentally. Banks also file criminal and/or civil suits against the parties concerned for recovery of the banks' dues. Efforts are also made for strengthening the securities and/or

getting guarantees. Wherever banks staff are involved action is also initiated for recovery of loss from them.

NOTE I The amounts involved in the frauds do not necessarily represent loss to the banks

NOTE II The term bank frauds generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust manipulation of books of account fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques drafts and bills of exchange unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks misfeasance embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds conversion of property cheating shortages irregularities etc

Loans Offered to India by Different Countries and International Agencies

6395 **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loans offered to India by different countries and international agencies during the financial year 1978-79

(b) whether these amounts have been fully utilized and

(c) if not the extent of non-utilization and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) (a) The value of loan agreements signed by India with different countries and International agencies during the financial year 1978-79 amounted to Rs 1861.39 crores

(b) and (c) Of the above amount an amount of Rs 73.17 crores has been utilized so far. The utilisation of loans for which agreements have been signed during 1978-79 would be spread over a period of time depending on the purpose for which loans have been committed. Most of these loans have been committed for speci-

fic projects and a relatively small portion for import of commodities capital goods etc. The utilisation of project loans in the first year of commitment is usually minimal.

Premium Rate Structure of LIC

6396 **SHRI R. K. MHALGI**
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR

Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee appointed to review the premium rate structure of LIC has submitted its report

(b) if so when and what are the findings/recommendations of the committee

(c) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard and

(d) if not when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) to (d) The report of the Committee is expected by about the end of April 1979

"Dawdling Tactics of Aviation Ministry

6397 **SHRI R. K. MHALGI** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article 'Dawdling tactics of Aviation Ministry' published in the *Indian Express* Bombay edition, dated 3rd March, 1979 and

(b) if so what action has been taken by Government for deciding the problems mentioned in the articles or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Government have seen the report. The article does not give the correct picture. Many of the cases mentioned in the report have already been decided. However, because of the procedures involved and consultations with the various agencies like the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Law, Ministry of Finance, Public Investment Board, Expenditure Finance Committee etc., it does take time to clear investment proposals of public sector undertakings. Besides, there are other cases mentioned in the article which involve departure from the set norms. Such matters obviously require thorough investigation/examination and also their effect on other public undertakings is to be considered before Government approval can be accorded.

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य परिवहन निगम

6398. श्री कचहलाल हेमराज जैन:
क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य परिवहन निगम ने स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया, पञ्जाब नेशनल बैंक और इलाहाबाद बैंक को इस आशय का प्रार्यनापत्र दिया है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के बैंको द्वारा जमा राशि या अर्जित ब्याज पर आय कर की छूट सम्बन्धी निर्देश के अनुसार उसे आय-कर में छूट दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और तत्सम्बन्धी ध्वारा क्या है तथा इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिशार उस्ताह): (क) और (ख) मुचना एक्टिव को जा रही है और मदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Boosting of India's Exports Through Indian Joint Ventures Abroad ..

6399 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) main conclusions reached in the workshop on Indian Joint ventures and projects abroad, organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement them for boosting India's exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) and (b). The main conclusions reached in the Workshop on Indian Joint Ventures and projects abroad organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 16th February, 1979 relate to further streamlining of the existing Guidelines and Procedures for giving clearance by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for setting up Joint Ventures Abroad and also recommend certain tax concessions. These have been noted by the Government and are being examined for implementation wherever considered feasible.

Augmentation of the Export of Goods to U.S.A.

6400. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have come across the view of the Chairman, Com-

mittee on Trade with North America, and Engineering Export Promotion Council that with the recognition of China and Taiwan becoming a part of China, under the present U.S. legislation exports from Taiwan to the USA would lose the benefit of the GSP and MFN rate of duty, which would make Taiwanese goods less competitive vis-à-vis Indian goods, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to augment the export of industrial fasteners, wire and wire products, pipes and tubes hand tools and small tools iron and steel castings to the USA, which are now being exported by Taiwan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) Yes, Sir

However, the statement is incorrect as Taiwan continues to have MFN and GSP status vis-à-vis the USA

(b) Does not arise

Statement Correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No 4562 dated 23-3-1979 re Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rayalseema Districts

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Zulfikarullah) In the reply to the Unstarred Question No 4562 by Shri P Rajagopal Naidu, answered in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1979 I had inter alia mentioned that the four districts Anantpur Cuddapah Kurnool and Bellary constitute the Rayalseema area in Andhra Pradesh The words

'and in Karnataka' after 'Andhra Pradesh' were inadvertently omitted causing an erroneous impression that all the four districts mentioned are in Andhra Pradesh The correct position is that while the first 3 mentioned districts are in Andhra Pradesh, the last named district Bellary is in Karnataka

Apart from this, it has also come to our notice that the Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh is also covered in the Rayalseema area The Reserve Bank of India has since furnished the required information for this district also The names of the places in Chittoor District where branches were opened by the public sector banks during the year 1978 are set out below —

| Name of Bank | Name of Place |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| State Bank of India | 1 K G Satram |
| | 2 Pannur |
| | 3 Peddathippasi mudram |
| | 4 Chandragiri |
| Indian Bank | 5 Reddivaripallem |
| | 6 Royaspet |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 7 Cajulmandyam |
| | 8 Narayanavanam |
| United Commercial Bank | 9 Tirupathi |

I am therefore, making this Statement to correct the record I regret the discrepancies which had crept in the earlier reply

The communication from the Reserve Bank of India giving the information for Chittoor district was received on 26th March, 1979

1200 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (NOTE ISSUE) REGULATIONS, 1935, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Reserve Bank of India (Note Issue) Regulations, 1935 (As amendment upto 2nd February, 1979) (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1970. [Placed in Library See No. LT—4246/79].

(2) A copy of Notification No G.S.R. 307(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of the existing rate of Customs duty on Copper and certain copper products till 30th September, 1979, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4247/79].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 277(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, regarding exemption to air-conditioners, refrigerators and water coolers for use by foreign diplomatic missions and officials holding diplomatic status from excise duty, together with an explanatory memorandum

(ii) G.S.R. 308(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of the existing rate of the Central Excise duty on Copper and certain copper products till 30th

September, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4248/79]

(iii) G.S.R. 474(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of the duty concession to Combined Tablets of Iron and Folic Acid and Liquid preparations thereof intended exclusively for distribution free of cost under the National Family Welfare Programme for 1979-80 being the International Year of Child, together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4248/79]

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) We had given notice of an adjournment motion on the hanging of Bhutto. You said you would consider it when the news was confirmed.

MR SPEAKER: No, no. The adjournment motion is rejected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Today there is another news, of Solomon Mahlangu, the nationalist leader of South Africa being hanged.

MR SPEAKER: I have allowed a statement under rule 377 on it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. That will not do. Let the Foreign Minister on behalf of the entire Government express his horror and shock at this illegal murder of a nationalist leader. I hope he will make a statement on it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Last time Mr. Vajpayee promised to make a statement on Bhutto. Will he make it today?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice about the arrest of 200 army officers and other ranks.

MR SPEAKER I have told you that I will consider a Calling Attention

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Today in Azad Kashmir pro-India slogans have been raised In Kashmir they have asked for the liberation of the occupied areas

MR SPEAKER I am unable to speak for the Government

SHRI VASANT SATHE The sympathies of the whole country are well known Are we going to condone the murder of this nationalist leader by the Government of South Africa?

MR SPEAKER Secretary

12 03 hrs

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY Sir, I lay on the Table following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 16th March 1979 —

1 The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1979

2 The Appropriation Bill 1979

3 The Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1979

4 The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1979

5 The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1979

6 The Punjab Excise (Delhi Amendment) Bill 1979

7 The Mizoram Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979

8 The Mizoram Appropriation Bill, 1979

9 The Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979

10 The Pondicherry Appropriation Bill, 1979

*Not recorded

श्री राज नारायण (रायचौली) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैं बराबर आप से यहाँ निवेदन करता हूँ कि जब मैं बोलने खड़ा होता हूँ तो आप कृपा कर अपने बानो में वह मुन्ने वाला झाला लगा लजिये। मैं बिम प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर को उठा रहा हूँ—वह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न भा है। आप हमेशा मेज़ पालिया-मेन्दी प्रैक्टिस कोट किया करता है उस में निहित है कि— A representative speech of every Member should go to the press

फिफ्टेन का प्वाइंट पर हम जा बोले हैं—उत्तम टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया न तो उलटा बरान दिया ही है लखन आल इण्डिया रेडियो तो सरकार है। भूट्टो साहब को फालो न बन क सवाल पर श्री चन्द्र शखर जो बाले उनका बात भा नहीं आई ज० पा० की बात भा नहीं आई बिना का बात भी नहीं आई और हमारा बात भी नहीं आई (छव-धान) आल इण्डिया रेडियो में एडवानी साहब न उनकी क्यों बन्द किया? वह तो सरकारी रेडियो है जनता का रेडियो है

MR SPEAKER Please give notice You have not given any notice

Call Attention

(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER Do not record

(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER So far as any reference is concerned three questions arise The Speaker makes a reference only when there is a unanimous will of the House or a near-unanimity He does not take upon himself making a reference when the Government does not want to make a reference

Secondly—the other day Mr Stephen suggested thus and I think that

[Mr. Speaker]

It deserves consideration—whenever a reference is to be made to a person, other than a Member or an ex-Member, it is far better to leave it to the others to make the reference rather than the Speaker making the reference. I see much point in it, and I would like to discuss this matter with the group leaders of the House.

Thirdly, the most important thing, from my point of view so far as I am concerned, is, this is an execution in pursuance of a judgment of a court, and I am not prepared to pass any reflection, any adverse reflection . . . (Interruptions) Why don't you hear me first? Whether the others are making or not, that is not my concern. The Adjournment Motion, I have rejected. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Let it be done on a motion by a private Member . . .

MR SPEAKER. There is no motion before me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. We can move a motion just now. (Interruptions) I move a motion . . .

MR SPEAKER: No Proper notice should be given under Rule 184.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. (Interruptions)*

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): You have said that you would allow if there was unanimity . . .

MR SPEAKER: I have said that I would not make a reference . . .

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I do not want you to make, Sir. You can permit the House. There is unanimity. The entire country is with you.

MR. SPEAKER. You do not follow. I have said that I would not make a reference unless... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE. Why don't you allow the House to express itself?

MR. SPEAKER. If a proper notice under the rules is given, I will consider.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If it is a question of formality, we will give a notice just now. This matter is of national importance.

MR SPEAKER. I will consider when the motion comes. Now, Call Attention.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. We will give a formal motion just now. You say that you will take it up at 3 O'Clock.

SHRI ARVIND BALA PAJANOR: You wanted official confirmation on this. This is a serious matter. Why do you leave it like that? . . . (Interruptions) After all we are not going to get back Bhutto . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a point of order on the observations you have made just now . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You cannot say I have given formal notice. You can say that you will take it up at 3 O'Clock. But Parliament cannot sleep over it. If it is to express, it should express urgently. . . . (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: What do you want me to do? . . . (Interruptions) I cannot do anything. If you want to waste the time of the House . . . (Interruptions) Mr Bosu I have already made my observations . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You observed . . .

MR SPEAKER I have already told you

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You observed the other day **

MR SPEAKER Don't record

Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta
(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Don't record anything

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INCREASE IN PRICES OF VANASPATHI

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
(Delhi Sadar) I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce Civil Supplies and Co operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon

Reported increase in the price of Vanaspathi

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) महोदय मैं वनस्पति के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य देने जा रहा हूँ।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते ही हैं एक अनौपचारिक स्वैच्छिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत पहला नवम्बर 1977 से वनस्पति का कारखाना मूल्य 140 रुपये प्रति 16 5 किलो ग्राम टिन (जिनमें उत्पादन शुल्क का शामिल था लेकिन स्थानीय कर शामिल नहीं थे) निर्धारित किया गया था। इस व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत अभी हाल ही तक वनस्पति के मूल्य बमोदर स्थिर रहे हैं।

वनस्पति उद्योग को उसका लगभग 80 प्रतिशत आवश्यकता के लिए आयातित तेल दिये जाते हैं और इन आयातित तेलों की लागत पिछले कुछ महाना के दौरान अतर्साध्य मण्डियों में घाब तलों के मूल्यों में हुई भारी वृद्धि तथा इन पर लगाये गये आयात शुल्क के कारण बढ़ी है। इसलिये राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वनस्पति उद्योग को दिये जाने वाले आयातित तलों के मूल्य में वृद्धि करनी पड़ी है। परिणामस्वरूप वनस्पति के कारखाना मूल्य बढ़े हैं। मूल्यों के बढ़ने की सूचना मिली है और यह बताया गया है कि 16 5 किलो ग्राम के टिन के कारखाना मूल्य 155 रुपये से 160 रुपये के बीच चल रहे हैं।

वनस्पति उद्योग का एसोसिएशन से वनस्पति के कारखाना मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के लिए सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनका जवाब का जा रही है।

आयातित तलों के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि और दूसरा सम्बन्धित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वनस्पति के मूल्यों को उचित स्तर पर रखने के लिये आवश्यक उपाय किए जाएंगे।

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली)
मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER You are an old and experienced member The point of order must relate to a subject before the House The subject before the House is Calling Attention

SHRI RAJ NARAIN आप इतना ही आप्य कर दीजिये कि अपील और इन्टरवेंशन में कोई फर्क है ? Is there any

difference between Appeal and Intervention? - इतना ही रूलिंग मैं आप से चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not point of order. I do not give legal advice. I have stopped giving legal advice.

श्री राज नारायण : आप इतनी बात पहले कह देते तो मामला खरम हो जाता।

प्रधन मंत्री महोदय : श्री कवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त . मैंने मंत्री महोदय के सारे वक्तव्य को पढ़ा है और पढ़ने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही आश्चर्य की बात है कि वनस्पति घी के दाम पंद्रह मार्च से अभी तक एक टिन पर बीस रुपये बढ़ गए हैं। यह आश्चर्य है और कंज्यूमर्स पर बहुत बड़ा बोझ है। वनस्पति घी हर घर में दस्तमास होता है। एक टिन पर केवल पंद्रह दिन में बीस रुपये बढ़ जाना बहुत जबरदस्त चीज है और बड़ा भारी बोझ है। इस उन्होंने अपने व्यास में दो कारण बताए हैं। एक तो यह बताया है कि बजट में इयूटी पाच प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी गई है और दूसरे उन्होंने कहा है कि इंटरनेशनल प्राइसिस चूकितेल की बढ़ गई है और विदेशी तेल चूकितेल प्रतिशत कंज्यूम होता है यहाँ पर इसलिए वनस्पति घी के दाम बढ़े हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इंटरनेशनल प्राइसिस भी इस हद तक बढ़ी है एक टिन पर कि उसके दाम इतने आपको बढ़ाने पड़ गए हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि इंटरनेशनल प्राइसिस जो है वो इस हद तक नहीं बढ़ी है। एस० टी० सी० और मिल मासिक दोनों मिल करके मुनाफाखोरी कर रहे हैं और कंज्यूमर को हिट कर रहे हैं। आप मेहरबानी कर के वाइफरेशन करके बताइये कि दुनिया में इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में तेल के दाम कितने बढ़े और ऐक्साइज इयूटी एक टिन पर कितनी बढ़ी और उसके बाद मिल मालिकों ने कितना बढ़ाया। तब उसकी जस्टीफिकेशन होगी।

मुझे याद है कि एम० टी० सी० पहले 6,100 रु० पर टन देती थी इनको ग्रीन उससे बाद अभी जो देती है 7,585 रु० यानी 1,485 रु० पर टन उन्होंने दाम बढ़ा दिये। तो इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में....

श्रीमती मृणाल मोरे (वम्बई-उत्तर) : इयूटी कम की है अभी।

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त . 1,500 रु० एस० टी० सी० में बढ़ाये। इसका कोई जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है। इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में इतनी कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है। इसके पहले साढ़े 12 परसेंट इयूटी लगी थी तब भी वही दाम बढ़े, और अब 5 परसेंट है तब भी वही दाम है और एक मिल की ऐक्स फांटी प्राइम 107 रु० है और कंज्यूमर प्राइस 175 रु० और दूसरी मिल ने 5 रु० एक टिन में कम की है, गणेश मिल ने। तो इसके पहले आपको याद होगा जनवरी और फरवरी के महीने में कितनी मिलें थी वनस्पति घी की जो आपने इनफोरमल प्राइस तय की थी उससे कम दाम में बेचती थी। वनस्पति इंडस्ट्री ने दो, तीन साल कितनी मुनाफाखोरी की, मैं समझता हूँ कि 30 साल के रेकार्ड में नहीं की और आप खोग सोते रहे, और यहाँ तक कि जो दाम आपने फिक्स किये थे उससे 4, 5 रु० प्रति टिन कम में वह स्वयं बेच रहे थे। आपने कुछ नहीं किया। तो उसकी वजह से जो और चीजों के दाम हैं, जो इंडिजिनल तेल है, उसके दाम बढ़ गये और खाने के तेल के दाम 1,000, 1,200 रु० टन बढ़ा दिये हैं, जिसका कोई जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है।

तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो आप वाइफरेशन कीजिये और बताइये कि इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में पहले 15 मार्च को क्या प्राइस थी और अब क्या प्राइम है? और 1,400, 1,500 रु० प्रति टन बढ़ गई है। ऐक्साइज में जो 20 रु० टन आपने बढ़ाया साढ़े 12 से 5 परसेंट

कर दिया तो उस पर बिना बड़ा । और जो पत्ने करवरी ने महीने में रिटर्न पर देखने से, 5 रु० टिन घुस कम करने से बचे से तो वह अगर एग्जार्स कर लिया जाये तो भी 20 रु० टिन का कोई जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि आज तक 30 साल में इतनी बीमारी नहीं बड़ी । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका बाद परसे धन क्या है, जन्टाजिशन क्या है ? और क्या वह मदन को विन्यास दिलाएंगे इसकी कोस्टिंग कर किना दाम पड़ता है पहले मेरे क्या पत्ने भी बहुत मुनाफ़ाकारी हो रही थी । उसमें धन बिना कास्टिंग हुआ है, और बिना मेरे एग्जार्स को मिलना चाहिये ? अगर माय हो जा दूंगे तैनों का दाम बढ़े है, हिन्दुस्तान में उसको बढ़ात करने से लिये प्राप्त क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोस्त अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य का बड़ा ही आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव का माध्यम से वनस्पति सेन की बीमारी का सम्बन्ध में सरकार का और मदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । और एव दम 140 रु० से 160 रु० यानी 20 रु० प्रति टिन, जिसकी कि मात्रा 16 5 किलो होती है, उस पर इतनी बड़ी तरी होना हर एक व्यक्ति के लिये चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक और आवश्यक है ।

श्री कवर सात गुप्त धनपैरल है ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोस्त धनपैरल इसलिये नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि जिस समय इस वनस्पति पर कंट्रोल था जिसको कि खत्म किया है 5 फरवरी, 1975 को उस समय प्राइम कंट्रोल के समय में 168 रु० 23 पैसे प्रति टिन उत्तरी शेल में कीमत थी । लेकिन यह कहकर मैं इसको जस्टीफाई नहीं करना चाहता कि जो कुछ किया गया, वह ठीक किया गया है ।

मैं पहले तो माननीय सदस्य के आंकड़ों में धाँडा-ना गुधार करना चाहूँगा । इस समय जा ए० टी० सी० द्वारा इम्पोर्टेड प्राइम सप्लाइ कर रही है यह 80 परसेंट है लेकिन साथ-साथ हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होने वाले तिलहन को भी प्रोत्साहन मिल सके, यह व्यवस्था की है कि अगर कोई वनस्पति का उत्पादन वनस्पति के उत्पादन में सिवाय मूल्यही और सरमा में तेल कोई दूसरे प्राधान्य तिलहन, जिसमें 5 प्रतिशत तिल का होना आवश्यक है, बाकी 95 प्रतिशत इंडीजिनस प्राइम मेन का है तो उनका वह एलाउ किया है । लेकिन इसका बाद भी स्थिति यह है कि 80 प्रतिशत प्रायातित तेल वनस्पति से सुपुर्णकरता को उनकी आवश्यकता से अनुरूप देता पड़ता है ।

आज तक प्रायातित तेल का मूल्य 6100 रुपये प्रति टन था । और जो उनका प्रायल सप्लाइ किया जा रहा है 14 माघ से उसका मूल्य 7585 रुपये न होकर 7250 रुपये प्रति टन है । माननीय सदस्य ने जा 7585 का भिन्न नही है, यह भी निराधार नहीं है । उसमें सस्ती बचन इतना है कि जैसे ही बजट में साढ़े 12 परसेंट इयूटो घटित हुई थी, उसी आधार पर यह प्राइम तेल की थी लेकिन 17 तारीख को जब बजट में दोबारा इयूटो कम करने की घोषणा की गई तो उस समय यह प्राइम 7250 रुपये की गई है । तो 6100 रुपये जो हमारी इयूटो प्राइम की 80 परसेंट रिक्वायरमेंट का अग्रेट वह अब 7250 रुपये की गई है ।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने इससे ब्रेक-अप के बारे में पूछा है, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि ए० टी० सी० ने इस 7250 रुपये के मूल्य को जो आका है, वह कोई एड-हाक नहीं है, मनमाने ढंग से नहीं है । इस मूल्य को आकने के लिये एक कमेटी है, जिसमें ए० टी० सी० के अधिकारी और उनके प्रतिरिक्त सिविल सप्लाइज, कामर्स और

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोबिल]

फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव भी है, और यह 5 व्यक्तियों की कमेटी मिलकर मूल्यों का निर्धारण करती है कि एम० टी० सी० के आयातित आयल के इस प्राइसेस क्या होने चाहिये। जहां तक ब्रेक-प्रप का सवाल है, हमने 3, 4 तरह से मूल्य आकें हैं। पहले तो 1-3-79 को हमारे एम० टी० सी० के स्टॉक में जितना आयल था, उसका जो मूल्य आया, उसको हमने आका है। क्योंकि उस पर विदेशी मार्केट में इस समय के बड़े हुए मूल्यों पर पैसे नहीं देने पड़े, बड़ा हुआ किराया नहीं देना पड़ा, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी नहीं देनी पड़ी, तो जो 1-3-79 को स्टॉक था, उसके मूल्य से आका गया है। उसके बाद 5-3-79 तक विश्व के बाजार में जो हमने तेल के सोदे किये, उनका जो मूल्य आया और उसकी जो लैंडेड कास्ट होगी, उसको आका है और इसके बाद बीच में जब साढ़े 12 परसेंट ड्यूटी की घोषणा की गई थी, हमारे 3 जहाज इस इम्पोर्टेड आयल को लेकर बन्दरगाहों पर आ चुके थे और उनके आने के बाद उतारने के बाद हमको साढ़े 12 परसेंट ड्यूटी देनी पड़ी।

उसकी रिकग्ड नहीं किया, वह ड्यूटी रिकग्डेबिल नहीं है। इस प्रकार में इन सारे आकड़ों को उतारने के बाद यह प्राइस तय की गई है: 7,250 रुपये। 6,100 रुपये के एगैस्ट 7,250 रुपये हमारी इस प्राइस है। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, जो प्राइस तय की गई थी, वह भी टैरिफ कमीशन के फार्मुले को आधार बना कर काल्पित कर की गई थी। माननीय सदस्य को याद होगा कि आरम्भ में मार्केट में प्राइस 158 रुपये थी। नवम्बर, 1977 से लेकर 158 रुपये की प्राइस को 140 रुपये पर लाया गया था। कोई स्टेचुटरी कंट्रोल नहीं है। एम० टी० सी० जो आयल सप्लाई करता है, उसके मूल्य के आधार पर ये मूल्य तय होते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों की विश्वास

दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 20 रुपये की जो वड़ोतरी हुई है, हम उससे सैटिसफाइड नहीं हैं। दोनों एसोसिएशन अपने अपने आर्गुमेंट्स दे रही हैं। इस महीने के अन्त तक इन दोनों एसोसिएशन को यहाँ बुलायेंगे। या तो वे इनकॉमल वालन्टरी एग्जिमेन्ट से प्राइस पर एग्री होंगी, अन्यथा सरकार के पास जो कठोर से कठोर अधिकार है, वह उनका यथासम्भव प्रयोग करने के लिए पीछे नहीं हटेगा। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अप्रैल के अन्त तक का समय मांगता हूँ। (स्वयंवात)

श्री इरम सुन्दर साह (दयाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय एक बहुत अच्छे वकील हैं। राजस्थान में उनकी अच्छी बखानत रही है। एक अच्छे वकील का काम है कि चाहे कितना भी घटिया केस हो, उसकी वह इस ढंग से रखे कि वह बिल्कुल सही मालूम हो। जो कीमत बढ़ी है, उसको उन्होंने जस्टिफाई किया है और कहा है कि वह बिल्कुल ठीक है। उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, वे बिल्कुल गलत हैं। शायद उन्होंने वनस्पति घी खरीदा नहीं है। आज की तारीख में चार किलो का टोन 49 रुपये और कुछ पैसे का मिलता है। शायद वह डाट्टा खाते नहीं हैं, देगी घी खाते हैं। अगर वह वनस्पति घी खरीदें, तो उन्हें पता लगे। (स्वयंवात)

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार, और विशेषकर हमारे मंत्री महोदय, इस बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं। क्या उन्होंने मैन-फेक्चरर्स से बातचीत की है, अगर नहीं, तो क्या वह उनके खिलाफ एम०आर०टी० पी०सी० से एनक्वायरी करवा रहे हैं? क्या गवर्नमेंट खुद उनकी मिलों का टेक्-आवर कर रही है, अगर नहीं, तो क्या कम से कम गरीब आदिमियों के लिए डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का प्लान गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले रही है।

उन्होंने जो कई चीजें बताने की कोशिश की है, मैं उन में नहीं जाता चाहता हूँ।

तू इधर-उधर की बात न कर,
यह बता कि चाफिने क्यों लुटे,
मुझे रहबनो से गर्ब नहीं,
तेरी रहबरी से सवान है।

वह मिनिस्टर है वह बताये कि गरीबों की वनस्पति को कम कीमत पर कैसे मिलेगा। वह बकालत कर रहे हैं कि यहाँ से आया वहाँ से आया। हमारे पास लोग घाते हैं हम उन्हें कैसे समझाये कि जनता पार्टी के राज्य में पन्द्रह दिनों में कीमते इतनी कैसे बढ़ गई। इतिहास में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को कद से सही कीमत पर वनस्पति भी मिलेगा इसके लिए सरकार का क्या ठोस प्रोग्राम है और वह इस बार में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

श्रीकृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है मैं व्यापारियों के इस कृत्य का समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ। वल्कि इसकी आलोचना और प्रशंसा करता हूँ। केवल एम० ए० सी० ने जो आयातित तेल का मूल्य बढ़ा कर सप्लाई करना शुरू किया है उसने जो मूल्य बढ़ाया है, मैं ने केवल उसको जस्टिफाई किया है। वनस्पति मैनफेक्चरर्स के दो एसोसिएशंस हैं सी० एम० ए० और आई० वी० पी० ए० जोने के रिप्रेजेंटेशन ग्रुप हैं। स्वयं कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने इन का बला कर इस सम्बन्ध में दो टूक जवाब दे दिया है और साफ कह दिया है कि आप अपनी कस्टिंग ले कर आइए, मैं 160 रुपये के प्राइस को ऐसी नहीं करता। दोनों ओर से कस्टिंग आई है। उस पर प्रसिंसिग हो रही है। मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि सरकार जिस भी कदम को उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी उठाएगी। चाहे जैसा श्री धान न कहा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में हो या स्पेक्यूरी प्राइस के सम्बन्ध में हो जैसा भी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता

हाथी सरकार उठाएगी लेकिन इस को हमें बाध करने की जरूरत है।

12 30 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REPORT

SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO
(Hanamkonda) I beg to present the Hundred and twentieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twelfth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on New Lines and Line Capacity Works

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings —

(1) Twenty-first Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Extravagant and Infructuous Expenditure on Entertainment by Public Undertakings

12.37 hrs

STATEMENT REVISION OF STEEL PRICES

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK).

Mr. Speaker Sir; I rise to make an important statement on the question of revision of steel prices. Last year when the Lok Sabha was pleased to pass the Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, I had stated that the public-owned Steel Authority of India Limited with its new structure, assets and capabilities should fulfill the public purpose of expanding India's steel production and set up new plants on its own. I had further stated that SAIL should be able to raise its own resources and minimise the draft on the Consolidated Funds of India for this purpose. During this session, in view of the acute shortage of various categories of steel, several Honourable Members have demanded the setting up of new steel capacities without any delay so that these shortages are not perpetuated, and we are not accused in the years to come that we have been planning for shortages as, I am afraid, has been the case in the past.

Over the last one year I have been diligently negotiating with various countries like the USSR, West Germany, the UK, the USA and Japan for obtaining credit facilities for the expansion of steel capacity in our country. I am glad to inform the House that our negotiations with some of the countries mentioned above have made good progress. In exploring such possibilities the intention is to ensure an additionality of resources over and above those which have been taken into account in the Plan so that such projects can be undertaken without increasing the draft on the Budget. However, in order to supplement these external credits by rupee component increased generation of internal resources by the steel industry is absolutely essential.

Steel prices were last revised in June 1978, but the additional realisations to the Industry from that revision have been offset by cost increases resulting from a number of factors such as concessional pricing to the small scale industry, steep increases in the entry-tax on raw materials and shortfall in production because of inadequate supplies of coking coal and indifferent power situation. The budget documents indicate a plan outlay of Rs. 600 crores for the Steel Department for 1979-80. On the basis of current prices and the anticipated production in 1979-80, the internal resources of the public sector steel industry available for utilisation towards the Plan outlay could at best be around Rs. 30 crores, and even this modest amount would probably be eroded by cost escalations. The bulk of the outlay of Rs. 600 crores would thus have had to be met from the Budget and this would have substantially increased the overall budget deficit.

Having all this in mind, and after very careful consideration, Government have now decided (a) that the price of pig iron should be increased by Rs. 100 per tonne as a surcharge, (b) that there should be an additional surcharge of 15 per cent on the base price of all items of steel (exclusive of the development and import surcharges currently being levied); and (c) that these surcharges should be paid into the Steel Development Fund which has already been established. It has been estimated that these increases will result in the generation of additional resources, which, after providing for

some compensation to the Steel plants for uncovered costs and cost escalations will leave around Rs 200 crores for utilisation towards the approved development outlays on this sector. Necessary adjustment in the pricing structure will continue to be made to ensure that SAIL does not incur any loss due to the pooling of prices between the imported and domestic steel.

In deciding on these price increases Government have carefully considered their possible impact on the general price levels and are satisfied that this impact would not be significant. I may also add that even the revised prices will be lower than the prevailing domestic prices of steel in most of the other countries.

I would also invite the attention of the House to the fact that these price increases are in the form of development surcharges which would go into the Steel Development Fund and will not result in increased realisations in the hands of the producers both in the public or in the private sector. Only a small part of the accretions to the Fund will be utilised for most compensations and that too on the basis of studies of the actuals by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices once in six months. The bulk of the accretions to the Fund will thus be used for financing outlays which are essential for creating new capacities.

12 42 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR SPEAKER Shri Qureshi wants priority as he has to go for his prayers.

(1) LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag) Since Mr Bhutto's execution violent demonstrations have gripped the entire valley in Jammu and Kashmir. The security forces at

the United Nations Military Observers Headquarters of Srinagar opened fire and more than four persons were killed on the spot. Reports of trouble having spread to other parts of the State are disturbing and the police at various places has resorted to unprovoked fire killing so far more than 8 persons. It seems that the State Government is not in a position to deal with the situation effectively. The Home Minister should have come to the House and made a statement of his own so that full facts could have been placed before the Parliament. The Central Government cannot remain an idle spectator in such a situation. The House will join me in expressing our sympathies to the families of the persons who were killed in the police firing. It has also been reported in the press that part of Srinagar City has been handed over to the army which indicates that the situation is very serious. I would request the Home Minister.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN
Where is the Home Minister

MR SPEAKER This was allowed after 10 O'clock. I have not given notice to him.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI
I would request the Home Minister to pay an immediate visit to the State for an on the spot study of the situation and report back to Parliament. It is a matter of concern in all of us that a church which could have been saved, was destroyed because of the inaction of the authorities of the State Government.

(ii) METRO RAILWAY PROJECT IN CAL CUTTA

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) The recent announcement in the press that the Planning Commission has advised the postponement of the execution of the works in Phase III for the Metro Railway Project has caused very great concern and shock to the people of Cal

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

cutta. The Project at its present stage is extremely vital. The two phases in which work has so far gone on relates to disconnected areas and will not serve any purpose whatever to solve the transport problem in Calcutta. The work of Metro Railway Project has seriously dislocated the traffic in Calcutta, adding to the difficulties of the people, but they have so far patiently borne the same with the hope that the scheduled completion of the work will considerably ease the problem. But, from the present decision of the Planning Commission, it appears that work from Shyambazar to Esplanade sector will be taken up only after the work in other phases is completed in 1985-86, which will mean that work will go on till 1990-92. It is reported that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has already taken up the matter with

the Centre. I urge upon the Government to take a firm decision to continue the work in all the phases so that the entire project can be completed by the scheduled time in 1985-86. I also call upon the Government to provide a circular railway for Calcutta, has been strongly recommended by the State Government.

(ii) REPORTED NON-coverage by ALL INDIA RADIO OF THE NEWS ABOUT ELECTIONS TO THE SHIROMANI GURDWARA PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE

SHRI HALWANT SINGH RAMOO, WALIA (Faridkot): The All India Radio has literally ignored the recent news item regarding the elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee in its All India News Bulletin. More than 40 lakh Sikh voters used their right to elect 140 Members to the supreme Sikh religious body. The elections were held under the Government's supervision and more than 650 persons contested the election in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The Akali Dal won 133 seats out of 140. This supreme body had been constituted under the law of Parliament in 1925. The SGPC is considered the only representative body of the Sikhs of the world. More

than 15 million Sikhs all over the country have been eagerly waiting for the results, but AIR totally blacked out the news. The news was published in Punjab papers with PTI and UNI as sources. Even the regional news bulletin did not give coverage. It is a grave insult to the sentiments of Sikh voters and interested masses.

(iv) REPORTED IRREGULARITIES IN THE RAILWAY BOOKING OFFICE AT TRIVANDRUM CENTRAL

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Long before I started for the present Budget Session to Delhi, I had confirmed bookings at Ernakulam for one coupe and four first class berths in the Kerala-Karnataka Express.

But when the reservation chart came from Trivandrum, I and my family were allotted four II Class air-conditioned berths. As my sister-in-law is a filarial patient, she fell sick and is even now convalescing.

I went back for an intermediate journey to Kerala and I had confirmed booking through the Parliament House Railway Booking Office for a coupe for me and my wife. But the Trivandrum Central Station Superintendent gave the upper berth of my coupe to a male passenger, and allotted a first class berth to my wife in a four berth compartment along with three male passengers in the Kerala-Karnataka Express of 29th March, 1979.

I did not like railway officers allotting many male passengers in her compartment during her night trip when I am travelling in the same train. As I feel other passengers would also resent the railway officials allotting sleeping berths to other male passengers similarly, strict instructions may be given through the Ministry of Railways to all Booking Offices to allot coupes to adjoining seats/berths to passengers who come with confirmed reservations.

(v) NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION.

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): Sir, on 1-4-78, the fate of the Power Generations and the future of 3000 employees employed in Badarpur Power House was sealed as the management was transferred in the hands of newly wed National Thermal Power Corporation from Central Government. The transfer was marked with a lot of drum beatings and as such a bagful of promises and commitments were made, but till today even the terms and conditions have not been settled due to inefficient, incompetent, wrong policies and misdirection as well as misrule of NTPC. The terms and conditions that have been offered so far and even arbitrarily imposed are contrary to the obligations as made in the management contract entered with the Government of India as well as relevant rules of the labour laws.

As far as the running of the power plant is concerned, the present management has not been able to acquire the required coal quota as raw material, hence resulting in low generation thus harming the national economy. Various pipe lines and costly machinery are not being properly maintained due to shortage of spare parts caused by mismanagement and thus ruining the life of machinery which again involves huge amount of national capital, thus giving rise to overheads leading to heavy taxation, rise in generation cost, etc.

Though as compared to two numbers of Administrative Officers in the past, the present management has appointed as many as one dozen Personnel & Administrative Officers to control the same work force. Still the affairs of Badarpur Administration is in doldrums. Soon after the take over, the NTPC management started spending money lavishly on various luxury and unwanted items, such as, crockery, furniture, costly mats, air-conditioners, refrigerators for its officers. A considerable amount has been wasted on civil masonry work, con-

veyance, stationery and printing, etc. Apart from all above, NTPC has housed its corporate office in costliest Nehru Place Complex in spite of the fact that the same could have been easily housed in Badarpur itself.

Hence I urge upon the Government to check this management's misdeeds and anti-labour practice in the NTPC which is a public sector organisation claiming to be a model management, immediately.

(vi) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF FODDER TO LADAKH.

श्रीमती पर्वती देवी (सहाय) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस वर्ष जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाख जिले में अमृतपूर्व हिमपात हुआ। पिछले कई वर्षों में इतनी भारी मात्रा में इस क्षेत्र में वर्ष नहीं गिरी। अमान्य रूप से वर्ष गिरने से लद्दाख के विभिन्न भागों में रहने वाले लोगों को अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा। जनजीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया। नाम मात्र की जो हरियाली रहती है वह भी समाप्त हो गई। सब दिशाओं में वर्ष ही वर्ष दिखाई देती है। इसके फलस्वरूप लोगों की कठिनाइयां बढ़ गई हैं। वर्ष में डके हुए इन लोगों के घरों, तम्बों की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। जीवन में रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की चीजें प्राप्त करना कठिन हो गया है। असाधारण हिमपात से सभी लोगों के सामने बहा पर बड़ी दुखद स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। जो लोग भेड़ बकरियां पालते हैं उनके सामने चारे की और घास की समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो गई है। चारे और घास का बड़ा भारी अभाव महसूस किया जा रहा है। मीलों तक वही भी घास दिखाई नहीं देनी है। लद्दाख में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे लोग रहते हैं जो एक जगह से दूसरी जगह घूमते रहते हैं और अपनी भेड़ बकरियों के लिए चारे की तलाश करते रहते हैं। इन जानवरों को पालना और इनके ग्रामों में अपनी आजीविका का निर्वाह करना यही इन चरवाहों की रोजी-रोटी का साधन

[श्रीम. पर्वती देव.]

है। आज उसके सामने एक बहुत बड़ा संकट आ कर खड़ा हो गया है। रोटी और रोजी अपने लिए तथा अपने परिवार के लिए जुटा पाना उनके लिए मुश्किल हो गया है। इन की भेड़ बकरियों के लिए चारे की बड़ी भारी समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। इस सप्ताह के आरम्भ में भारी हिमपात के कारण चांगवांग क्षेत्र में पच्चीस तीस हजार पशु मारे गये हैं। इन में अधिकतर भेड़ें थीं। लड़ाख की भेड़ें पशमीना ऊन के लिए सारे संसार में प्रसिद्ध हैं। भेड़ों की इस प्रकाल मृत्यु ने चांगवांग क्षेत्र में विपाद और निराशा छा गई है। स क्षेत्र की सम्पूर्ण ग्रंथ व्यवस्था भेड़ बकरियों के पालन पोषण और उन से उत्पन्न ऊन, दूध, मखन आदि पर निर्भर होती है। इसी पर इनका जीवन निर्भर होता है। इस वर्ष इस हृदय विदारक घटना हमारे देश की सीमा पर स्थित पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में स्थित लड़ाख के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र को घस गया है। यह सब लड़ाख में भारी हिमपात के कारण हुआ है। लगभग पाच हजार नीदर की ऊँचाई पर स्थित इस क्षेत्र में अभी भी पहुँचना कठिन है। वहाँ की वास्तविक स्थिति का पूरा पता अभी भी लगा पाना सरल काम नहीं है। मैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि चांगवांग क्षेत्र में भेड़ बकरियों को प्रकाल मृत्यु से बचाने के लिए तुरन्त वहाँ घास और चारे की सप्लाई की जानी चाहिये। मैं माननीय कृषि मन्त्री और माननीय रक्षा मन्त्री जो से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि ये दोनों मन्त्रालय परस्पर सामंजस्य स्थापित कर लड़ाख के इस अभाग्य क्षेत्र में हेनोकोप्टरो द्वारा घास और चारे को पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि पशुओं और लोगों को मरने में बचाया जा सके।

like to bring to the notice of this august House an inhuman incident of armed bandit attack on Saint Annes Convent Girls School at Sasaram district town, represented by no less a person than our Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Shri Jagjivan Ram.

In the recent series of outrageous attacks on convents, Orphanages and Hospitals run by Christian Missions in Bihar, the gruesome incident that happened five days back at Sasaram is the most shocking one.

Armed bandits attacked Saint Annes Convent Girls School run by Notre-dame Sisters at Sasaram district town, five days back, causing injuries to seven girls aged below ten and a school guard besides Sister Mukti who was hit by the gun

While seven girls have been admitted in the Sasaram Hospital, Sister Mukti was rushed to the Holy Family Hospital in Patna in an unconscious state. According to first hand report, the dacoits also broke up the convent safe and looted all cash from it besides whatever valuables they could lay their hands upon after snatching the keys at gun-point from the Convent Sister Superior Bibha. They also took away wrist watches from Sisters

The outrage at Sasaram Convent is the latest in the series of attacks on convents, churches and hospitals run by Christian Missions in Bihar. Only last month a priest was murdered by trigger-happy toughs at Mokameh and I raised that issue in this House.

I will just add one important matter.

The first batch of dacoits armed with country-made guns broke into the dining room of the convent at 7-30 p.m. while the Sisters and the Superior were having their dinner. They beat up the kitchen girls who

(vii) REPORTED ATTACK BY ARMED BANDITS ON SAINT ANNES CONVENT GIRLS SCHOOL AT SASARAM TOWN (BIHAR).

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, under rule 377, I would

began to scream as they saw the dacoits. Meanwhile, about 25 to 30 dacoits stood guard outside. As the panicky convent guard rushed to ring the church bells to raise an alarm, he was shot in the leg by the dacoits.

Inside the dining room the dacoits hit Sister Mukti with the gun, but when she said that she did not know where the keys of the safe were as she was only a visitor, the dacoits dragged and beat up other Sisters including the Superior before snatching away the keys. They then blew a whistle which brought all the dacoits rushing inside. The panicky Sisters hurriedly collected all girl students and locked themselves up within a room. The girls who were left outside were shot at by the dacoits and seven of them received bullet injuries.

13 00 hrs.

The entire operation lasted an hour. It was not until 11.30 p.m. that the Police arrived on the scene and removed Sister Mukti and other girls to the local hospital. I know it from firsthand reports that the authorities at Patna are absolutely indifferent in taking prompt action. In fact when, the Police dogs and finger print experts were requisitioned to identify and catch the culprits, it will be shocking to know that after 5 days these facilities have not reached Sasaram. This is happening in spite of silent protest march by more than 18 000 people in Patna after which they gave a memorandum even to the Governor of the State.

Only one sentence more

MR SPEAKER It is not one sentence but already you have added ten sentences.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE I request that the Home Ministry take an alert prompt and tough stand that the Bihar administration cannot sit back and relax when such incidents are happening almost every day.

I also request that the enquiry into these incidents be handed over to the CBI.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR This is a very serious thing.

MR SPEAKER Shri Raj Narain

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त मेरे मित्र था राजनारायण जी जिस तबाल का उठा रहे हैं उसी तबाल का

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) How does he know what he is going to speak? We do not know what it is. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL He is anticipating.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE A point of order cannot be raised anticipating a thing.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN It is a matter between you and Mr. Raj Narain. We do not know. How can you allow him?

MR SPEAKER Mr. Gupta please tell me what is the rule or what is the law that is broken?

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त लिफाफा देकर नाप लो है मजमून क्या है?

MR SPEAKER That is a different matter. What is the rule that is broken?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN Have you informed him? (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER A point of order is different from a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE This question you have allowed him to raise as a statement under 377.

MR SPEAKER What is the rule that is broken?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Let him start then I will raise and you will allow me.

MR SPEAKER You have already raised. Which is the rule you are relying upon?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : राजनारायण को क्या कहेंगे हमें मालूम है ।

MR. SPEAKER. I do not know. on't drag me into any controversy.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN. I do not know. Have you informed him?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not informed anybody.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The House does not know. The House must first hear Shri Raj Narain.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Now I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to raise a point of order.

श्री राजनारायण . इनको इजाजत दे दोजिरे । ये किसी बड़े अवस्था को बचाने को साक्षि न करें ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: How does he know what he is going to say?

(viii) LIST OF PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE AUCTION OF PLOTS BY DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ON 17TH JANUARY, 1979.

श्री राजनारायण : मुझे धाज्ञा है कि ये पद ? कल लोक मसा में श्री शरद यादव ने श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार मकनचा, मुख्य मंत्री.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कल का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री राजनारायण : जिन् तारीख को दिया है उस तारीख का है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य श्री भीम प्रकाश मकनचा के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि मेरे पास जो बोलने वालों की सूची है

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे मित्र श्री शरद यादव ने यह सवाल परती उठाया था । 377 में यह सवाल उठाया था । आपके धादेश ने अनुसार मंत्री महोदय उन सदस्य को

जवाब दे देंगे, एक हफ्ते के अन्दर या पांच दिन के अन्दर । यह आपका डाइरेक्शन है । अभी तक इस परम्परा पर काम चल रहा है । अब वही सवाल — दुबारा उठाना गलत है,

इम्परोपर है, प्रैक्टिस के खिलाफ है ।

I am inviting your kind attention to Rule 338 which says:

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical... with the one on which the House has given a decision."

The time of the House is very valuable.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This amounts to maligning intentionally and doing all sorts of mischief.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order. Yesterday, Mr. Sharad Yadav wanted to introduce several new facts in his statement under Rule and which I did not allow This statement I have allowed because day before yesterday I did not allow Mr. Sharad Yadav to make mention of new facts It is these new facts which Mr Raj Narain wants to make mention of...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Are you prepared in the future to allow every member if there are new facts coming to his notice? It will continue for a year (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question to you is: Do you want to have such a practice in future? (Interruptions). The man is being deliberately maligned. He has denied it on the floor of the House. (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER Do not record
(Interruption)**

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) मरा पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। आपने अध्यक्ष महोदय इसी सज्जक पर शाट न टिस क्वेश्चन ऐकस्प्ट कर रखा है। माननीय शरद यादव का भी इस पर आप प्रनाऊ कर चुके हैं। यही सज्जक आखिर लगातार कब तक आप चलायेंगे? क्या मनलव है इस बात का? (अध्यक्ष न)

MR SPEAKER This is no point of order

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA I want to know from you how do you run the House Do you run the House like this?

MR SPEAKER What is the point of order?

श्री निमल चन्द्र जल (तिवनी) मरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि इस नियम 377 के माफत राजनीतिक कारणों से एस व्यक्ति पर लाइन लगाये जा रहे हैं जो यहाँ उत्तर देने के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है।

MR SPEAKER No no You are not on a point of order No more point of order please Nothing will be recorded

(Interruptions)**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA You have admitted this on Monday

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I will be very brief My point of order is this

MR SPEAKER What is the rule?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Under the same rule

MR SPEAKER Tell me the rule

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) The rule which you

just now quoted I am not going into the details of the subject matter My point of order is this You had permitted Shri Sharad Yadav to make a statement You did not allow him to introduce additional facts which were not written down in the statement Now you say that because these are new facts you are permitting Mr Raj Narain to make those points You are perfectly within your jurisdiction to permit or not to permit My point of order is only this whether you are treating this particular instance as a matter which is to be treated as a precedent or not That is all I want to know Are you ruling that whenever 377 matters come up

MR SPEAKER No order please I am not ruling anything at all

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Kindly give a ruling on that

MR SPEAKER No I am not giving any ruling

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER Don't record I have called Shri Raj Narain. Nothing else will go on record

(Interruptions)**

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) श्रीमन् कल लोचनभा म श्री शरद यादव ने श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार मखलेचा मुख्य मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के सुपुत्र श्री गोम प्रकाश मखलेचा के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि गये पास जो वाली बोलने वाला की सूची है वह रैखन्ड इन्टेलीजेंस से मिली है। श्री शरण यादव को जो सूची मिली है वह सूची हमको भी मिली है। उस सूची में बोली बोलने वालों की सब से ऊँचा बोली व अनुसार ० नाम इस प्रकार हैं —

1 भूमन इडस्टीज 2 श्री श्रीम प्रकाश मखलेचा 3 यूनाइटेड

[श्री राजनारायण]

टावर्स, 4. स्लीपर टावर्स,

5. होम एपार्टमेंट ।

मे बोली बोलने वाले 17 जनवरी, 1979 को नीलाम होते समय बोली बोलने में भाग लिये थे। सब से अधिक बोली घनमान इस्टीमेट ने 1 करोड़ 32 लाख की बोली और दूसरी बोली श्री भोम प्रकाश मखलेचा की 1 करोड़ 31 लाख की थी।

बोली बोलने वालों की सूची 20 मार्च, 1979 को रेवेन्यू इन्टेलेजीमेंस डिपार्टमेंट को दी गई।

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर, दिल्ली को 10 फरवरी को एक नोट भेजा गया, जिसमें उसने उपर्युक्त सारी घटनाओं का वर्णन किया है। लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने उस पर अपना हस्ताक्षर भी दनाया। इन्टेलेजीमेंस ब्यूरो ने भी इस लिस्ट को क्लेक्ट किया है।

सरकार की ओर से बार-बार बोली बोलने वालों की सूची छिपाई जा रही है और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार मखलेचा, भी सत्य पर पर्दा डाल रहे हैं। कल भोपाल एसेम्बली में भी यह प्रश्न उठा था।

उम बीच में सब से विचित्र बात की जानकारी मुझे विश्वस्त सूत्र से दी गई कि कल शाम रेवेन्यू इन्टेलेजीमेंस की फाइल सीज कर ली गई, जिसमें 17 जनवरी को बोली बोलने वालों का नाम था। यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व का पत्र है। मैं इसे उठाने की सूचना देता हूँ।

श्री समाचार पत्रों से मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि कल मध्य प्रदेश की एसेम्बली, भोपाल, में मुख्य मंत्री, श्री मखलेचा ने यह कहा कि लोक समा और राज्य सभा में यह बयान किया गया है कि जो सब से बड़ी बोली बोलने वाला है उसका नाम उनकी फाइल में नहीं है, जब कि

सत्य यह है कि सरकार की फाइल में उनका नाम है। (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof Samar Guha.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record

(ix) EXECUTION OF MR. SOLOMAN MAHLANGU, LEADER OF SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd):

Sir, I have to say that this should have been the first matter under rule 377, but unfortunately it is the last. It is about an appeal for saving the life of the leader of the South African people, Mr. Solomon Mahlangu.

The leader of the South African people, Mr Solomon Mahlangu who valiantly fought for the human rights of his countrymen is going to be hanged to-day or tomorrow. The UN Secretary General and other countries including India have made an appeal for saving the life of the South African leader. This House, I believe, is unanimous in its view in support of the request made by the Minister of External Affairs to the UN Secretary General to use his personal influence and that of the world organization to prevent the execution of the South African leader.

I would request the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement in confirmation of the view expressed in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):
Sir, I would like to say something on this very important matter.

The Government of India has learnt with profound shock and horror that in callous defiance of world-

wide protests, the South African authorities have executed to-day the 22-year-old South African patriot and freedom fighter, Solomon Mahlangu. When we had received the news of the impending execution, we had condemned the action in the strongest terms and our Foreign Minister sent a message on behalf of the Government and the people of India to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to use his personal influence and that of the world organization to prevent this horrible act.

While expressing our shock and condemnation, we are convinced that as the intransigence of the Pretoria regime grows so will be determination of the South African freedom fighters to fight this intransigence to end apartheid and to establish majority rule be strengthened. The case of Solomon Mahlangu gives us further irrefutable evidence that the continuance of the minority regime in Pretoria is based on rule of oppression and brutal exploitation of the majority of the people in South Africa. I should like to take this opportunity, to once again express the total commitment of the Government and the people of India with the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa to end the inhuman system of apartheid and achieve their long cherished freedom.

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

PROF SAMAR GUHA I think the House will express its indignation at this

SHRI VASANT SATHE We from this side join the Government in condemning this. We are willing to stand in silence

PROF SAMAR GUHA We should stand in silence for a minute.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I think the whole House is shocked at the manner in which the South African Government has acted. The fact that they have disregarded all norms of civilised behaviour in dealing with freedom fighters is most condemnable and I think all of us join in condemning it.

13.26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1979-80—
Contd

(1) MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—
Contd

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Home Minister may continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H M PATEL) Sir, I dealt with some points day before yesterday. I will now continue to deal with some of the other points that had been raised.

Many hon members accused the Government of being complacent over the law and order situation in the country. Some were charitable enough to accuse us of ignorance. I would refute all such allegations, whenever references are made to law and order, what is in mind is one or more of the following types of occurrences: Increasing crime or incidents of disorder, lawlessness either on the labour front or in the universities and colleges or in simple public order situation, the manner in which the public order situations are handled by the police and possibly a nostalgic regret that there is no longer the same respect or fear of authority. Some members of the House of course fortunately did articulate the other side of the picture and I am grateful to them. All sections of the House are fully aware of the constitutional position in this respect. Police and public order are State

[Shri H. M. Patel]

subjects. Only the States are competent to take appropriate executive action in respect of these subjects. All sections of the House are fully aware of this and are no doubt jealous also of protecting the States' autonomy. And yet, when this is pointed out, my hon. friends do not like it. They seldom like the spokesman of the Centre to emphasise this aspect and immediately seek to utilise the opportunity to accuse the Central Government of shirking its responsibility. The fact, of course, is that subject to the Constitution and the realities of the situation, we in the Government in the Home Ministry try our utmost to impress upon the States the need to tackle these situations in an effective manner. We provide whatever assistance the States may need or ask of us to be able to cope with such situation and use our good offices if these can help to defuse the situation and to initiate corrective remedies.

There are three basic issues which have to engage our common attention in this regard. In the first place, given the constitutional and political realities in the country, it is high time we evolve a national consensus as to how the different aspects of law and order ought to be discussed, evaluated and wherever necessary corrective solutions found. Law and order can no longer remain an issue of differences between parties, because the parties which are in the opposition in Parliament are facing the same problem in some States as the ruling party is facing it in some other States. In order not to induce further controversy in the matter, I would not like to give my own assessment of the situation in States where the opposition parties are responsible for governance. But unless we evolve some consensus at the political level, the law enforcement agencies, irrespective of the political complexion of the Government in power will feel handicapped in discharging their duties. I propose to address myself

seriously to evolve such a consensus.

The second issue relates to the problem of improving the resources of the law and order agencies—manpower as well as other resources such as transport, mobility, communication, etc., to ensure that they react quickly to these law and order situations and what is more important take adequate steps to prevent particularly those classes of offences, which, better vigilance and Police presence, could keep under control. The measures we have taken in this regard have been set out in detail in our Annual Report. I also intend to review in appropriate forums the position in different States with the State Governments themselves. Adopting a rhetorical or a hyper-critical attitude towards these questions, will not help the States to deal with these types of problems. My effort will be to find solutions to the difficulties that they face.

The third issue relates to the dissatisfaction over specific instances which articulates public opinion over the manner in which the Police and the Governmental agencies have handled problems faced by them. The National Police Commission has addressed itself to the problems of adequate arrangements for enquiries into complaints against the Police and the Law enforcement agencies. These complaints can be against specific individuals alleging conduct unworthy of the trust and power vested in them. The more serious complaint is when Police seek to use force to maintain peace, as well as complaints relating to their failure to take adequate preventive and other measures in time to prevent ugly situations from developing. This aspect of the matter is one which I would like to discuss with all concerned in the light of the National Police Commission's recommendations with a view to evolving a national consensus in the matter.

It was gratifying to find that along with the criticism of the Police and

the Government, deep concern was also expressed over the unsatisfactory living conditions of the Police force in the country. A number of valuable suggestions have been made in this regard.

We have been giving substantial assistance to the State Governments to improve the quality of the force and the living and working conditions of the policemen. About Rs 78 crores have been advanced by us so far for improving housing for the policemen. A further amount of Rs 45 crores for the same purpose is provided in the current Five Year Plan. On our suggestion, the Seventh Finance Commission has also allocated about Rs 83 crores for police housing in various States. As regards improving their service conditions, we will certainly examine very carefully and sympathetically the recommendations that would be made by the National Police Commission.

We are also allotting substantial funds for the modernisation of the Police Force and have given so far Rs 51 crores for this purpose. For qualitative improvement of the force, a fresh review is taken of the training facilities available. A number of seminars and training courses are also being organised in the Central Training Institutes to re-orient the Police Officers and men to the democratic concepts of administration. Efforts are constantly being made to improve investigation techniques by use of advanced scientific aids and equipment.

With these measures, the law and order situation should show considerable improvement. That certainly is our confident hope.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola)
What about demoralisation in the Police force?

AN HON MEMBER There is no demoralisation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Action has been taken against Mr Bhinder and others. What have you to say about that?

SHRI H M PATEL If the suggestion is that action should not be taken against those against whom there is sufficient or *prima facie* evidence because it is likely to lead to demoralisation, I am afraid nothing can be done. But certainly in no case, you will find, will action be taken without there being adequate satisfactory *prima facie* evidence.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
What about general law and order situation?

SHRI H M PATEL I shall come to your observations a little later. If you are in a hurry I shall deal with them now.

My special appeal was that law and order matters are really of great importance. These are not matters with which we should deal on party basis. It is much better if we try to arrive at some standards or methods on these matters. This is all I am saying.

Government shares the anxiety expressed by many hon. Members about the crime situation in the capital, particularly crimes regarding property and thefts mentioned by some of the hon. Members. The crime situation in the capital is under our constant review and measures are taken from time to time to curb the crimes. I need hardly say that I am myself certainly perturbed. A new police district, 8 new police stations and 13 new police outposts have been created in more vulnerable areas.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

special measures like intensive patrolling, and extermination of undesirable elements are constantly being adopted. I have also held a meeting with the Members of Parliament from Delhi quite recently, only on the 16th of last month. The suggestions made by the Members in this House and the other House will be examined expeditiously, and I can assure the hon. Members that necessary steps would be taken on an urgent basis. I may also assure the House that it is my intention to keep myself in touch with the hon. Members who represent Delhi in this House and in the other House.

The hon. Member from Andaman and Nicobar Islands is somewhat anxious that whatever observations he has made should be studied and should be mentioned here. Of course, he is somewhat obsessed by the concept of emergency. He had lived in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where perhaps there was no serious emergency situation and therefore, he did not experience the emergency himself. But nevertheless I would like to tell him...

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Although a Commission enquired into the conduct of a particular person and even though the previous Home Minister wrote in the file in April 1978 that he should be transferred, he is still continuing in the same post.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We are deeply considering measures to democratise the administrative set up. I am taking up only matters which he should really be more concerned with. We should all be more concerned with. The Government has decided to constitute a Pradesh Council, on the same pattern as was adopted in the case of Arunachal. The Council will consist of 26 members, 21 to be elected, 3 to be ex-officio and 2 to be nominated. If no woman member is elected out of the 21, one will be nominated. The Council will discuss and make recommendations on general policy matters concerning adminis-

tration, development, planning and finance and legislation to be undertaken. From amongst the members of the Council, 3 will be appointed as Councillors, two from the Andaman group of islands and one from the Nicobar group of islands. These Councillors will assist the Administrator in the discharge of his functions.

We are also anxious that in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep arrangements should be made to secure the increasing participation of the people in the administration. Since this will be done for the first time, it would be necessary to formulate our proposals in consultation with local public opinion. While this may take some time, we will do our utmost to ensure that it is done with the utmost expedition.

The hon. Member, Shri Sathu, referred to Shri Balraj Trikha. I have only this to say once again, that he need not have attributed any motives to the Government. I will tell him the facts as they are. In fact, I have already communicated the facts in a letter which I addressed to him in response to his observations under rule 377.

The Authority was set up by the Manipur Government under section 11 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, after obtaining the concurrence of the Central Government, as is required under section 3 of the Act. As at that time the Shah Commission was in existence, out of the three terms of reference to the Authority, it was required to submit reports to the Shah Commission only with reference to complaints which had been sent by the Shah Commission for inquiry. With regard to the complaints received by it, or received through the State Governments, it was required to submit the report to the State Government, and not to the Shah Commission. When the term of the Shah Commission was over, we had told the State Government that there

would be no objection if the State Government were to give short extension to the Authorities to enable them to complete the cases already taken up for public hearing as it would have meant waste of effort and time if such partly heard complaints were to be enquired into afresh through the normal administrative channels and to have the remaining complaints inquired into by the administrative machinery. The advice of the Ministry of Law was that the State Governments were competent to give an extension to the authorities as these were the creatures of the State Governments and the term of the Shah Commission being over concurrence of the Central Government would not be required. We understand that the Manipur Government has extended the term of the authority by six months beyond 31st of March 1979.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) But is it not a fact as I stated they have stated in the last extension that this was the last instalment of extension up to 31st March? Having said so it is now further extended by six months?

SHRI H M PATEL I entirely agree with you and that is why I have quoted the legal position for you. I also pointed out to them. Why is it when you said this you are extending? I asked this question. But I have no authority to prevent them from extending.

SHRI VASANT SATHE What is your advice?

SHRI H M PATEL My advice to them is, having said that this was the final extension they should have stuck to that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE But then when they are going on extending, what is the motive?

SHRI H M PATEL Unless you tell me that I should suspend the State Government and impose Presidents rule. (Interruptions)

I have already mentioned what advice I would give. I say nothing more on that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE One more point also on which I wanted clarification and that is here is an authority under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. Can it start contempt proceedings on its own and issue warrants? What is the Government doing about this? At least you can advise them.

SHRI H M PATEL We give whatever advice we can and wherever it is called for and I have already explained the position fully.

SHRI VASANT SATHE In this case Mr Home Minister try to be fair. The ex Prime Minister is involved. Contempt notice is given and you can not just be a bystander and say. Have those persons hauled up in Manipur. You must be considerate and see that at least justice is done and there is no prosecution.

SHRI H M PATEL The hon Member seems unwilling to listen to what I have said. I have said that I am in substantial agreement with him as to what they should have done. Nevertheless if the State Government chooses to act differently I have no power under this Act. Therefore I can only advise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE You give only your advice. That will be enough.

SHRI H M PATEL Now I must come Sir to Scheduled Castes. A number of Members spoke with regard to the Scheduled Castes. I would like to say that even though atrocities on Harijans is a subject within the purview of the State Governments we keep a close watch on the situation in view of our special responsibility towards the Scheduled Castes. We have made various suggestions to the

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State Governments—again you can see our helplessness comes at a point—from time to time for strengthening the machinery, for prompt investigation of the offences and ensuring quick disposal of such cases in the courts and to try for deterrent punishment in serious cases. As advised by us, most of the important States have already set up special police investigation cells at the headquarters and at regional levels. A State level Committee presided over by the Chief Minister or the Minister in charge of Harijan welfare reviews the situation from time to time and takes appropriate measures. In the Home Ministry itself a special monitoring mechanism has been set up. The Ministry's officials, my colleagues, the Ministers of State, and I myself visit wherever possible various States from time to time to satisfy ourselves that everything possible is being done and that suggestions made by us are being implemented. But it is economic improvement, if I may say so, that is most essential for really remedying this situation, and my colleague, the Minister of State, Shri Mandal, has explained the steps initiated by us for more effective and speedy implementation of various programmes for the economic development of the scheduled castes. We have also almost finalised the steps to be taken to eradicate the evil of untouchability. We hope that with this three-pronged attack—speedier and effective implementation of the economic development programmes, reducing the number of atrocities and the time-bound programme for the eradication of untouchability—will

enable us to tackle the problem satisfactorily as quickly as possible. Government is aware that the cases of atrocities on the scheduled cases are a painful reminder to us of the fact that we have not been as successful as we ought to have been, and we are endeavouring to be successful in the discharge of the duty we owe to these people. I can only promise the hon. Members that our efforts will continue unremittingly and with your co-operation also, I hope we shall succeed.

I would like also to inform the hon. Members, however briefly, of our deep concern for the scheduled tribes and what we are trying to do to accelerate the pace of development of tribal areas. While I would not like to go into the details of the technique of tribal sub-plans and other development projects which are now being introduced and implemented, I would like to give you an idea of the plan outlay in the States and at the Centre for the development of the scheduled tribes. The total outlay has been increased from Rs. 210 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 414 crores in 1978-79. During the current financial year also this trend will be maintained. Sectoral outlays of the Central Ministries and Departments will also have a component for the development of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas. A new direction is proposed to be given in the plans for development of forests, whose conservation is so essential to continuing prosperity of our country, so that substantial benefits accrue to the Adivasis in the forest areas. Particular attention will also be

paid to new outlays required for the economic rehabilitation and welfare of the tribals likely to be affected or uprooted by the establishment of developmental projects in tribal areas

Several hon. Members gave expression to their concern over the problem of alienation of lands belonging to the tribals. Most of the States have adequate laws on this subject. It is the enforcement of these laws which has been unsatisfactory and indeed far from adequate. It is an acute awareness, I may say of this aspect which made us urge the Seventh Finance Commission to set apart allocations for improving the standards of administration in tribal areas. The House will be glad to know that an amount of Rs. 43 crores has been set apart for this purpose. The problem is particularly acute and complex in some States, and it will be our endeavour to see that in such areas time bound programmes are drawn up to provide adequate and appropriate remedial measures

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) Are you aware that in some parts of Bihar some trees, very useful to the Adivasis, like the Sal are being cut and replaced by Shagwan and others? Instead of selective cutting they are making wholesale cutting area-wise, disturbing the ecological and social balance?

SHRI H. M. PATEL I think either he or some other hon. Member did draw attention to this fact and therefore I have not referred specifically to any States where this problem exists but we are aware of this, and we shall

do whatever we can to see that the tribal interests are maintained and that the forests also are developed without disturbing their prosperity. Forest development is also essential, and it will be also in their interests. This particular point that you have mentioned has been brought to our notice

The question of the reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was referred to by many hon. Members and some hon. Members said that it was a hoax. I would like to assure both that hon. Member as well as others that this reservation is very far from being a hoax. The reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was originally fixed at 12.5 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes. This was revised upward to 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent in 1970. Originally the reservation rules had mainly provided the prescribed percentages at the initial point of recruitment and promotion. Reservation at the promotion stage was introduced only later on at different points of time from 1957 to 1974. Within the frame-work of the reservation rules, as they have existed from time to time, serious efforts have been made by the Government to fill in the reserved vacancies by candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Thus, the total number of posts in Class I to Class III increased from 11 lakhs to 18 lakhs between 1965 and 1978 that is to say by 7 lakhs. Correspondingly the number of Scheduled

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ed Caste employees increased from 97,000 to about 2,14,000. You would see that the percentage is well maintained more than adequately. In the new posts created, the over-all representation of Scheduled Castes has been according to the percentages reserved for them. The difficulty is this, that at an earlier stage, certain advantages did not accrue and the recruitment was slower. Since we have started, for sometime past, we have been trying to maintain and we are able to maintain now in the subsequent...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The figure you have given is only for the Central Government or it includes the State Governments also.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Of course, it is with regard to the Central Government.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Does it include sweepers or not?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The same policy is being followed by the State Governments and we are, exhorting the State Governments to make all efforts to comply with these provisions.

In the new posts created the over-all representation of Scheduled Castes has been according to the percentage reserved for them. The same is the position in respect of the Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India have recognised that there are some gaps in certain categories, mainly in Group 'A' and 'B'. A high-powered Committee...

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Terpur): In Group 'C' and Group 'D' also.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: When I say mainly, Groups 'C' and 'D' are also included in that

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Kindly listen to the facts I am stating. These are neither attempts at exaggeration nor at hiding anything. I am giving you the facts I am admitting that there are gaps I am trying to explain why certain gaps will continue to remain. From the facts, you would see that a creditable effort has been made.

A high-powered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister reviewed the whole matter in detail on the 28th of October, 1978 and desired that the deficiency in the actual representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various services and grades under the Government should be made up through a phased programme within a period of three to five years and all necessary steps be taken for this purpose. In pursuance of this decision, a Committee of Senior Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary has been set up to formulate concrete steps and measures that should be taken to comply with this direction of the Prime Minister. Further action will be taken after the recommendations of the Committee are received.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): I had suggested that there should be separate Commissions and Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because of the special problems of these two backward communities. Has the hon. Minister applied his mind to this suggestion?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I certainly did not apply my mind to this suggestion since he made his speech. But I will certainly consider his suggestion. It is too much of him to expect me to reply to that now.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): There is a connected issue regarding the constitutional provision for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the legislatures of the States and at the Centre. It is due to expire

at the Centre and in the States. I want you to comment on this

early next year that is January 1980 Has the Government given any active consideration to that matter also?

SHRI H M PATEL The Government will consider this matter

Then a reference was made to the Maharashtra Karnataka differences over Belgaum and the boundary matters Mr Kamath generally referred to that matter The suggestion made by Shri Kamath was about State Councils We will consider it I do not think through that we will be able to find a solution to the problem which has been so intractable for the last 29 years

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH I did not say the State Councils I said, inter State Councils under article 263 of the Constitution

SHRI H M PATEL I meant inter State Councils The inter-State Councils will not find it so easy to do it We are not averse to it We will certainly examine it It is a complex question and it has not been possible to evolve any enduring understanding over this issue during the last two decades It would not be appropriate for me to go into the rights and the wrongs of the differences We have taken a careful note of the suggestions made on this subject Since any enduring solution will have to be evolved only in consultation with the Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra we have to consider carefully as to how this could be brought about We will spare no efforts in assisting the two State Governments in arriving at a reasonable solution

AN HON MEMBER The same reply for the last 20 years

SHRI H M PATEL If he can suggest any other reply that I can give I will be very happy

* The representatives of the Ekikaran Samiti met me very recently in this connection and I have assured them

of my active and lively interest in finding a solution

The north east area has been witnessing another type of border dispute to which also a reference was made by some hon Members When the new States were formed out of the old State of Assam the inter State boundaries were defined in the Acts creating them But in some cases these boundaries have still to be demarcated on the ground or where they have been so demarcated there are at times disputes regarding the actual location of the boundary pillars These types of disputes are being rectified by expediting the surveying procedure But in some cases the disputes are more difficult As to when a State claims some area which constitutionally falls in the adjoining State here also our stand has been that these differences have to be and can only be resolved on the basis of mutually acceptable arrangement between the States concerned We are continuing our efforts to bring the States together and prevail upon them to resolve the disputes in a cordial atmosphere I have held meetings with the Chief Ministers in the area and have again convened a series of meetings with them between 10th and 12th of this month

Then, there was also a reference to the influx of Bangladesh nationals

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
A serious matter

SHRI H M PATEL It is undoubtedly a serious matter It is also a difficult matter Vigorous efforts are continuing to be made to check infiltration in the north eastern region from Bangladesh Patrolling along the international border has been intensified and strict vigilance is being maintained along the border

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he will hand over the border with Bangladesh to the army?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not going to do anything of the kind. The BSF and other forces are there; the para military force is there...

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: They have proved useless

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He may consider so. The whole difficulty is that the hon. Member wishes to ignore the realities of the situation.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Even the Foreign Minister, Mr. Vajpayee, agrees.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will certainly consider Mr. Vajpayee as to why he agrees.

14.00 hrs.

The main difficulty, however, is the identification of infiltrators as they are ethnically indistinguishable on both the sides of the border. I will be in touch with the Chief Ministers of the region with a view to devising ways and means to enforce stricter measures.

There was also a reference to freedom fighters. In the case of ex-Andaman political prisoners who had undergone imprisonment for a period of not less than 5 years, it was decided in November 1978 to sanction a uniform enhanced pension of Rs. 500 per month with effect from 1-10-1978.

In the case of other freedom fighters, 1.18 lakhs of whom have been granted pension, a decision had already been taken to liberalise the pension scheme and enhance the amount to Rs 200/- pm. without deducting the amount of pension granted by a State Government. Similarly, where both husband and wife are eligible for such a pension, each is now to be given a pension of Rs. 200/- per month instead of a combined pension of Rs 300/- pm for the couple. We hope to complete the work of issuing fresh sanctions on this basis within the next four to six months. In order to remove any feeling of uncertainty and insecurity...

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA: (Maharajganj): Rs. 200/- is too small an amount; you must increase it to Rs 300/- Will you consider the demand for Rs 300/- in view of the dearness?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am afraid it is not possible to treat them as Government servants. This is an ex-gratia measure, and the finances of the country have also to be borne in mind. I am afraid pensions are pensions; very rarely have pensions been raised with reference to dearness.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA: Freedom fighters are very important.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I agree, but they are not more important than the existing people. Because the existing people have not earned pension yet, they are not necessarily less important. (Interruptions).

We hope to complete the work, as I have said, of issuing fresh sanctions on this basis within the next four to six months. In order to remove any feeling of uncertainty and insecurity in this regard, I may state that we do not propose to modify or review the existing pension scheme for freedom fighters.

Certain Members have referred to suspension and even cancellation of pensions in some cases. Extreme steps of this nature have had to be taken only where it has been found after a thorough enquiry that the original pension was sanctioned on the basis of insufficient or undependable evidence. And even here the grantee is given an opportunity to represent his case before a final order of cancellation of pension is passed. As on 28-2-1979, 7839 complaints were received. Out of 118000 pensions sanctioned...

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): He was to finish in 15 minutes the other day, but he has been going on for 45 minutes now.

SHRI H M PATEL I am willing to stop

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I would like to remind you of the replies you used to give (Interruptions)

SHRI H M PATEL I would very gladly stop, but I think on the last occasion Mr Karan Singh himself had said that we should not dismiss the Home Ministry in just a few minutes. I have not spoken one word which is irrelevant or which is a matter of rhetoric

Now out of 118000 pensions sanctioned, pension had to be suspended on prima facie evidence pending further enquiry in 5295 cases. Pension has had to be cancelled only in 761 cases.

No proposal is under consideration to increase either the amount of pension or the monetary limit for being eligible for the grant of the pension. As it is the expenditure on the existing scheme has reached the figure of Rs 23 crores already—in 1978 79

श्री अमृत सिंह भरीरिया (इटावा) :
पेंशन के मामले में सब से बड़ी अनुविधा यह है कि फौज में या दूसरी सर्वसेवा में पेंशन पाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनकी चाहे जितनी आमदनी हो उनकी पेंशन मिलती है लेकिन इनके मामले में यह प्रतिवचन है कि पांच सौ रुपये से ऊपर आमदनी होगी तो पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी। यह प्रतिवचन हटाना चाहिए।

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : पेंशन के लिए स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़े थे ?

श्री अक्षय सिंह (मुंगेर) : तो बराबर करंट कर रहे हैं उनकी यह 500 रुपये पेंशन दे कर ?

SHRI H M PATEL I will now deal with one matter which I know my hon friend Dr Karan Singh

would like to hear about. Even as I was listening to the debate in the House the day before yesterday a series of incidents occurred in Srinagar, Sapore and other parts of the Valley in Jammu & Kashmir for reasons known to all sections of the House. Yesterday was relatively more peaceful, though at least in one place extremely unfortunate violence erupted. As a Government we have no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of our neighbouring country. Whatever may be our personal feelings about what has happened, as a Government we would like to maintain the healthy tradition of non-interference. But as individuals and even as groups such matters do affect us strongly. There can be no other explanation for what has happened in Srinagar and other parts of the Valley. I would appeal to all sections of the House to discourage by all means at their command such exhibition of emotional reactions which have serious repercussions on peace and order. I would also request that hands of the State authorities be strengthened in their efforts to maintain peace. For our part, as Government fully aware of the difficult problems facing the Government and the people of Pakistan, we can only wish them well.

The most distressing part of the violence which erupted in Srinagar was the destruction of All Saints Church totally without any provocation and this has caused a sense of insecurity in the minds of the Christian community. The Chief Minister Jammu & Kashmir has already condemned this incident in the Kashmir Legislative Assembly. I am sure the Government of Jammu & Kashmir will take all measures to allay the apprehensions of the Christian community. I would appeal to all sections of the House not to exaggerate incidents which unfortunately do take place when mob feelings are aroused.

I may also refer to the attack on the U.N. offices. The State authorities are taking all necessary steps to

[Shri H. M. Patel]

see that the U.N. offices are not further disturbed.

I am very happy to inform the House that the tension in Jammu arising out of the fast of some students in regard to the continuance of the Ayurvedic College has been eased. The fast has been given up and all the arrested students have been released. This is not, therefore, I would suggest, the time to indulge in any recrimination. We should express our sense of relief that they have given this up. The hon. House will have noted also that the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir has made a statement. As was desired by the Action Committee, in Jammu, it has been decided to set up an expert Committee of three persons. The personnel have not yet been announced because the consent of those members is being sought.

I would appeal particularly to Dr. Karan Singh as well as Shri Sheikh Abdullah to use all their good offices to maintain an atmosphere of peace and harmony in the State. For my part, I will use all my good offices with the State authorities, with my colleagues in the Centre and others concerned to find ways of defusing such tense situation and assist in evolving constructive solutions to problems.

I do not think I need deal with anything else except that references have also been made to the apprehensions—some people have referred to the apprehensions of Christian minorities. I am aware that a private Member's Bill has been introduced on the subject. Government have not yet taken any view on the matter. Whatever we do, I can assure the House that there will be no compromise on the question of...

tism throughout all these decades. They are mature enough to know that some interested elements may try to foment a fear psychosis in their minds. I may assure them that Government do not intend to interfere with any of the rights guaranteed to different religious in the country.

I think I have taken enough of the time.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Two or three matters have been glossed over..

DR HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):
The hon. Minister knows the fears and anxieties of the minority communities. Of course, he has sought to give an assurance to allay these fears. But as he himself has just now pointed out, in Kashmir yesterday there was a lot of destruction of property including a church and the threat to lives of Christians continues. Believing as I do in secularism I hate saying anything about communities. But the situation in the country is such that there is an element of insecurity for minority communities in recent years, months and weeks in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and particularly all over the eastern India and especially in Arunachal Pradesh and now in Kashmir.

Now this problem was raised in this House by a calling attention notice and also under rule 377 and drew the attention of the House to the strong feelings of the Christian community. So I want to know, are you taking into account the deep anguish of the people, of those people who believe in secularism and the harmonious relationship among the various communities and what steps are you going to take to allay their fears and anxieties? You say you are taking some steps. But instead of giving mere oral assurance, will you take some constructive step like sending a high-

...and divisive forces. So far as the Christian community in the country is concerned, all of us are proud of their nationalism and patrio-

power mission from your Ministry or from among the Members of Parliament to find out what exactly are the causes of these disturbances in various parts which destroyed nunneries killed priests and nuns. It does not speak well of this country which is known for its traditions of tolerance. It is all the more shocking that these things took place in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh from where our great leaders appeared and preached the gospel of tolerance to the whole humanity. So something more than an oral assurance should be given by the Minister and I do hope that the hon. Minister will take some positive steps in this regard. Otherwise those of us who hate to say anything concerning communities will face difficulties in explaining matters to the people and to our Constituencies. I would like to hear something from you.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only repeat what I have already said. But when the hon. Member says that the recent incident that took place in Srinagar two days ago is anything that is directed against the Christians as such, I think, he is really not placing the facts. Here is a mob which comes along a mob which attacks the UN office. It is moved by certain emotions to an action which destroys all property and then as I said it is really very unfortunate and it is most unfortunate and as I have said particularly the most unfortunate victim of this violence is the church there. I am very sorry to hear that.

As regards the other incidents he mentioned some of these are not directed against Christians as such but I will go into the question. I heard the 377 reference to some incidents in Bihar. (Interruptions) Will you please listen? In Bihar there are several incidents to which references have been made. I am pursuing these things to find out why these things have happened and whether

it is something which is going to be a recurrent feature or whether it is unusual. I will certainly go into it because quite apart from anything else it is a very unsatisfactory law and order position. You heard for instance in UP there was a hospital in which the nurses were molested. It is not necessarily that the nurses were only of one community. (Interruptions)

DR HENRY AUSTIN: You said it is exaggerated. It is not true. Cosmopolitan fact-finding missions which went to such places are reported to have found that there was a concerted drive against particular sections of the community.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would be very happy to receive the report of this fact-finding committee which you have sent out and I will assure you that I will go into every single incident carefully to find out exactly what happened.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I am sorry to say that the Minister has skipped over two or three important issues raised by me. One is about the action taken or to be taken on the Ashok Mehta Committee report regarding Panchavati Ral. The second is regarding preventive detention laws enacted in some of the States. Though parliament has repealed MISA yet mini MISA or mid MISA have come into being in some States. Then Sir, there has been misreporting in the Press about the Minister's statement on the Lokpal Bill that it is going to be introduced. You know Sir, it has already been referred to the Joint Committee and the Committee's Report is before the House. Thirdly Sir, what action has been taken about the twenty ARC reports? How many recommendations have been accepted or rejected?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, the Ashok Mehta Committee report has been sent to the State Governments. They were required to submit their observations by a certain date. Prac

[Shri H. M. Patel]

tically, all of them have failed to do so. Recently, when there was a meeting of the Chief Ministers with the Prime Minister he again referred to this matter and he hoped that they will see to it that their observations and comments are sent. That is the position in regard to Ashok Mehta Committee report (Interruptions)

As regards the point about the action taken on Administrative Reforms Commissions reports I would like to submit that we have been going into it. It is fairly thorough. Practically all matters have been dealt with and orders passed. There are some which are still outstanding and they are outstanding not because they have not been considered but in regard to the actual action to be taken against them. If the hon'ble Member wishes to have the full report, I will send the same to him (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I put the Cut Motions to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any hon'ble Member wants to withdraw his Cut Motion.

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE (Nanded): I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions Nos 13 to 41 and 58.

Cut motions Nos 13 to 41 and 58 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all other cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos 57, 59 to 70 and 85 to 103 put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs voted by Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|---------------|--|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 47 | Ministry of Home Affairs | 44,78,000 | | 2,23,89,000 | .. |
| 48 | Cabinet | 20,66,000 | | 1,03,31,000 | .. |
| 49 | Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms | 1,35,07,000 | | 6,75,34,000 | .. |
| 50 | Police | 38,57,73,000 | 184,31,000 | 192,88,66,000 | 8,21,25,000 |
| 51 | Census | 1,35,52,000 | .. | 6,77,63,000 | .. |
| 52 | Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs | 33,35,95,000 | 18,27,80,000 | 158,07,59,000 | 76,77,66,000 |
| 53 | Delhi | 24,84,29,000 | 16,13,36,000 | 124,21,45,000 | 80,66,81,000 |
| 54 | Chandigarh | 3,97,44,000 | 1,84,98,000 | 19,87,19,000 | 9,24,91,000 |
| 55 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4,73,33,000 | 3,05,33,000 | 23,66,63,000 | 15,26,62,000 |
| 56 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 44,31,000 | 42,25,000 | 2,21,54,000 | 2,11,24,000 |
| 57 | Lakshadweep | 1,03,31,000 | 41,22,000 | 4,91,36,000 | 2,06,07,000 |

14 19 hrs

(11) MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for which 12 hours have been allotted

Honble Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may if they desire to move their cut motions send slips to the Table within 15 minutes only indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I rise to expose the tall talk of the Janata party leaders that they want to help agriculture and agriculturists in this country I also want to expose the empty attitude of the Janata party and the Planning Commission

Sir the Planning Commission is a body which is meant for the progress of the country This body under the leadership of the Janata Party conveniently neglected to consult people from agriculture and agricultural workers artisans and other rural masses in formulating the Plan

14 21 hrs

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

Here is the proof It is said in the Report which I have here—1978-79 Government of India Planning Commission New Delhi Finalisation of the Five Year Plan 1978-83 It is said here —

To widen popular participation in plan formulation the Planning Commission held discussions with employment experts representatives of medium and large industries representatives of small industries and

those of the public sector Meetings were also held with labour leaders and specialists to discuss the employment and labour welfare aspects of the draft Five-year Plan To consider the general strategy of the draft plan discussions were organised with eminent economists and social service scientists

I am very glad that they have consulted labourers and labour representatives economists and others They have consulted even the industrialists They have said this that they want to widen the popular participation Well the rural population consists of 70 per cent in this country and they have not at all been consulted They have set up their own organisation namely Kisan Sammelan There is the farmers forum there is the National Farmers Union These are bodies which are functioning These organisations have not been consulted They say that they have set up 94 working groups But they have not taken care to set up any working group to know the actual economic position of the small farmers the marginal farmers agricultural workers and artisans They have neglected them totally Not only that For fixing up prices the Planning Commission says this —

It is important in the interest of price stability that no price increase should be given unless it is justified by a substantial rise in input prices

It is clear that they are satisfied that what the Agricultural Price Commission is doing is sound They are thinking on the basis that everything is good But with regard to industrial commodities this is what they have said and I quote

A fair return on investment should be assured for determining administered prices The concept of a fair return applies also to the pricing of services"

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

Here, fair return is assured. But in regard to agriculture, if the price of inputs becomes very high then only they can revise the prices. They have said that they have to consider imports and other things but not the exports of the agricultural commodities. Therefore what I say is this, that the Planning Commission is neglecting agriculturists totally. They are not caring at all for the welfare of the agriculturists or the rural masses.

The Janata party made a charge against the previous Congress Government that they neglected agriculture totally. They have invested more money on industries. We have to see what they are going to do now. With all my personal regard to the hon. Minister who is having interest in the welfare of the agriculturists, I have to say that the other forces in the Government are acting against the agriculturists. Here it is mentioned in the revised Budget for 1978-79 as follows:

The estimated amount for agriculture is Rs 1937 crores approximately and the budget estimate for 1979-80 is Rs. 916.0 crores approximately. The figure has come down. Now, let us see what they have done with regard to industries.

With regard to industries in the revised estimate it is shown as Rs 383 crores approximately, whereas in 1979-80 the estimated amount is Rs 735.0 crores approximately. That means it is nearly double the amount. Now, I have to say that in spite of the interest taken by the Agriculture Minister the rolling plan rolled the agriculture and it went in favour of industry. The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, has said that the prices are stable. I have to differ from him. With regard to agricultural prices, the figures are as follows:

food articles, in July 1977, it is 223.6 and in September 1978 it is 181.6. For oilseeds, in July 1977, it is 201.8 and in September 1978, it is 163.4. For edible oil, in July '77, it is 189.7 and in September 1978, it is 160.9. For oil-cake in July 1977, it is 235.8 and in September 1978, it is 191.3. These figures are not prepared by the Congress Government. It is prepared by the Janata Government. It shows that on an average, the index number for the above articles have fallen more than 15 per cent. What about the sugarcane? They are not getting Rs 50 per tonne in Khandasari factories it is not more than Rs. 60 or Rs 75. That means in the Northern part of India and also in the South, it is less by 30 per cent or 40 per cent. Then, what about Dhaniya and potatoes? What about the other agricultural products? Their prices went down. The Janata Party Members also criticised Mr Charan Singh for giving concessions to the tune of Rs 200 crores for agriculturists.

Now the national product for 1977-78 was worth Rs 78 012 crores. In this the agricultural product constitute 45 per cent, that is, Rs 35,190 crores. Now because of the fall in agricultural prices, the agriculturists are losing Rs 5,000 crores annually. I am very much upset over this. The Prime Minister in his statement yesterday on planning had said that it was agreed that remunerative prices ought to be given to farmers. That is good. That is good. After that he says:

"I agree with it entirely but. ".
'But' is there and there comes the difficulty.

"... what is remunerative and what is not remunerative will always be a debatable point.

These people are fixing up dearness allowance for various categories of employees, these people are fixing up minimum wages for the labourers and these people are fixing up salaries etc. on the basis of the report of Pay Commission etc. The Prime Minister

* For fruit, and vegetable, in July 1977, the index number is 129.9, in September 1978 it is 105.0. For other

has not taken, any objection to it Is it not a fact that when they appointed the Agricultura Prices Commission it was committed that remunerative prices have to be fixed for the agriculturists? Is it not a fact that incentive prices were also to be given taking into consideration the economic position of the country? Is it not possible for them to calculate the remunerative prices? And he says that it will create inflation if agricultural prices are increased. This morning the steel price has been increased by 15 per cent Recently the price of cement was also increased Like that all the other necessities of life are now costlier Fertilizer which is required by the agriculturists because of Shri Charan Singh's budget might have been lessened by Rs 10/- but what about other things? I will tell you the prices of various commodities as these existed in June 1977 and August 1978

| | June 1977 | August 1978 |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Cement | 101 3 | 143 8 |
| Electric ty | 177 2 | 207 4 |
| Wood products
which are necessary
for the agriculturists
to build up their
cottages and other
things | 178 7 | 191 5 |
| Clothing | 358 0 | 384 0 |
| Soaps | 170 0 | 183 4 |

What about kerosene and other things? Therefore the agriculturists are caught between the blades of a scissor They are being cut on one side because of the increase in prices of the essential commodities required by them and on the other there is fall in prices of their agricultural products The Government is not at all caring to support them. This Government is not for the agriculturists they are not caring for them and therefore this Government cannot say that they are for agriculturists I say, they are anti peasant and they are not looking after their welfare

Now I would like to say something about the Food for Work programme The allocation for this during the last year was 30 crores and it has been increased to 100 crores I congratulate the Government for that They have allotted 16 million tonnes of food grains out of which 1.2 million tonnes have already been expended Even 15 million tonnes would have been expended by now The allocation of foodgrains for 1979-80 is 1.5 million tonnes and the allotted funds are Rs 50 crores Now for 15 million tonnes they have to spend Rs one hundred crores How has the Ministry formulated this budget estimate? They should have allocated Rs 100 crores for 15 million tonnes of food grains Further I unders and that there is demand from various States not only from the States which have taken up Food for Work schemes but also other States like Madras and Karnataka and they have come forward to take up these schemes The total demand is thus about 35 million tonnes of foodgrains If it is so and if the Government thinks that it is for the welfare of the rural population and it will create work in the rural areas and increase their purchasing power and also create permanent assets like roads drainage facilities, irrigation facilities in the rural areas, then they have to meet the demand, i.e. provide for three or 35 million tonnes of foodgrains It means they have to allot at least Rs 200 crores Then only they can satisfy all the States Not only that It is being continued every year Why should it be so? It is the only scheme which is actually benefiting agriculturists or the rural areas So, the Planning Commission should see that this be comes a part of the plan. If it be comes part of the Plan estimate, can be made and the States will be in a position to re-vamp the Plans The reason is that they have to invest the cash component for the additionalty of the foodgrains which the Central Government is giving So it must become part of the Plan and the esti-

mates should be made. The Food for Work scheme must be converted into a scheme of Food for Full Employment. Then only the rural unemployment can be wiped out, and rural areas benefitted.

The Asoka Mehta Committee has given a report in which it has been said that reservations have to be made for SCs and STs. We have to congratulate that Commission for saying it. Andhra Pradesh has already given it. And it passed an Act, giving reservations, not only in panchayats, but also in panchayat samitis and zilla parishads for SCs and STs. This Government should see that other States also implement this suggestion.

With regard to agricultural reforms, I am very sorry to say that the Leader of the House, viz. the Prime Minister has said that they have written letters to the States. But the Minister of Agriculture has promised to create a panel and to see that all the Revenue Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States are called, and persuaded so that agricultural reforms are implemented soon. There is a difference between the Prime Minister's statement, and the one by the Minister of Agriculture. So, I want to know the exact position.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) Do you mean land reforms, or agricultural reforms?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I mean the land reforms.

With regard to rural development, the Drought-Prone Area Programme also was included previously. Now they have wiped it out. I want to ask the Minister of Agriculture why it has been taken away. They have concentrated on the Command Area Programme. The Command Area Programme comes in where a potential has already been created, where

there is a project already and where there is water. The Drought-Prone Area Programme pertains to 50 districts where there is no potential at all and where there is no water. So, the potential has to be created. The Drought-Prone Area programme has been abolished. So, all these drought-prone areas are suffering losses. I request the Minister of Agriculture to continue that programme and give grants for those areas.

I am glad that the Prime Minister has said that they are working on the Garland Canal scheme, i.e. to connect Ganga with Kaveri. It is a nice thing. He also said that it may take time. So, these flood-prone areas must be identified and steps taken to remove that threat.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): When such an important Ministry of Agriculture is being discussed, there is no quorum. This is a very important Ministry, but the House is taking it very unimportant.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagour): All the representatives of the farmers are on that side.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I do not know why the government is not very serious about these things. How can you proceed when there is no quorum? This is very bad. This is a very important Ministry.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: The most important Ministry is being discussed or taken like this. Where are the Members? There are hundreds of farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you insisting on quorum?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Definitely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then let the bell be rung.—The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
This area is 10 per cent of the total area of the country Government should take much interest to reduce it Cyclone prone area has not been identified till now More fund should be allotted for this area For that Prof V G Ranga urged the UNO to constitute an international insurance fund for developing countries or other countries which are being affected by cyclones and other natural calamities I request the Government to bring forward a Natural Calamities Mitigation Bill Why I am saying this is because when cyclones came in Andhra Pradesh Tamilnadu and other areas there was a conflict between the State Government and the Central Government with regard to fixing up the responsibility It was not laid down here In many countries they have laid it down and they have brought forward a Bill Therefore our Government should also bring forward a Bill in this respect

MR CHAIRMAN I want to remind you that you have given a list of your speakers and it contains 14 members You have already taken 25 minutes

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU I will conclude very soon As far as agricultural marketing is concerned this has been very much neglected The Act is there but no protection has been given to the agriculturists The Government has to train technical people There is one institute in Nagpur but that is not sufficient In Agricultural Universities there must be a separate subject on agricultural marketing and persons should be trained in it so that marketing should be developed marketing agencies should be developed so as to help the middle man and protect the agriculturists With these words I conclude my speech

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor) I beg to move —

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to give enough money for increasing the breeding and foundation seeds units (7)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to give correct seed certificates by the State Seed Certification Agencies (8)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to give importance to Agricultural Universities in the production of foundation seeds (9)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to establish Government farms under Agricultural Universities to specifically produce the foundations seeds for all the crops specially for the pulses (10)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to increase the production of seeds required by the country (11)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure in the proper maintenance of farms by State Farms Corporation (12)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to transform Agricultural Departmental as an effective instrument for the development of Agriculture (13)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

[Non-implementation of the recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture (14)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to effectively implement Land Reforms in the country (15)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to multiply enough quantity of seeds necessary for the increase of Agricultural production in the country (16)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to encourage private efforts in producing seeds for the use of farmers (17)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure of the National Seeds Corporation of India in supplying the seeds in time and also for not maintaining their required quality (18)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to supply enough of C N. A. and Ammonium sulphate and Agricultural Phosphate to Andhra Pradesh (19)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to check the adulteration in fertilizers while distributing them (20)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to give enough of subsidies for indigenous production of Phosphate fertilizers (21)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to concentrate on the development of green manures and bulk manures (22)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to develop high yielding varieties in pulses and oil seeds (23)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take effective quarantine measures to prevent plant diseases (24)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to develop biological control measures to arrest major pests and diseases (25)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to subsidise and popularise weedicides (26)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to cover more area by aerial spraying of pesticides (27)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to develop Soyabean seeds suitable to our conditions (28)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to develop sun flower crop in the country (29)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to encourage certified seeds of pulses (30)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure in the performance of the extension service of the Agricultural Department (31)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure of the Agricultural Universities to concentrate more on extension service (32)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure of Farm Information Bureau in providing adequate information to agriculturists (33)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure in producing and exhibiting the films regarding the modern agricultural techniques in rural areas (34)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure in giving effective training to the marginal farmers share croppers and tenants in Agriculture (35)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to assist States for developing their Agricultural Engineering Sections (36)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to concentrate on the research for inventing and developing modern agricultural equipment suited to our conditions (37)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to increase subsidies and loans for disbursement to the farmers in Hill areas (38)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to develop Agro Industries in the country in a big way (39)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to give more funds for Agro Service Centres (40)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to prepare rural indices (41)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to collect reliable data on the cost of cultivation for the principal crops (42)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to take up the question of forming a World Agricultural Insurance Fund to mitigate natural calamities in world agencies (43)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to prepare survey maps regarding ground water resources in the country (44)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to utilise the successfully bores laid by the Central Ground Water Board (45)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to prepare soil maps throughout the country (46)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to give enough grants for minor irrigation (47)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to desilt the tanks and supply channels (48)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to identify over exploited areas regarding ground water and not constructing recharging schemes (49)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to construct percolation tanks and check drains to raise

[Shri P Rajagopal Naidu]

the level of ground water in the irrigation wells (50)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in effectively implementing the provisions of the Insecticides Act (51)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to improve Agricultural Statistics (52)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to increase the representation of farmers in Agricultural Prices Commission (53)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to form a Jaggery Board (54)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to maintain agricultural prices at remunerative level (55)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to purchase all surplus stocks of paddy in Andhra Pradesh at support price (56)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to establish machinery to stabilise agricultural prices (57)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to start research centres so as to utilise agricultural commodities for industrial use (58)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to carry out sufficient experiments in water management (59)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to develop productive pastures (60)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to develop field channels in command areas (61)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to reclaim alkali and saline soils as expected (62)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to construct necessary air-strips for aerial spraying (63)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to give financial assistance to the farmers for weed control (64)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for organising Fisheries Corporation to purchase fish direct from fishermen (67)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Shortage of trained manpower required by large fishing vessels (68)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to explore the resources and commercial possibilities of deep sea fishing in east coast of India (69)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for training fish farmers adequately (70)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for providing adequate landing and boating facilities in

the minor ports in Andhra Pradesh (71)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Shortage of survey and training vessels for developing fisheries (72)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for giving enough loans to indenting importers of fishing vessels (73)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need for central assistance for utilising lakes, tanks ponds in villages to develop fish (74)]

That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure in establishing cattle feed plants where there are milk product factories (75)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure of the Government in supplying inputs milk producers like animal feed frozen semen, seeds for grasses and fodder to milk producers (76)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to provide financial assistance for purchasing milch animals simultaneously with the starting of milk product factories (77)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for establishing a sheep research station in Andhra Pradesh under Central sector (78)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need for starting central breeding farm in Andhra Pradesh with the aim of developing selected breeds for augmenting milk production (79)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to give assistance to establish regional forage production station in Andhra Pradesh (80)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure in establishing at least one Central Poultry Breeding Farm in the South whereas four of its kind were started in the North (81)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation in buying eggs and other poultry products from Andhra Pradesh and in many other States (82)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to ensure remunerative price to milk producers (83)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need for adequate Central aid for starting Operation Flood II Scheme in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh (84)]

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring banking facilities to marginal and small farmers for buying milch animals (85)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for protecting forest wealth (86)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for training sufficient number of technicians for starting forest based industries (87)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving enough grants to the States for soil conservation works in water sheds of River Valley Projects (88)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for afforesting the coastal areas to protect the people from cyclones (89)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for Central assistance for raising adequate fuel plants in waste lands where there is fuel shortage (90)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for exporting enough quantity of sugar to foreign countries (93)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of the F.C.I. to purchase surplus paddy in Andhra Pradesh (94)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct sufficient number of godowns to store food (95)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to set apart at least Rs. 200 crores for the year for 'Food for work' Scheme (96)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for involving more people in Integrated Rural Development Programmes (97)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for supplying literature produced by National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad to the Members of Parliament (98)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for assisting Andhra Pradesh under Assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions in under developed states (99)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the F.C.I. in supplying good quality of wheat and rice in time to various districts in Andhra Pradesh which have taken up works under 'Food for work' scheme (100)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for supplying cent per cent quantity of rice to Andhra Pradesh for works taken up under 'Food for work' scheme (101)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more processing and cold storage facilities to reduce

wastage of fruits and vegetables (102)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for utilising farmers houses as godowns so as to meet the shortage of godown facilities to store foodgrains (103)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for creating a buffer stock of sugar comprising of 10 lakhs tonnes (104)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for necessary assistance for providing nutritional food to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children in tribal, slum and drought prone areas (107)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for providing enough funds for the development of desert areas (108)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs 100"

[D searding of drought prone area programme which is an area development programme (109)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs 100"

[Duplication of research between ICAR and research institutions in States (110)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs 100"

[Delay in filling up of vacant posts and slow progress of the coordinated projects relating to

research and education scheme under ICAR (111)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to bring round the party States to the disputes of Narmada and Godavari rivers so as to settle river disputes amicably (114)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Delay by Central Water Commission in clearing irrigation projects sent by the States (115)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for providing loan assistance to Andhra Pradesh to implement flood control programmes (116)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for clearing the Polavaram Project (117)]

Shri Shibban Lal Saxena (Maharajgarh) : I beg to move —

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to nationalise the sugar industry or to declare categorically that it will not be nationalised (117)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to check deteriorating conditions in the sugar industry in UP and Bihar (118)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to increase the recovery and yield of sugarcane in UP and Bihar during the last 40 years of cane development through Government agencies (119)]

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase duration of crushing season of sugarcane in North India by development and growth of early riping and late riping varieties of sugarcane (140)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to cover the entire country with high yielding varieties of wheat and rice till now (141)].

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to exploit the fisheries potential of the country to the full (142)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put a complete ban on cow slaughter throughout the country (143)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to improve the breed of cattle in the country (144)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to develop good Government dairies (145)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to provide milk to every child by a comprehensive five year plan (146)].

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy

Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to direct the States to provide pasture lands for cattle all over the country (147)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop forests all over the country according to a comprehensive Five Year Plan (148)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun as the finest in the world (149)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to completely overhaul the working of the Food Corporation of India (150)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to stop colossal wastage of food in storage all over the country (151)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to draw up and implement a comprehensive plan of Rural Development (152)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide Central Grant for advanced education in agriculture in schools and degree colleges all over the country (153)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide adequate funds for Agricultural Research

and Education all over the country (154)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide adequate funds to ICAR for intensive research on increasing the yield and quality of wheat, rice, coarse crops cotton, sugarcane and other crops all over the country (155)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to increase the irrigated areas in the country substantially (156)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide sufficient funds to implement a comprehensive plan to control recurring floods in Gorakhpur Division (157)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to implement the Jal-mundi Project to control Rapti floods (158)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to sink at least one thousand tube wells to irrigate the Pharunda Tehsil of Gorakhpur District as canal irrigation is not possible there (159)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to sink atleast 200 tube wells to irrigate the areas in Maharajganj Tehsil which can not be irrigated by canals (160)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to make the sugarcane breeding station in Deoria into the Coimbatore station of Northern India (259)]

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tirur) I beg to move —

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to introduce crop insurance scheme (161)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to introduce scientific crop cultivation pattern (162)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Neglect of small and marginal farmers development agencies (163)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide adequate quantity of high yielding varieties of seeds to small farmers (164)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to construct fishing harbour at Chinnamuttom Kan yakumari district which has led to non utilisation of funds allotted for the purchase of fishing boats (165)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to prevent the fishing of mechanised boats within 5 km distance of coast line (166)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to set up Animal Energy Corporation for proper and effective utilisation of animal energy for developing agriculture (167)]

[Shri K. T. Kosalam]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to bring parity in regard to subsidy being given to wheat and paddy (163)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to effectively implement integrated rural development project (169)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in finalising the model manual on irrigation water management (170)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to implement Ganga-Cauvery link scheme for developing irrigation in the country (171)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to get the plan schemes of Kodumudiar and Pachlar irrigation schemes in Tamil Nadu implemented. (172)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to settle the question of utilisation of waters of west flowing rivers for irrigation purposes in Tamil Nadu (173)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to settle the Cauvery water dispute to the satisfaction of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. (174)]

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN

(Nagarcoil): I beg to move-

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prevent poaching by mechanised boat-owners in the 5 kilometres zone from the coast in which the country-boat owners and calamarian owners alone can seek their live-hood (175)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to constitute an Animal Energy Corporation for better utilisation of available animal power for augmenting agricultural production (176)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to prevent destruction of millions of tonnes of foodgrains by rodents (177)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Cultural Research be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to settle amicably the mutual bickerings among the cultural scientists working in the I.C.A.R. (178)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to settle Cauvery water dispute expeditiously to ensure agricultural operations in Tamil Nadu (179)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to finalise the model manual for management of waters for irrigation (180)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to divert the waters of West-flowing rivers for the

purpose of increasing food production in Tamil Nadu (181)]

That the demand under the head *Department of Irrigation* be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to complete the Kodu mudiyar and Panchaiyar Irrigation Schemes in Tamil Nadu for which Central Government has given funds (182)]

SHRI R P DAS (Krishnagar) I beg to move —

That the demand under the head *Agriculture* be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to nationalise the sugar industry on account of deteriorating condition of the industry and bad management (183)]

That the demand under the head *Agriculture* be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices of jute sugarcane potato tobacco and other agricultural commodities (184)]

That the demand under the head *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development* be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to pin point the responsibility for several items of plant and machinery costing Rs 41.54 lakhs which were lying idle with the Delhi Milk Scheme since their acquisition (185)]

That the demand under the head *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development* be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to fix responsibilities for huge annual aggregated loss of the Delhi Milk Scheme. (186)]

[Failure to look at the national policy of banning of cows slaughter from the economical scientific aspect rather than the religious aspect. (187)]

That the demand under the head *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development* be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to launch an integrated development scheme of Animal husbandry on a national basis as well as of set back of the productive development of animal husbandry for the simple reason of massive import of milk powder and butter oil from EEC and through World Bank Assistance (188)]

That the demand under the head *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development* be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to give adequate representation to the State Governments in the National Dairy Development Board (189)]

That the demand under the head *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development* be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to improve the daily functioning and overhaul the management of the Bhagirathi Co operative Milk Producers Union Limited at Beldanga organised by the NDDB on Anand pattern (190)]

That the demand under the head *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development* be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure of the Central Dairy Development Board and the National Dairy Development Board to reach the nutritional standard of 210 gms of milk per head per day (191)]

That the demand under the head *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development* be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need for adequate banking facilities to marginal and small farmers for buying milch animals (192)]

[Failure to construct fishing harbour at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal for landing and berthing facilities. (233)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enact a National Policy so far to replace the old one enunciated in 1953. (239)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take up the work of desiltation of the mouth of the Hooghly and the Rupnarayana for easy passage of flood water (240)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to supply forty thousand cusecs of water from Farakka through its feeder canals to the Ganges to augment navigability of the Hooghly with the main objective of saving the Calcutta Port (241)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct the Lower Kangsabati Project in its original plan with seven sluice gates to control floods (242)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds for taking up immediate construction work of the Upper Kangsabati Project which is so much important for control of floods in the districts of Bankura and Midnapur of West Bengal. (243)]

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU
(Katwa): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to growers of sugarcane and potato and to ensure

reasonable prices on other agricultural commodities. (244)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise sugar industry in spite of worsening conditions of the industry and their inefficient management (245)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to implement an integrated development scheme on animal husbandry on a national level (246)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to development of animal husbandry mainly on account of import of milk powder and butter oil from EEC with the assistance of World Bank (247)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to allow adequate representation to the State Governments in the National Dairy Development Board. (248)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for the Central Dairy Development Board and the National Dairy Development Board to reach the target of 210 gms. milk per head per day. (249)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allow reasonable banking facilities to small farmers for buying agricultural equipments (250)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to stop reckless wastage of wood for manufacturing match sticks resulting in excessive exploitation of forest wealth (251)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to check huge wastage of foodgrains in F C I godowns and in its transportation (252)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to construct adequate godown capacity for storage of foodgrains in the States of West Bengal Assam and Tripura (253)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need for Central aid to sink adequate number of shallow tube wells in Katwa Kalna, Purbasthal, Monteshwar in Burdwan District and Balagarh and Pandua in Hooghly District of West Bengal (254)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to provide funds for checking recurring floods in West Bengal have damage properties and animals worth thousands of crores of rupees (255)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to start insentive irrigation drive in the Backward Areas of West Bengal (256)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to ensure drainage facilities in the areas covered by Damodar Valley and Mayurakshu Canals (257)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to supply adequate water from Farakka Barrage for protection of Calcutta and Haldia Ports (258)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to reorient working of the ICAR and to open new research institutes under ICAR at different centres of the country (259)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to utilise the services of unemployed agricultural graduates all over the country particularly in West Bengal (297)]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) I beg to move —

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to allot agricultural land to the landless labourers in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (260)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to increase the procurement price of paddy and rice in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (261)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to supply adequate seeds, implements and fertilizers in the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (262)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to instal a Fisheries Corporation for the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for proper utilisation of marine wealth. (263)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to tap properly the forest wealth of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (264)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to punish the concerned officers of Forest Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for harassing the poor people of Herpattabad, Manpur, North Andaman area. (265)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide irrigation facilities to the peasants of the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (266)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct an irrigation dam on Kalpang river in North Andaman. (267)]

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):
I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent fishing by foreign trawlers in Indian waters. (268)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the interests of traditional fishermen using countrycrafts for fishing. (269)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate middlemen who exploit fishermen (300)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve an integrated fishery policy which would protect the interests of all categories of fishermen as well as ensure development of fishing in a planned and scientific manner. (301)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious situation arising out of clashes due to encroachment of traditional fishing area from encroachment by mechanised fishing boats (302)]

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a legislation to ensure protection to the traditional fishing area from encroachment by mechanised fishing boats. (303)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in eliminating middlemen who exploit tribal forest workers. (304)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a comprehensive national forestry policy for the protection, preservation and proper development of forests in the Country. (305)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to prevent systematic destruction of forests in several parts of the country (306)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Slow progress in re survey of forest wealth (307)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Pitiable living conditions of the tribals in the forest areas in different parts of the country (308)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to introduce afforestation in a big way in selected areas (309)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to improve the quality of foodgrains supplied through fair price/ration shops (310)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to supply foodgrains to agricultural workers and other landless poor in the villages at subsidised rates (311)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Non-increase in domestic consumption of foodgrains due to the lack of purchasing power of the weaker section of the people (312)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

* [Need to construct additional warehousing facilities for the proper storage of foodgrains (313)]

"That the demand under the

head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to eliminate contract labour in handling foodgrains (314)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to reduce wastage in handling and transportation of foodgrains (315)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Inadequate release of sugar in recent months and the resultant rise in prices of sugar in the market (316)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to check the rise in prices of pulses (317)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re 1 "

[Attempt to effect rural development without the real participation of the rural working people particularly the weaker sections (318)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to review the working of SFDA and MFAR schemes with a view to find out the reasons for their slow progress (319)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to take adequate steps to prevent the destruction of coconut plants due to infection of pests (320)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to provide liberal financial assistance to coconut grow-

ers of Kerala to enable them to undertake replantation in areas seriously affected by coconut diseases (321)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to set up the headquarters of the Newly constituted coconut Development Board in Kerala. (322)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to arrest the trend of diverting lands under commercial crops to foodgrain production. (323)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure higher yield per hectare of bajra, jawar and ragi in the arid and semiarid area in the country. (324)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a concerted drive for a bread through in rice cultivation in the eastern region (325)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Serious imbalances in agricultural production. (326)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve time-bound programme for implementation of land reforms. (327)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up land reforms implementation Committee with representatives of agricultural

workers and landless peasants at different levels to ensure speedy and effective implementation of land ceiling laws (328)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Slow and tardy progress of distribution of surplus land. (329)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to distribute cultivable waste land and other Government land among the landless agricultural workers. (330)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to step up production of pulses. (331)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to enact a Central legislation to make it obligatory on the part of the manufacturers to provide safety devices for thrashers to prevent accidents. (332)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to provide training to agricultural workers for using thrashers and mechanical implements in agriculture. (333)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to step up production of medium staple cotton. (334)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage cashew cultivation with a view to attain self-sufficiency in the production of raw cashew nuts (335)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

support apparatus to ensure adequate prices for agriculture produce (342)]

[Failure to assure remunerative prices for agricultural produce (336)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Problem of unemployment and under employment in Agriculture (343)]

[Failure to ensure payment of arrears of sugarcane prices to sugarcane growers (337)]

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phallaur)
beg to move —

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to assure remunerative prices for growers of sugarcane tobacco and potatoes (338)]

[Failure to guarantee remunerative prices to the peasants for their agricultural crops (344)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1 "

[Need to pay greater attention to the maintenance of land records (339)]

[Failure to provide sufficient finances to the State Governments to initiate schemes of monopoly procurement (345)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1 "

[Need to take effective measures for implementing the fine cane programme recommended by the Conference of Agricultural Production Commissioners and Tribal/Social Welfare Commissioners for agricultural development in the tribal areas (340)]

[Failure to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and buy all the marketable surplus (346)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure of the Government to restore alienated tribal lands to their legitimate owners (341)]

[Need to start dialogue with the Employees Union and to consider sympathetically the demands of the employees (347)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100 "

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to build a strong infrastructure of marketing and price

[Need to end contract system in the F.C.I and to regularise the workers (348)]

11.1.1.

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to distribute the surplus and other distributable land to the landless tiller (349)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to allot house sites to the Agriculture labourers at suitable places with ownerships rights and assistance for construction of the houses (350)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to end bonded labour, usury and other forms of exploitation (351)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay compensation to agricultural workers during agricultural operations while working on the farm machinery (352)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to cancel outstanding debts against agricultural workers and other rural poor and to provide credit facilities in a massive way (353)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move —

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure in solving the problem in the field of land use and water resources management; policy (354)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure in breaking the concentration of land in a few hands and carrying out recommendations

of National Commission on Agriculture and panel for land reform laws as regards benami-land, vesting of surplus benami-lands (355)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to ensure supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs to the peasant community at right time and at fair prices (356)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Urgent need for ensuring remunerative prices for commercial crops like sugarcane and potato (357)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for priority programme and National Policy for improving the condition of Agricultural labourers through rural development programme, food for work programme, welfare programme, economic rehabilitation programme, social rehabilitation and security programme (358)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for effective agrarian legislation (359)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to have a land reform policy with a view to bringing basic change in property relation, production system, prevention from exploitation and complete stoppage of eviction from land (360)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to implement land Ceiling Act in regard to land holdings and distribute surplus land among landless and poor cultivators (361)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring fair share of bargadaras in the yield of land and speedy completion of Barga Recording (362)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure in providing and extending assistance for SIPA/MFDA/ALDA to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to take up schemes like land development, minor irrigation and subsidiary occupations like dairy poultry and piggery (363)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for a total programme for afforestation (364)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to check malpractices in Food Corporation of India (365)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to give top priority to expansion of Food for Work Programme in all States particularly in West Bengal and the States which have implemented it with basic idea of generating additional employment and creating community assets (366)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for implementation of a programme for checking threats of erosion soil conservation and preventing water logging (367)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to give top priority for providing facilities for land levelling land shaping field canal drainage system in canal irrigation areas (368)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need for programme action for prevention of serious imbalances in agricultural production (397)]

That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for time bound programme to improve the conditions of most exploited bonded cultivators in agriculture and eliminate rural Jotdars who exploit all weaker section of peasant cultivator community (393)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for providing more (1) grants and loans for dairy projects in West Bengal (2) gift commodities (3) grants in aid to States particularly West Bengal for assistance to small marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for poultry piggery and sheep production and for cross-breed cows and buffaloes (399)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains (400)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to supply foodgrains to agricultural workers and landless poor at subsidised and uniform rates (401)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to give priority to end contract system in the FCI and regularise the services of workers (402)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to reduce wastage in handling and transportation of foodgrains in FCI (403)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to construct additional warehousing facility for the proper storage of foodgrains (404)].

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad). I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give jobs and compensation to the villagers whose land has been acquired to build F.C.I. godowns particularly those at Dhanbad, Bihar (405)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for setting up of public sector in agriculture with integrated State farming (406)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for nationalisation of land (407)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for setting up of Land Army in the Blocks (408)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of irrigation projects in the hilly regions specially those of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas (409)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in enforcing tillers' proprietorship on land (410)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions also before the House.

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ (फरीदाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, अभी नायडू साहब से कुछ मुनने को मिला। बहुत सी बातों की उन्होंने चर्चा की। बीच में हमारे लक्ष्मणा जी ने भी कोरम की जरूरत की ओर ध्यान दिलाया। कोरम की जरूरत तो तब हो जब लोगों को पता न हो, जनता पार्टी को पता है कि एग्सीक्यूटिव के मामले में सारी पार्टी को हमारे मंत्री जी और गवर्नमेंट रिप्रेजेंट करती है और बड़ा भारी उसका अच्छा रिकार्ड है, यह रोज लोग सुन रहे हैं।

मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ईसा मसीह से 200 साल पहले से यह बात शुरू हुई—बैंक टु बिलेज, यानी गांव जाओ और उनको अच्छा बहाल करो। यह भी वही ईसा मसीह ने स्वयं कि किमान जो है वह साल्ट आफ प्रॉप है, उस को मानो। गांधी जी ने भी यही कहा कि मेरा भारत हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में रहता है। एक अंग्रेजी के बवि गोल्डस्मिथ ने कहा है

Princes and Lords may flourish or fade,

A breath can make it as a breath has made,

But a bold peasantry country's pride,

Once destroyed can never be supplied.

अब यह देखना है कि तीस साल तक, पहले जो सरकार रही उसने क्या किया और दो वर्ष में वरनाला साहब की जो सरकार है उसने क्या किया। यह मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ। नायडू साहब से मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है क्योंकि मुझे पता है —

मुझे शिकायत नहीं कोई तुम्हारी बेवफाई का गिला तो तब हो जब तुमने किसी से भी वफा की हो।

अब यह कोई बताने की बात है कि पिछले साल 12,50 लाख टन फूडग्रेन्स हुए और इस साल 13 करोड़ का भन्दाबा है यानी 4 पर्सेंट की जम्प. ऊपर की होगी। पिछले साल भी रिकार्ड था और इस साल भी

ऐसा रिकार्ड है जो कभी नहीं हुआ । इसको वे देखना ही नहीं चाहते हैं । मालूम, गन्ना और तम्बाकू—यह तीन फसलें तो ऐसी हैं कि जो ऐंसे रिकार्ड पर पहुँच गईं कि सड़ रही हैं । अगर एक्मपोर्ट भी किया जाये तब भी वह खाली नहीं हो सकती है ।

अब रही गेहूँ की बात । गेहूँ में भी 56 लाख टन की बढ़ोतरी हुई है । ऐसी बड़ी भारी जम्प हुई है जो कभी नहीं हुई थी । दूसरी खुशियों की बात यह है कि गेहूँ में यह जम्प उन राज्यों में हुई है जहाँ पहले गेहूँ के राज्य नहीं थे । यह जम्प बंगाल में हुई है । असम में हुई है और गुजरात में भी हुई है । इसी तरह से मैं चावल की बात कहूँ कि करीब 80 लाख टन का उछाल आया । यह उछाल भी वहाँ पर आया जो कि चावल के क्षेत्र नहीं थे जैसे कि हरयाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश ।

हमने खाद को भी बढ़ावा दिया है । फर्टिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में दिलचस्प बात यह है कि बिहार तथा दूसरे प्रदेशों में जहाँ पर खाद का प्रयोग कम था वहाँ पर बढ़ावा देने की कोशिश की गई है । मैं आपको याद दिला दूँ कि 1951 में जबकि पहली योजना शुरू हुई, उसमें 50 जवाहरनाल नेहरू ने बहुत सही रूख अपनाया, उन्होंने 37 परसेंट धन-राशि कृषि के लिए रखी और केवल 6 परसेंट उद्योगों के लिए रखी । लेकिन उसके बाद अचानक क्या हुआ कि उसके बाद जो भी प्लान बने उनमें कृषि की 18-19 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं मिला और उद्योगों की 23 परसेंट से कम नहीं मिला । उसका नतीजा साफ है कि उसी दिन से अनाज महंगा पड़ा । 60 हजार करोड़ का अनाज बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया गया और हम क्या एक्मपोर्ट करते रहे—60-70 परसेंट मैन्यूफैक्चर्ड गुड्स । इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोसेस में आप सारी दुनिया में देखें, कोई भी डेवलपड नुत्क—यू० ए० ए०, जर्मनी, जापान—उनकी भी इण्डस्ट्री में वह प्रोडक्ट

नहीं थी जहाँ एक डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री, हिन्दुस्तान में उन दिनों में रही । कारण यह था कि सारा रुपया उधर लगाया गया और एग््रीकल्चर की नैग्लेक्ट किया गया । नतीजा जाहिर है कि 1951-56 में प्राय-रेट थी 3 8 परसेंट, 1956-61 में 3 7 परसेंट, 1961-66 में 3 2 परसेंट, 1966-71 में 3 5 परसेंट, 1971-76 में 3 3 परसेंट लेकिन दो साल जो जनता पार्टी को मिले है उनमें 1977-78 में 6 7 परसेंट प्रॉग्रेंस रेट रही और 1978-79 में भी जैसा कि सुना है कि 13 करोड़ टन फूडग्रेन होगा, इसमें भी 4 5 परसेंट उछाल आने की उम्मीद है । यह ठीक है कि दो-तीन साल से अच्छा मौसम रहा, अच्छी बारिश हुई लेकिन मगवान भी तो उसी को देते हैं जिस पर खुश होते हैं । उस में किसी की मेहरबानी नहीं है, बड़ी होता है जो मन्जूरें खुदा हाता है, मालूम नहीं इन के पेट में दर्द क्या होता है । बारिश हो गई, अच्छा मौसम मिल गया, हम सब को अच्छी प्रोडक्शन मिली है ।

खाद का मामला ले लीजिए—51 3 लाख टन खाद इस साल फर्टिलाइजर के रूप में इस्तेमाल हुई है, जितनी पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी । एग््रीकल्चर डेवलपमेंट में सिंचाई और खाद दोनों का अपना खास महत्व है । खाद के लिये मैं मान सचता हूँ—जायद अमीर और कुल्लुब ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर देंगे, जो गरीब नहीं कर सकेगा । लेकिन वहाँ तक सिंचाई का सारभूत है—1 करोड़ 70 लाख हेक्टेयर में पानी पहुँचाने का 5 सालों का हमने निशाना रखा है, जितना पिछले 10-15 सालों में पिछले सरकारों ने कभी पूरा नहीं किया । हम बढम-ब-बढम आज से ही सीन पर सवार हैं कि हम को इतना पानी देना है—2 6 यानी 26 लाख हेक्टेयर में हम ने 1977-78 में दिया, जब कि 28 लाख हेक्टेयर की बात थी और 30 लाख हेक्टेयर के एक्वेज से हमें बाकी चार सालों में देना है ।

[श्री धनंवार दशिष्ठ]

पानी के मामले में एक बड़ी अजीब कहानी है—आप जानते भी होंगे—एक किलो-ग्राम स्टोन बनाने के लिए 150 लिटर पानी चाहिए, एच किलोग्राम फागज के लिए 300 लिटर पानी चाहिए, रेभान के लिए 800 लिटर चाहिए, रबड़ के लिए 2 हजार लिटर चाहिए और स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन बनाने के लिए बाज-इफा 40 लाख लिटर चाहिए—एक किलोग्राम बनाने के लिए। इन के मुकाबले कृषि में 1 टन गेहूं पैदा करने के लिए 1 हजार टन पानी चाहिए, 1 टन चावल पैदा करने के लिए 3 हजार टन पानी चाहिए और इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हमने तय किया है कि हम पांच सालों में 1.7 करोड़ हेक्टेयर में मिर्चाई की व्यवस्था करेंगे। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां बड़ी और मझौली तरह की योजनाएँ जवाहर लाल नेहरू के वक्त में चली आ रही हैं बहुत से मल्टी-डैम बनाये गये थे, हमने तय किया है कि 1 करोड़ 70 लाख हेक्टेयर में 90 लाख हेक्टेयर में छोटी योजनाओं से पहुंचाएँगे और 80 लाख हेक्टेयर में बड़ी योजनाओं से पहुंचेंगे। हमारे पास मिर्चाई की आज जो तैयारी है—उस में लगभग 16 लाख हेक्टेयर पर-ईयर बड़ी योजनाओं से और लगभग इतनी ही छोटी योजनाओं में है। मैं भाई नाथू और अरोजीजन में जो दूसरे मायो बैंड हैं—उन को बताना चाहता हूँ—1977-78 में 1500 पब्लिक ट्यूब-वेल बने और इस साल 3500 बने। प्राइवेट ट्यूब-वेल पिछले साल डेढ़-लाख बने और इस साल गवादा-लाख बने। कुल पिछले साल 2 लाख 20 हजार खोदे गए और इस साल 3 लाख 65 हजार खोदे गए। इन सब से गेहूं की पैदावार बढ़ी, चावल की पैदावार बढ़ी और उस में भी ज्यादा खुरी की बात यह है कि सिर्फ बड़ी ही नहीं, मोसत उपज जो 1960-61 में 10 बिंटरल थी, वह बढ़ कर 1975-76 में 12.4 बिंटरल हो गई, 1977-78 में 13.2 बिंटरल हो गई।

आप यह न समझ लें कि पिछली तीन फसलें अच्छी हो गई हैं, इसलिए हम ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं। क्या वह दिन आप को याद नहीं—मै रोहतक की ही मिमान देता हूँ—रोहतक जिले में बीमारियाँ पाव ऐसे थे जिन में किसान क्या करता था—

सब काट दो विममिल पौदों को,
बे साथ मिश्र करने मत छोड़ो,
सब नीच लो नाजूक फूलों को,
भायों को बिलखते मत छोड़ो।

यह फसल उम्मीदों की हमदम
इस बार भी मारत जाएगी
गव मेहनत मुबह भामों की
प्रब के भी अकारण जाएगी
छेतों के कोनेछादरों में

भर अपना लहू और खून भरो
फिर माटी सींचो अगलों में
अगली रात की फिक्र करो
अगली रात कैसी ?

फिर अगली रात की फिक्र करो
जब फिर एक बार उजड़ना है
एक फसल फनी तो भरपाया
जब तक जीना यह करना है।

किसान की दो फसलें अच्छी हो गई तो इनके पेट में दर्द होना शुरू हो गया है। फार्मर इतनी मेहनत कर रहा है उसको ये देखते नहीं हैं। इन्होंने फूड फार वर्क की मुक्ताचीनी की है और इनको हैरानी हुई है। चालीस करोड़ पिछले में बंद कर यह तीस करोड़ हुआ है और इस साल यह दो मी करोड़ होगा। इससे मुल्क का फेम बदला जा रहा है। हरियाणा में लाखों आदमी दिनरात नगे हुए हैं और इस प्रोग्राम के तहत काम कर रहे हैं। वहां मंडकें बन रही हैं, टैंक खुद रहे हैं, नालियां बन रही हैं। इनको बड़ा गुस्ता आ रहा है। ठीक ही आ रहा है क्योंकि ये समझते हैं कि काम खराब हो रहा है। इनके पेट के दर्द को मैं समझता हूँ। लेकिन बरनाला साहब का जो रिकार्ड है वह निहायन शानदार है।

मैंने पहले भी कहा था घोर भव फिर से उस बात का मैं पहले भाला हूँ। ग्राम विभाग को जा प्राथमिकता दी गई थी पाँचवीं योजना में घोर उम पर जा बन दिया गया था तब उम मद में 37.5 प्रतिशत खर्च किया गया था घोर भव जो योजना चल रही है इस में 43 प्रतिशत खर्च होने जा रहा है। कट्टीर उध गा पर 388 करोड़ खर्च हुआ था जो अब 1410 करोड़ होने जा रहा है। इस का मतलब हमारा निपुणा घोर योगुता हमने खर्च कर, राशि का बड़ा दिया है। आप यह भी देखें कि जब हम गुनाम पे तब हमारी क्या हलत था घोर जब आजाद हुए तब क्या हलत था। अंग्रेजों के बदन 1931 में 75 प्रतिशत लागू कृषि पर निर्भर थे 1961 में साठ प्रतिशत लागू ही कृषि पर निर्भर थे गाइनों के लावा का भगा दिया गया। जो हाथसे काम करने थे, जो आर्टिजन थे वे गब खत्म हो गये। मानचैस्टर की मित्रों के बपड़े ने तो उन से उनका धागा छीन लिया। 388 करोड़ इन्होंने खर्च किया घोर 1410 हम करने जा रहे हैं। कृषि की मलमल का धान जो एक भगूड़ी में से निकल जाता करता था घोर काश्मीर के शाल घोर बनारस के चमकते हुए बास घोर पीतल के बरतन फिर देश में तैयार हुये घोर हाथ से हाथों। रोजबरोज शाय के काम को बढ़ावा देने का ही मकाल नहीं बल्कि बारीक ब बारीक भी हाथ से काम हागा। हमारे कारीगरों की दुनिया में आज भी साथ है।

छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को हमने प्राथमिकता दी है। पहले पाँचवीं योजना में 800 करोड़ खर्चा शिक्षा जलपूर्ति, सड़क, बिजली घोर आवागमन पर खर्च किया गया था घोर छोटी योजना में 4180 करोड़ खर्चा गया है। फिर भी इन्हें कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के काम को बड़े पैमाने पर हाथ में लिया गया है। सब को शिक्षित करना नश्य रखा गया है। इनकी सरकार तीन साल में गावों में पीने का पानी नहीं दे सकी है घोर हम ने तय कर दिया है कि पाँच साल के अन्दर अंदर डेढ़ लाख गावों में जो समस्या वाले गाव

हैं, प्राथमिक गाव हैं जहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है वहाँ पीने का पानी देंगे। मार्च 1983 तक 1300 गावों को छोटे गै हैं कि जहाँ राजगार दिया जाएगा। डेढ़ लाख कुएँ बनाए जायेंगे। तीन साल तक जो उमटी गंगा बहती है उमटी हम मोघी बहा रहे हैं। 28 प्रतिशत लोग जो शहरों में रहते थे उनकी 1950-51 में पर, कैपिटल प्राय 389 40 खप थी। 15.00 hrs.

जो 1966-67 में बढ़ कर 813 20 पैसे हो गई। घोर उमटी गंगा बँस बहती? गावों के 72 परसेंट लोगों की 1950-51 में जो प्राय 219 20 थी वह घट कर 195 50 पैसे रह गई। यह उल्टा काम हो रहा था। इसको सरकार ने जोर से पकड़ा है। कृषि पर ज्यादा खर्च होना उममें लोगों को काम मिलेगा। 60 परसेंट निर्यात बने बनाये मान का होता रहा है, अब 60 परसेंट कृषि का हागा, मजदूरी का कलें का जूट का घोर कपास का हागा 66 परसेंट राष्ट्रीय बचत घोर विदेशी महायता सब पब्लिक सेक्टर में चली गई है घोर उमकी पैदावार कुछ नहीं है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश एक मृग का पीछे भागता हुआ बरबाद हो गया। आज सही रास्ते पर भावे है। इससे लिए मैं कृषि मंत्री का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि इन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छा बजट पेश किया है। चौधरी चरण सिंह का इनमें भी ज्यादा मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि पहली बार उन्होंने एक ऐसा बजट पेश किया है जिसमें कुछ थोटा प्राबोकिंग हममें घोर अपोजीशन में शुरू हुआ है। एक पुरानी दिशा बदनी है। भने ही वह बने बनाये बजट में ज्यादा तबदीलियां न कर पाये हों, लेकिन फिर भी बेमिर तबदीलियां हैं। हमें पता है कि इन्हें किसी में प्यार नहीं था, छाप्पी किसान ही नहीं बल्कि किसी से भी प्यार नहीं था, पिछली सरकार को। अब हमने 166 करोड़ रु० जो शहरों में स्लम में रहते हैं उनको दिया है। किसान को जो तम्बाकू पैदा करता है उनका राहत दी गई है। इन्हीं की स्टेट्स में तम्बाकू कैसे उठायी गयी। चौधरी माहब यह भावना

[श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ]

नही रखते कि अपनी पार्टी को हो मजबूत करे। जनता सरकार बड़े जोर से लगी हुई है बगबरो करने के लिये। सभी एक नेशनल सिम्पल सर्वे हुआ है। जिसमें बताया गया है कि गांवों में हायर इन्कम ग्रुप के जो लोग हैं वह शहर में हायर इन्कम ग्रुप के लोगों में परमेटेज में ज्यादा है। दूसरी बात यह कि बांच का जो प्रादमी है वह शहरी सैक्टर में ज्यादा है, गांव में कम है। और जो निचला सेक्टर है वह लगभग दोनों में बराबर है। चौथी साहब ने दोनों को लगभग निचले स्तर पर बराबरी लाने के लिए अपने बजट में प्रोवीजन किया है—स्लम में रहने वालों के लिए, गरीब के लिए, छोटे किसान के लिए—और इन्फ्लेटेरियन कंटेन्ट जो ईरिगेशन की है एप्रोक्सीमेट में उसको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. The time of my party is limited. Naturally, I will have to confine myself to a very few minutes for making these observations. I am very sorry, I shall not be able to elaborate my viewpoint. Even then I hope the Minister is intelligent enough to understand my observations and he will take due notice of the observations that I shall be making.

It is true that there has been a record production of foodgrains and, as in the past, I compliment the hon. Minister for this achievement. But I consider that this is a national achievement and no party politics is involved in this. As far as agriculture is concerned, it has always been my contention that there should be a national approach to these problems. Therefore, if there is any record production, irrespective of party affiliations, all of us should be proud about this.

The only thing I would like to submit is that, after all, the record production has not come overnight. Many times the hon. Members who speak on

the floor of the House try to simplify things. They think that this production is because of the Janata Government. I have no objection if the Janata Government wants to take credit for that. But the gestation period in agriculture is very very long. Suppose such results were possible overnight, why could the Janata Government not succeed in bringing about higher production as per requirements in the case of pulses? Why there should have been a need to import Rs 800 crores worth of edible oils in this country? Not that I am criticising, but one has to understand matters in proper perspective and to see that efforts of over a number of years are involved in having this national achievement and national gain.

I have two points to make on this. First of all, higher production is very important to us because even today the world food situation is not very good and millions of people, practically 40 per cent of people in the world go hungry and therefore, all of us should attach the highest importance to our efforts in producing more food. It is well-known that world wheat and coarse grain production in 1979 is anticipated to be 4 per cent lower than in 1978, according to a forecast by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. FAO accepts that a most populous country like the People's Republic of China will become a heavy purchaser of cereals during the next three to five years, because of lagging domestic production, due to adverse weather, and higher demand from its increasing population. For all these reasons I wish that all of us concentrate on increasing our production still further so that we are in a position to remove hunger in our country and we are also in a position to play an internationally important role in providing food to the hungry people. But, Sir, I fail to understand that having higher production why does not the hon. Minister get the confidence, why has he not fixed the production target. Now, the hon. Member made a statement that this year we shall be producing 130

million tonnes and I am inclined to agree with his statement but the target fixed by the Ministry is 125 million tonnes for this year I really do not know why the Minister is not having enough confidence

Then I come to the Plan target For instance the Sixth Plan target is 140 to 144 million tonnes. I think the Minister somehow is not properly advised on this and he must have known from the valuable organisations and learned people in this country who understand agriculture that the basic that the Planning Commission has taken in fixing the target is absolutely wrong and incorrect I hope the Minister will look into it and raise the target at least to 150 million tonnes so that India's food situation is put on a proper perspective And all our efforts should be concentrated on having a target of higher production of more than 150 million tonnes

Then another point which I would like to make is that the production has gone up but the Indian farmers have not gained anything out of that My contention is and I stand to be corrected by the hon. Minister that even though the production is 123 million tonnes every year and there are lower production figures in regard to a number of other commodities, the Indian farmers even after producing 123 million tonnes have lost in the bargain because the terms of trade—I have no time to go into details—have been adverse when we compare the index of agricultural commodities and the index of manufactured commodities. But Sir when we look into these things, we have to see not the general index alone because 80 to 85 per cent of farmers dispose of their produce within the marketing season of 3 to 4 months and the index number during that period is very important. For instance I will refer to the Report of the Department of Food page 7 where they say

"The all India index number of wholesale prices of rice receded from 174 in August, 1977 to 149 in March, 1978

This is for rice Then for wheat they say

The declining trend strengthened further in April 1978 on arrival of the new crop in the market The price index for wheat drifted down from 166 in January to 148 in June 1978

These figures speak for themselves and I need not elaborate further on this point It is well known because while speaking on the Sugar Undertakings Bill I have made an observation on this I again tell that this Government's policy is bound to land this country in great sugar famine You may blame the individuals or organisations but ultimately the cure basis of creating sugar demand is going down The sugarcane growers have suffered very heavily throughout the country Sugarcane growers who have been manufacturing jaggery out of cane or supplying cane to the khandsari plants and even those supplying cane to the sugar factories, have been totally ruined I am not referring to the growers of potatoes onions and other agricultural commodities who have also suffered But, as far as prices are concerned the entire responsibility for ensuring a remunerative price to the farmers is that of the Government of India and not of the State Governments but what has happened? The State Governments are required out of their budgetary resources to provide fair prices to farmers. In U.P. they are providing 40 per cent and something in Haryana and Bihar also. But they are poor States. Millions of poor people are there and their development and budgetary resources have to be used for the uplift of the poor masses but they are using their resources for giving prices to some of the commodities

Even in Punjab what has happened? There is a news item in the *Economic Times* of 5-4-1979 to this effect

"The Punjab Government has granted remission of land revenue to the potato and cotton growers in

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

the State for the current year's crops because of an unprecedented recession in commodity prices. The growers of these crops have already been allowed concession in electricity charges to the tune of Rs. 20 per acre. Besides these relief measures, arrangements have also been made by the State for the purchase of potatoes at the support price of Rs 50 per quintal at 20 purchasing centres."

This is the state of affairs. There has been a total failure of the Central Government to maintain stability of prices as far as agricultural commodities are concerned. The Report of the Ministry, Department of Agriculture, at Page 13, para 164 says:

"Growth of production resulting in surpluses is creating problems of marketing and price support." So they admit that on both these counts there has been a failure of Government.

I have given considerable thought to this problem of prices, and I have come to the conclusion that fixation of agricultural commodity prices and even providing marketing support should not be left to the administrative officers or policymakers. The need has arisen to have a parliamentary enactment. Many countries of the world which understand agriculture, which have made great strides in agriculture, have all laws for protecting prices of agricultural commodities, for having reserve stocks of food, providing the requirements of the farmers, for export of commodities etc. The hon. Member is supported by a good staff of intelligent experts. There is no need to borrow foreign expertise. Let him study all the foreign legislations which give protection to agricultural commodities, and on the basis of local experience, let him come before Parliament with an enactment, and I am sure Parliament will give him full support for the legislative measures necessary for protecting the interests of farmers in this country.

As far as the input price policy is concerned, I welcome the reduction in

fertiliser prices, but I am inclined to think that it is a populist measure, because the basic issue has not been solved. The basic issue is whether inputs should be taxed. My own view is that taxation of inputs which go into the production of food is counter-productive. It is not consistent with the necessities of production. I have no objection if the output is taxed, but what into the input, electric motors agricultural implements etc. should not be taxed. Even on fertilisers there is still an excise duty. This is counter-productive. If you have to release the forces of production, the entire input policy has to be reviewed, not only looked at from a populist angle.

In this country we have a very large number of small farmers. I have all sympathy for them. Even if you sink a few hundred crores for improving the lot of agricultural labourers and small farmers, we shall welcome it. No doubt, the SFDA programme etc. are formulated with the best of intentions.

But the policy-makers must understand whether all the units in this country are going to be viable in agriculture. I think there is a fallacy and the Small Farmers Agency Programmes are going to land us into very serious trouble in future because after ten to fifteen years the Government will realise that many of these units are sick units and they are not able to make both ends meet. While I stand for these programmes as an interim measure, I would like to say that one should understand that in this country 35 million holdings are below one hectare and most of them are unirrigated. If we think that they will be viable, I think we will be deceiving ourselves. The world experience had totally disproved this.

When the Planning debate was going on, some of us on this side suggested to the Prime Minister to reduce the population on agriculture and thereby reduce the burden on agriculture. I am glad to say that the Prime Minister was good enough to admit

'the question of more people to be taken away from agriculture is certainly very valid. We have too many people being maintained on agriculture. But it is not possible to reduce it very quickly. It goes on getting reduced and it should come to about 50 per cent. I think the hon. Minister is in a position to think about this. This Government's policy for industrial development and for diverting people from agriculture is absolutely incorrect because they think that by agriculture everything can be solved. They are neglecting the industries, basic science and technology. I do not see any hope of people being diverted from agriculture. On the other hand, because of increasing population and the policy of neglecting the family planning programmes and a number of other things I am afraid there will be more concentration on agriculture and the Indian lands will be burdened with more and higher percentage of population.

One of the basic things which has brought up agriculture in this country is research. For further the research and for giving it a local bias the agricultural universities have been established in this country. Now there are 23 agricultural Universities in this country. I am glad that the Randhawa Committee which was appointed by the previous Government, this Government has received its report, has gone into this. Dr Randhawa is a gentleman. He has modestly mentioned some of the shortcomings of the agricultural universities. I hope the hon. Minister must have seen the very valid comments in certain valuable papers and journals in this regard. They said that the Agricultural University is an instrument of failed transplant. Though I do not entirely agree with this observation, I hope the Minister will be in a position to have a proper look at this. Then this Committee suggests

'The organisation and structure of some of the agricultural universities has not been brought in line with the Model Act. In addition, the frequent changes and high variability in the quality of top administration has been one of the major causes of inefficiency in internal management, weak public support and slow growth of several agricultural universities.

The main emphasis has shifted to research programmes at the expense of teaching because research is considered prestigious and research programmes yield quick recognition and reward. Even in research, basic research has been practically ignored. Of the three functions the extension link has remained particularly weak so far and this has affected the capabilities of many agricultural universities for transfer of technology to the farmers.

There is extreme paucity of original books, manuals and indigenous teaching materials based on Indian experience and environment.

15 17 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I hope the Minister takes note of this because already there is some danger signal. Pantnagar Agricultural University which was one of the leading Agricultural Universities in this country is practically closed throughout the year. Even labour troubles have started coming up elsewhere. If proper steps are not taken, if political solutions are not found for these problems if the politicians do not play their role properly I am afraid that the edifice will fall and the agricultural universities will prove to be white elephants and they will be a burden to this country unless immediate corrective steps are not taken.

[Shri Amasaheb P. Shinde]

We evaluate the agricultural Universities. A number of teams have gone into this. An Indo-American team also went into this. I am not allergic to good suggestions from any country. We have evolved our universities out of our own experience and according to our local conditions. This is what the Indo-American team has said:—

"William Oxley Thompson, one of Ohio State University's great Presidents and a commanding figure in the land grant college association a half century ago reminded the struggling little land grant college of that day that they were really national universities and must meet the measure of national greatness

any notion of intellectual aristocracy, must be the test of institutional integrity. 'An institution he said, 'is for the people it can serve, for the to be operated for the good it can do; for the people it can serve, for the science it can promote; and for the civilization it can advance'. This is the challenge of educational institutions today as it was over a half century ago."

I think this is very true in respect of agricultural universities in India today. I hope the hon. Minister takes note of this. While the production of agricultural commodities has gone up, I would like the hon. Minister to explain why the exports have gone down. When the agricultural production was low, the exports were to the tune of Rs. 840 crores and when the production was high, the exports were to the tune of Rs. 826 crores. I think, this Government is following an ad hoc export policy in regard to agricultural commodities. It is not my view alone. I am reading from the Report of Task Force on

Agriculture Exports, a Committee which was appointed by this Government. I would refer to only important portions of it. It says:

"It has been said that no well considered and planned attempt has been made to develop agricultural exports. The exporters and traders have reported opportunities afforded by the International Market and Government have allowed or disallowed exports on the consideration of domestic availability and domestic prices. In short, we have not had an independent export policy for agricultural exports; we had a domestic policy for agricultural production and prices and export policy has been derived from it. The real criticism is not that we have given supremacy to domestic availability and prices but that our export policy has been ad hoc, short term and mere reaction to situations. We could serve both the interest of domestic consumers and exports better if we had a larger perspective and consistent approach."

That means, this Government has no consistent approach. There are a number of things mentioned here. The next paragraph says:

"Banning export of an item is an easy action to take. In some cases, the rise in domestic prices was later proved to be provoked by entirely different reasons, though in the heat and hurry to do something about it, exports were promptly stopped. The cost of ban of exports is:

"rarely computed traders and growers of agricultural produce are small persons and are not organised enough to protest vigorously. Banning exports does not increase the production of the commodity. On the contrary shrinkage of market leads to disincentive for production. If we live with high prices for a season, we are rewarded by improvement in production in the next season."

I hope the hon Minister will take note of it and take necessary steps to make correctives to his policies

I am not touching upon a number of points because the time at my disposal is limited. I would like to touch only two or three points more

I do not know why the State Farming Corporation should continue to incur heavy losses from year to year

Then, there are two or three suggestions of mine with regard to the general planning approach as far as increasing of agricultural production in the country is concerned. Take the case of Rajasthan. There is the Rajasthan Canal project. The vast water resources are there. But if we are going to depend on States resources alone to develop these vast resources of water and make a contribution to the economy of the country it will take centuries. Therefore altogether a different approach has to be adopted. We have no right to ignore the water and land resources of the country because the future generation will blame us for that. You can see how slowly the development of the Rajasthan Canal project has been going on. Even after giving Rs 100 crores to Pakistan, the water is not being utilised even the land distribution also has not been settled. I hope the hon will put a heavy hand on it and see that the water resources of the Rajasthan Canal and the water resources of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are utilised for the development of our country's economy

As regards animal husbandry there is a lot of talk about dairy development. I would only say that if you want to develop dairy industry don't discriminate against cows milk, by having a low price for cow's milk and a higher price for buffalo milk. I know all about fat content and all that. There should be no such discrimination against cow milk. We should not discriminate against cow

as compared to human beings. When there is cholera or plague we are providing vaccine freely. But when there is a foot and mouth disease occurring in animals. We do not provide vaccine freely. I have travelled throughout Punjab one of the advanced States in agriculture. I literally saw thousands and thousands of cow suffering from foot and mouth disease. The farmers are expected to bear the cost of vaccine. One tube of vaccine costs Rs 16. The responsibility of the State is to the extent of bearing 50 percent cost. Even then a farmer has to pay Rs 8 per cow per animal. It is not possible it is impracticable for the farmers to pay for the vaccine. The vaccine should be freely provided for animals so far as food and mouth disease is concerned. It does not matter even if it involve Rs 20 crores or Rs 30 crores for that.

As regards the import of skimmed milk, I see the danger in that. Your experts are likely to land you in difficulty because the import of skimmed milk powder likely to discourage the production of local skimmed powder. All your talk of encouraging and developing animal husbandry is going to be undone. During the regime of the previous Government also there were people who advised for the continued import of PL 480

But we know that Rs 480 caused tremendous damage to the economy of the country. The same is the case with Operation Flood. Indiscriminately importing dairy equipment which we can manufacture and skimmed milk powder which we can produce will make you complacent but cause a lot of harm to the country's economy. I have general experience that some people who call themselves Dairy Experts come and advise the Government to import more but we must try to avoid imports so that we are in a position to develop our indigenous capacity more and more

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

I have many other points to make, but I know that the time of my party is limited. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

श्री चन्द्र रव प्रसाद वर्मा (धारा)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब गिण्टे साहब, जो भूतपूर्व कृषि मंत्री रहे हैं, बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे हंसी आ रही थी—इन की घालीचनाओं को सुन कर। मैं उन की घालीचनाओं का जवाब नहीं देना चाहता, हमारे मंत्री जो उन का जवाब देंगे। लेकिन इस अवसर पर मैं कृषि विभाग की कुछ त्रुटियों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। 1977-78 में कृषि उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। इस वर्ष चावल के उत्पादन में 26 प्रतिशत में अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है। कुल खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 1256 लाख मीट्रिक टन हुआ, जो पिछले सभी वर्षों से अधिक है। इस में 108 लाख मीट्रिक टन चावल, 23 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ, 13 लाख मीट्रिक टन ज्वार पेंदा हुई है। इस उपज ने सरकार के पिछले सभी रिकार्ड तोड़ दिये। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? ऐसा इसलिए हुआ कि 1977-78 में, उत्तर भारत में हर साल जो बाढ़ आती थी, वह नहीं आई—इस का एक कारण तो यह था, दूसरा कारण यह था कि नई सरकार के आने के कारण किसानों में नया उत्साह जागा, उन की मनोबल बड़ा और वे आशावाचित हुए कि नई सरकार, जो कृषि के मामले में ज्यादा सक्षम है, ज्यादा उत्साह

दिखायेगी और किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुँचायेगी।

लेकिन 1978-79 में भयंकर बाढ़ आई, एक बार नहीं चार-चार बार आई, जिस से काफी क्षति हुई, लेकिन इतना होने पर भी किसानों का मनोबल नहीं घटा। जिसका परिणाम यह निकला कि इस बार भी उस से कम उत्पादन होने नहीं जा रहा है। इस के धाकड़े आप को मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे। अभी इसके धाकड़े सरकार के पास भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन इन दोनों कारणों में जो प्रथम कारण है—मैं उस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बाढ़ को रोकने के काम में सरकार अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर रही है। इस का एक उदाहरण मैं बिहार का देना चाहता हूँ—1973 में योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति से एक योजना—बक्सर-कोइलवर तटबन्ध योजना के नाम से चालू हुई। इसको पाँच बरस में समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए या और दूर पर दस करोड़ लागत आनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन आधा काम भी नहीं हुआ है और उसका खर्च खर्चने लग गया है। पिछले पांच सालों में भी यह बन नहीं सका है। आधा या चौथाई भी नहीं बन सका है। मजदूरी तथा दूसरे जो खर्चे हैं उनका नया प्रत्यक्षतन आया है—एस्टीमेट आया है। और अब उस पर तीस करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने जा रहा है। अभी काम अच्छी तरह से शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह खर्चा और बढ़ जाएगा और यह बढ़ता ही जाएगा।

-MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is already 330 The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next occasion. We now take up the Private Members' Bills. Mr. Chitta Basu.

15.31 hrs

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) REPEAL BILL*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958"

The motion was adopted

SHRI CHITTA BASU Sir, I introduce the Bill

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 31C, ETC)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI CHITTA VASU Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 101 AND 190)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA; Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Jethamalani He is not here

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd

(OMISSION OF ARTICLE 310, ETC)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The House will now take up further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, moved by Shri Bhagat Ram

Shri O P Tyagi was on his legs. He will continue his speech.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्याग, (बहराइच)

श्री भगत राम ने जो विधेयक रखा है उसका मैं विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इससे समर्थन में बहतामा ने जो दलीलें दी हैं उन में से प्रमुख एक यह थी कि यह एकट् प्रपोजी ने अपन हित के दृष्टिकोण से, अपनी इच्छानुसार अपने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने और उनको हटाने के उद्देश्य से बनाया था। उनका कहना है कि आजादी के बाद इस प्रकार का प्रावधान समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए था। प्रपोजी ने चाहे जिस दृष्टिकोण से इस प्रकार का एकट् बनाया हो लेकिन हमारे विधान निर्माताओं के सामने जब ऐसी बातें आईं तो उन्होंने भी उनको ज़्यादा का ज़्यादा रख लिया और बहुत सी बारें ब्रिटिश कास्टीट्यूशन और अमरीकन कास्टीट्यूशन से भी ली और वे लीं जो हमारे लिए हितकर थीं। प्रपोजी ने कोई एकट् बनाया इसलिए वह बुरा था इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रपोजी का और हमारा दृष्टि-

[Prof P. G. Mavalankar]

cies Therefore, I rise to support the substance and spirit underlining the measure that he has brought.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has mentioned in his Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Article 310 which he wants to get rid of is based particularly and solely on the Government of India Act 1935. The trouble is that in drafting our Constitution the then Drafting Committee was largely influenced by the Government of India Act, 1935, including its local phraseology, and on many occasions they found it perhaps convenient to adopt bodily most of the Articles into the new set-up, except those which required verbal changes because of new conditions as a result of Independence.

Sir, the Government of India Act, 1935 is writ large in our constitution. This gives me a chance to make the point that if and when this Constitution is going to be amended in a comprehensive way, not with a view to making it more undemocratic but to making it more democratic and workable—then we must apply our mind to this problem of finding out as to how far the Government of India Act, 1935 need not be bodily copied into the new Constitution. So, I think that that point is well taken

Then, my next point is this. I make a distinction between what is called 'British influence' and what is called 'colonial influence under the British'. The British were having certain sets of standards during their heyday when the Sun set in the West.

freedom, habeas corpus and all the great traditions beginning from the Magna Carta of 1215 onwards. Then there is the other tradition of irresponsible, unreasonable, unanswerable, unaccountable Governments in various colonial territories. India naturally was in the latter category in those

decades. Now what I suggest is this. In order to adopt and adapt—according to our conditions and our temperament and situation—certain things which were inherently good in the British tradition, we have also unfortunately take in a number of colonial things of the British which were lingering on under the various colonies, including India, when we were dependents of the British. Therefore, I think, Article 311 and many other Articles, give me an opportunity to tell the Government and the House that we should also go into the question and find out how far and to what extent the colonial influence of the British is also incorporated in this provision and so we must get rid of that particular thing. Mr. Deputy Speaker, having said that, I want to tell briefly the House why it is that I support the spirit of the Bill. It is mainly because the article leaves tremendously arbitrary powers in the hands of the executive authority.

Now, my friend, Shri O. P. Tyagi was at pains to explain why it is important and necessary that in the case of the security of the State Government must have power even if it is arbitrary. But he meant it, that is to say, 'arbitrary power to dismiss anyone they like, without assigning any reason'. Because, he said, security of State is involved. Now, Sir, I am with him when he says that the security of the State is involved. But the question is this. Who is to decide this question of the 'security of the State'? And, moreover, how do you define the "pleasure doctrine"? Article 310 talks of the "pleasure doctrine". Article 311 talks about the security of the State. Now, Sir, both are, if I may say so, such wonderfully vague and delightfully inadequate, incomplete phrases that one does not know what exactly is meant by phrases like "pleasure doctrine" and "Security of the State".

I would like to tell my hon. friend Mr Tyagi that although I agree with

hum on the principle of it, the difficulty here is that the line is very thin, between arbitrary action used in getting rid of the traitors and arbitrary action used in getting rid of inconvenient people. And quite often, even democratic Governments all over the world have used this arbitrary power to get rid of inconvenient people and inconvenient situation under the name of 'security of the State' and 'pleasure doctrine'. That is where the difficulty comes. One can say that not only was this arbitrary power used extensively for a period of these thirty years by various governments at various levels, at the State's level and at the Federal level, but what is worse is, during the Emergency, this particular article was used with such zest and almost with such vengeance that literally almost hundreds of Government servants at all levels were sent home and there was no question of any appeal.

I ask one question whether it is in consonance with what is called natural justice and natural rights of every citizen.

I can understand that there may be exceptional cases where it may be difficult for the State to establish the evil things or the mischievous things or the anti-national activities of a particular citizen. In such cases the citizens may be got rid of, but such cases may be limited in number. They may be exceptional. But the exceptional cases are treated on par with other cases. The Government uses this power to get rid of any one they don't like. And, Sir, I hope you know and the House knows that the President's pleasure or the Governor's pleasure does not mean Mr Sanjiva Reddy's pleasure or Mrs Sharda Mukherjee's pleasure in my State. It means the pleasure of a senior Government official, dealing with a subordinate government official. That is what it comes to. And therefore if that is so I want to go quickly to Articles 310 and 311. Now, I am not sure whether Articles 310 and 311

bodily should go. Article 310 does mention this, the very first sentence says 'Except as expressly provided by this Constitution', which obviously means that Article 311 is covered. Art 310 is subject to Art. 311, because the dismissal or removal of a servant is subject to the procedure laid down in Art 311 plus these words 'except as expressly provided by the Constitution'. These words also refer *inter alia* to Articles 124, 148, 217, 218 and 324 which relate to the offices of people like the Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges, Comptroller and Auditor General, Election Commissioner and so on, and they cannot be removed. There is a special provision laid down due to which they cannot be removed, not by arbitrariness. But the point is that barring these high-placed officers, a large number of other Government officers can be removed by taking advantage of and recourse to Article 310. That is where the mischief enters and it is done in the name of an innocent article 311. Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Article 311 Clause (2) sub-clauses (b) and (c) mention very interesting points. Sub-Clause (a) is all right which says

"(c) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge, or..."

He must know that is obvious.

Now Article 311(2) (b) says if the superior officer finds that the subordinate should be removed, but it is not reasonably practicable to hold such enquiry, all that the Article says is 'let him write down on a piece of paper why it is not necessary and the man can be sent home. I think this is a doubtful proposition which is included in the Constitution particularly under Article 311(2) (b), and (2) (c) is still worse. It says

"(c) where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such inquiry."

[Prof P. G. Mavalankar]

I may submit that this is a very wide blanket provision and under this provision, a number of people can be disposed of merely by saying 'No argument, no appeal and the only thing is that you are a security risk for the State and it is better for you to go home'.

Now, it is all right as Shri O. P. Tyagi said that some strikes are wrong and bad and I agree with him. But in order to get rid of bad things and bad strikers, will you empower the Government with blanket arbitrary powers and thereby deny justice to people who are genuinely aggrieved, whose natural rights and justice and freedoms are denied. That is a moot question which they may ask, and which I do ask. Therefore, I suggest that these Articles need a suitable amendment, rather than get rid of the whole of Articles 310 and 311. That is what I am suggesting.

Mr. Bhagat Ram's statement has mentioned about the Emergency. What happened during Emergency? As I said, hundreds of cases were summarily dealt with and during the Emergency by 44th Constitutional Amendment; later on it became 42nd Amendment; the Government at that time got rid of judicial review over service rules and conditions and introduced Administrative Tribunals. The new Janata Government came to power and brought in a Constitutional Amendment to change it and rectify it and yet they could not do it because the Administrative Tribunals still remain. After all, they may consist of broadly Government servants—Senior Government servants and retired Government servants comprising the tribunals—they decided whether it was rightly punished or wrongly punished. I think that of course is a lacuna which we must go into and at the earliest opportunity we must get rid of the administrative tribunals and bring back

and restore judicial review for the benefit of the natural rights and freedoms of the citizens and Government servants.

I have two more points to make. One is that I would suggest in regard to Article 311 which lays down the procedure, that the procedure is so straitjacketed that once the procedure is followed by the Government which means by any Senior Government officer or superior Government officer, then I am afraid—as far as my reading goes, I admit that I am not a lawyer, I am subject to correction by my lawyer friends here—that my reading of the Article shows to me that once Article 311 is satisfied in terms of procedure satisfactorily implemented, then neither the Supreme Court nor any High Court can go into the question of finding out whether the Government servant was removed rightly or wrongly. Is that right? Can you leave the Supreme Court and the High Court completely to the mercy of some formula in compliance with the provisions of Article 311, particularly Clause (2)(a) and (b) and more particularly (2)(c), if not 2(a)? The whole subject of service rules requires to be looked into more carefully. I know, Article 309 is an enabling Article, it does not say that the State Legislatures and the Indian Parliament must make laws for service rules, of course, the Government is not obliged to do that; it is only an enabling provision. And as far as my information goes, no State Legislature or the Indian Parliament have made any laws regarding service rules. Let them correct me, if I am wrong. If that is so, then the matter becomes all the more serious because of the situation I do not know for instance, whether the service rules of the employees of our Secretariat, Lok Sabha and the other House, are according to the procedures well laid down by democratic countries. At least as a Member of Parliament, I do not know what those service rules

are These have not been placed on the Table of the House An element of arbitrariness is therefore there in these matters If that has to be removed if you want the morale of the public services to be retained, morale in terms of integrity permanence impartiality and incorruptibility of the civil services to be retained then I think a lot needs to be done in terms of finding out what exactly the phrase security of the State is and getting rid of it as being use as the blanket provision and blank provision in the name of the security of the State Even the pleasure doctrine needs to be suitably defined and amended If that is done the purpose of my hon friend in bringing forward this Bill will be more than adequately met

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) उपाध्यक्ष जी इस विधेयक मज्या विधान के सर्वाधान की बात नहीं बड़ी है और जिस भावना से यह विधेयक मदन के सामने लाया गया है उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं। यह तो सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जो भी लोग नौकरी में हैं उनको सिक्कारिटी होनी चाहिए। कोई भी व्यक्ति जहाँ काम करता है वहाँ वह अपने जीवन का अधिकांश हिस्सा लगा देता है और अगर किसी भी समय उसमें वह दिया जाये कि आप चैन जायता शायद उसका ही नहीं उसके परिवार का भी नाश हो जायेगा। सिक्कारिटी आफ सर्विस रहनी चाहिए। इसमें कहीं भी दो राय नहीं हैं। यह भी सही है कि इमरजेंसी के दिना में हमने देखा कि एक नहीं, दो नहीं, सैकड़ों अधिकारी जाकि उस समय के राजनीतिक नेताओं को पसंद नहीं थे उनको उठाकर बाहर फेंक दिया गया इसी धारा को तहत या अगर कोई बड़ा अधिकारी अपने छोटे में नाराज था तो उसको भी बेस बनाकर बाहर फेंक दिया गया और हमेशा के लिए एम लीगों का जीवन बर्बाद हो गया, उनके परिवारों का जीवन बर्बाद हो गया।

ऐसे उदाहरण एक नहीं अनेक इमरजेंसी में आए हैं। शायद इसी भावना से प्रेरित हो कर मरे मित्र न यह सलाह दे रहा पर रखा है। मैं इसकी कद्र करता हूँ लेकिन इस तस्वीर का एक दूसरा ख भी है जिसका हम भ्रोक्षल नहीं करना चाहिए। उसका याद सा दिग्दर्शन अभी हमारे त्यागों जी न किया है। क्या यह बात भी नहीं है कि अभी रूस के कुछ अधिकारी जाकि रशियन इम्पेरी में काम करते थे व हमारे किस सरकार का काम चारी से मिल करके सरकार की बहुत सारी खपिया बातें विदेशों को देते थे? इस तरह की यह कोई पहली घटना नहीं है इस तरह की कई घटनाय पहल भी हमारे देश में हुई है सम्बन्धित सरकारी कामचारा का गिरफ्तार भी किया गया है उनकी सजा भी है। कई हुई बार ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि तरह व इस जो डाउटफुल करक्टर है उनके ऊपर कस नहीं चलाए जा सकता।

16 00 hrs

मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जा सकता क्याकि मुकदमा चलाने के लिये कन्विक्शन कराने के लिये काफी एविडेंस डाक्यूमेंटो एविडेंस मय कुछ चाहियें। लेकिन किसी का शोडी करक्टर हो डाउटफुल करक्टर हो सरकार को यह लगता हो कि इस का यहाँ पर रहना ठीक नहीं है ऐसी मूल में सरकार क्या करे? इस का जवाब श्री मंगतराम जी ने नहीं दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ - इस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे लोगों को अगर एक्वायरी के भी छुट्टी देन की जरूरत हो, तो सरकार को दना चाहिये। क्या कि यह सदन या बाहर की जनता इस तरह से अगर दश की सिक्कारिटी को खतरा में डाल दग तब फिर कोई काम नहीं चलेगा। दश की सिक्कारिटी सब से जरूरी चीज है।

और उसको एकसोज किया और इतने जोर से किया कि बेटे के साथ मा को भी धुल कर सज्जमाधी के हक कहना पड़ा। जिस तरफ वह भरकार जा रही थी उस तरफ जाने में रुक गई और समाज विरोधी तत्व जिन व हाथ में सरकार जाती तब और भी ज्यादा जोशवाचर होने और देश का क्या होता मैं नहीं कह सकता। शायद जितना हुआ उसमें और भी ज्यादा घुरा होता। उस चीज को सज्ज गांधी ने रोका। यह बहुत बड़ा काट। वृषभन सज्ज गांधी का था। इसका मैं पब्लिकली स्वीकार करता हू।

जो भी आप निषेध सर्विसिम के बारे में आपको देखना चाहिये कि काइसिस आप चान्किडेंस पैदा न हो। विश्वास सरकार का बना रहना चाहिये और सरकार में बना रहना चाहिये। आज सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। बंका के लोग करते हैं। चपडासी जिन को पांच सौ रुपया महावार मिलता है वे करते हैं बैंक के भफसर करते हैं। पहली बार 30-32 सास की हिस्ट्री में यह जनता पार्टी की सरकार महमा है और उसने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। जिन कर्मचारियों को दो सौ रुपया मिलता है वे ता हड़ताल नहीं करते हैं, जो खेती हुर मजदूर हैं और जिन को चार पांच रुपया रोज मिलता है वे नहीं करते हैं, उनके लिए कोई बोलता नहीं है लेकिन जिस चपडासी को पांच सौ रुपया मिलता है वह हड़ताल करता है जिस भफसर को ढाई हजार मिलता है वह करता है और यह सरकार बैठी रहती है इसको देखना चाहिये।

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हू कि सरकार कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल नहीं करने चाहिये। यह मेरी निजी राय है। आप इससे सहमत नहीं होंगे यह मैं जानता हू। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि एक्टर का डिग्री होती

जाए। बाई मशानरी ऐसी हानी चाहिये जा इडिपेंडेंट हो जिस के पास कर्मचारी और सरकार दोनों जा सकें और अपना अपना पक्ष प्रस्तुत कर सकें और उसका जा निर्णय हो वह सब को मान्य होना चाहिये। हड़ताल को खत्म करना चाहिये। मैं बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म सरकार का कर्मचारियों का पसन्द नहीं करता हू। हड़ताल को भी पसन्द नहीं करता। लेकिन इस तरह का मशानरी अवश्य होना चाहिये जिस का फैमला दानो पक्षा को मान्य हो।

मैं और अधिक न कहने हुए इतना हा कहना चाहता हू कि मैं इस विधायक की भावना का वद्व करता हू लेकिन जनता पार्टी का राज्य में इसका कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि जनता पार्टी कूल ग्राफ ला मैं विश्वास करती है कानून में विश्वास करता है और दा नाल में एसा कोई भी बेम नहीं हुआ है जहां जनता पार्टी न किसी भा आदमा का गलत तरीके से फमाया हो। किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को इसमिस किया हो। इसलिये कोई इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन कल को यह सरकार बदल सकती है क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी है, अतः उसके लिये कोई न कोई रास्ता ऐसा निकालना चाहिये जिसमें इस तरह जो बदले की भावना से कर्मचारी हटा दिया गया या निकाले जाते हैं उनका भा देखभाल करने के लिये कोई इडिपेंडेंट मशानरी हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हू।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)
सभापति महोदय, जो गैर सरकारी बिल उपस्थित किया गया है सविधान मशीन के सम्बन्ध में इस पर पण और विपक्ष दोनों तरफ से तर्क आ रहे हैं और अधिकांश वक्ताओं ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि वर्तमान सविधान में जो प्रावजन है उसमें संशोधन

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

की आवश्यकता है। वैसे तो सरकार के महा मंत्री हैं जो इस पर गहराई से अपने विचार रखेंगे, और सदन की भावना को सरकार तक भी पहुंचावेंगे, फिर भी मैं दो, तीन बातें महा रखना चाहता हूँ। अभी माननीय कवरलाल गुप्त, श्री-श्रीम प्रकाश त्तगो और माननीय भावलाल जा जो मविधान के एक्टर्स हैं उन्होंने अपने विचार रखे। तो एक बुनियादी चीज है, चाहे जनता पार्टी की सरकार हो या कांग्रेस की सरकार हो, सरकार का माननी है वह उन ११ निर्भर करता है। ऐक्ट ऐक्ट है, लेकिन फैक्ट अलग हो जाते हैं। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि हरिजन की बात ले लिये, जो भूमिदान है सरकारी नियम के मुताबिक जित्त जमीन पर बंद करना हुआ है उसको पचा मिला जाना चाहिये लेकिन होता क्या है। रात तक अगर घर या और सबेरे में जमीन हो गयी, तो मामला भ्रमर के पास जाता है। भ्रमर गरीब घर का वह अफसर है तो कहता है कि नहीं कल तो घर या इसलिये इत गरीब को पचा दे दो। लेकिन अगर किसी बड़े घराने का भ्रमर हो तो वह कहेगा कि घर या ही नहीं इसलिये भ्रमर पचा मिला भी है तो उनका कैमिल करो। तो बुनियादी तार के से हम क्या चाहते हैं? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो सुविधान का 310 धारा में है उसका अर्थ राष्ट्रपति के नजरीक कितने लोगों की मुनवाई जाती है? कितने आदिमियों के मामले को वह पढ़ने हैं? फिर राष्ट्रपति का नाम क्या प्रयोग करते हैं। आप कह दीजिये सेक्रेटरी। राष्ट्रपति को क्या लिखा जाता है जब कि वह रिमों को जानता भी नहीं। और सब कुछ होता जाय राष्ट्रपति के नाम पर। मैं भ्रमरता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से जब जनता सरकार चली है और मैं मानता हूँ कि आपने जो लिस्टें दी है वह जहरत से ज्यादा दी है जिसके बहुत सारी चीज भरतव्य बन हो गई है। लेकिन उसके आवश्यक भी यदि कानूनी तरीके से

बैधानिक तरीके से आप उनका एक निदान अभी तक नहीं निकालें तो बहुत कम अवसर आने हैं। जब आप ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर लगाम लगा सकते थे, बड़े में बड़ा डिप्टेर भी जो होता है जब तक देश को एक बड़े चार जनता का जनमत उनके पीछे नहीं रहता है तो वह डिप्टेर नहीं बन पाता है। इस देश में मेरी राय में तान धार भीके आये जब आप लगाम लगा सकते थे नौकरशाही पर। एक बार जब हम आजाद हुए और पंडित नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री बने, अपार जनमूह उनके पीछे था। और उस समय यदि हम, कानून के द्वारा कोई ऐसी लगाम बाते, तो निश्चित रूप से इस देश में जो अफसरशाही, नौकरशाही का बोलबाला है, उस पर हम लगाम लगा सकते थे।

दूसरा मौका 1971 के चुनाव के बाद आया, जिस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री थीं और उन के पीछे उस समय एक जनमत आया था भ्रमर वह चाहती तो इसको लगाम लगा सकती थी।

तीसरा मौका आया 1977 के चुनाव के बाद जिसमें इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी भाई बने और देश की बागडोर जनता सरकार के हाथ में आई। लेकिन इन 2 साल के बाद, स्वयं मंत्री जी भी इस बात से सहमत हो रहे कि हमने इस सरकार को खोया है। अभी भी हमारे राज्य में अफसरशाही पर हमारी लगाम नहीं रही है। आज भी जो सस्पेंड और डिस्चार्ज करने की बात कहते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने आई० ए० एस० और कितने आई० पी० एस० भ्रमरों को आपने डिस्चार्ज किया है, कितनों की सेवाएं खत्म होती हैं? उनका एक गिराव बना हुआ है।

पुलिस का बड़े-से-बड़ा अफसर आई० पी० एम० होगा, उससे बड़ा कोई अधिकारी नहीं है। सिविल सर्विस का बड़े-से-बड़ा अधिकारी आई० ए० एस० होगा। जैसा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिप्टी में बहा गया है जब इटरव्यू में लिख देने है कि इस परिवार का कोई आदमी आई० ए० एस० या आई० पी० एम० में रहा है या नहीं, तो जब इटरव्यू में यह सारी बात चलती है तो जब किसी अधिकारी के खिलाफ किसी जाच को बैठाने की भाग हम करते हैं, तो वह किमके पाम जाती है? आई० ए० एस० अफसर की शिवायन आई० ए० एस० के पास जाती है, आई० पी० एस० की शिवायन आई० पी० एम० के पास जाती है और किसी के पाम नहीं जाती है। इन लोगों की एक एमामियेशन बनी हुई है उसमें यह तथ्य है कि जब भी इस तरह का कोई मामला आने तो उसे इस तरह से रफा दफा कर दो कि उसके खिलाफ कुछ न हो सके। न तो मंत्री को फाटल देखने की फुरमत है और न उनकी नीयत साफ है। यदि कहीं पर नीयत साफ है तो नीति साफ नहीं है वही नीति साफ है तो नीयत साफ नहीं है, कही दोनों चीजें हैं तो बड़ा बान्डनेज नहीं है कि एक्शन लिया जा सक। नतीजा यह होता है कि आजादी के बाद यदि आप देखेंगे परसेंटेज लगायेंगे तो ऐसे मामलों में 00 और 00 परसेंटेज निश्चलती है। इसमें देखा जाये कि किसी भी आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एम० को दंडित किया गया है या नहीं।

हम लोग एमजेंन्सी के समय में थे, जयप्रकाश जी के ऊपर क्या मेन मुद्दा था? इन्दिरा गांधी के द्वारा यही तो प्रचार किया जाना था कि जयप्रकाश नारायण फौज को बगावत करने के लिए कह रहे हैं। सिविल सर्विस के लोगों को बागी बना रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि सरकार के गलत आदेश को मत मानो।

आज हम सरकार में हैं तो आज हमको यूनिफनमाजी बहुत बुरी लग सकती है, अगर कोई हमारे खिलाफ मुरदाबाद के नारे लगाये तो हम सह नहीं सने। अगर कोई प्रदर्शन होता है तो लगता है जैसे बनेज में चोट लगती है। लेकिन जब कल हम सरकार के बाहर थे और फिर यदि कल सरकार के बाहर आने की बात होगी तो वही हमारा आधार बनना है। इसलिए इस बात का भी धे जड में काट देने की बात कि इसका कोई अधिकार रहेगा ही नहीं, तो मैं इसमें डिफर करता हूँ, एग्जी नहीं करता हूँ। राइट टु डिफर सबको रहना चाहिये। आप किसी को बिना मुने कुछ नहीं कर सकते। क्रिमिनल भी हैं, डाकू और लुटेरे भी हैं मर्डर करने वाले भी हैं, लेकिन उनको भी सकीशिण्ट मोचा दिया गया है कि तुमको भी अपने पक्ष में बहना हो तो बहो। उनको न्यायानय में जाने का हक है। सरकारी अधिकारियों कर्मचारियों को इस अधिकार से वंचित नहीं करना चाहिये। एमजेंन्सी के पहले लोगो को कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार था। अगर तो वही मक शिएट था, लेकिन एमजेंन्सी में उनको कट कर दिया गया और कहा गया कि ट्रिब्यूनल बनायेंगे क्योंकि कोर्ट में जो सरकार चाहे वह नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन ट्रिब्यूनल में जो सरकार चाहे वह करा सकती है। इसलिए कोर्ट का अधिकार घटा कर ट्रिब्यूनल में ले गये। क्या हमको मानूम नहीं है कि एमजेंन्सी में क्या होता था? अगर कहीं 50 हजार की भीड जुटाना हो तो नोटिस चला जाता था कि जितने भी विभाग के कर्मचारी है वह सब फील्ड में पहुंच जायें, इसमें 50 हजार की भीड तुरन्त इकट्ठी हो जाती थी। अगर वही सजय गांधी और इन्दिरा गांधी जाते थे तो इसी तरह से लाखों की भीड सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा जुगई जाती थी। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी कहते थे, कि उन्हें नहीं जाना है, तो उन पर तुरन्त नोटिस जारी हो जाना था। हमको यह भी मानूम है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों और

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

मिश्रकों को यह कह दिया गया था कि उन्हें एक महीने में तीस व्यक्तियों की नसबन्दी करानी होगी, और अगर वे नहीं करायेंगे, तो दो तीन बार वारंटिंग देकर उन्हें निकाल दिया जायेगा। इमरजेंसी के दौरान यह सब कुछ हुआ है।

जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में कहा गया है कि वह ऐसा प्रवृत्त करेगी कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का अकारण उत्पीड़न न किया जा सके, उन पर कोई राजनैतिक दबाव न पड़े पाए और उनको और कानूनी आदेश मानने तथा अवैध काम करने के लिए बाध्य न किया जा सके। न्यायालयों का आश्रय लेने का उनका अधिकार उन्हें वापिस मिलेगा।”

मेरे जैसा आदमी तो यह कहेगा कि अगर कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी पब्लिक वर्क में डीले करता है, तो वेशक उसे बड़ी से बड़ी सजा दी जाये। हम लोगों से रोज झगड़ा होता है। रेलों में हम देखते हैं कि अगर कोई गाड़ी दो पंटे लेट हो गई, तो सेक्रेटेरियट के बाबू लोग रेलवे कर्मचारियों को गाली देना शुरू कर देते हैं और कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है और गाड़ी दो पंटे तक लेट हो जाती है। हम उनसे कहते हैं कि जब वे अपने दफ्तर में होते हैं और रेलवे कर्मचारी वहां किमी काम से जाते हैं, तो वे स्वयं क्या करते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर कोई पोस्टल एम्पलाई रेल पर चढ़ता है, तो वह रेलवे कर्मचारियों को मानी देता है और अगर रेलवे कर्मचारी को पोस्टल विभाग से कोई काम पड़ता है, तो वह उस विभाग के कर्मचारियों को गाली देता है। (व्यवधान)

अगर हम कुछ नहीं करेये, तो लोग हमें भी गाली देंगे कि हम कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

गवर्नमेंट एक पावरफुल कमेटी या वाडी बनाये— ऐसी कमेटी नहीं कि उसकी रिपोर्ट आते आते दूसरी कमेटी बैठ जाये—, जो ऐसी नई व्यवस्था करे—न 1935 का कानून रहे न बिबटोरिया के राज का कानून रहे और न कांग्रेस के राज का कानून रहे—, जिसमें यह तय कर दिया जाये कि बिजली, पानी, डिफेंस आदि जो पब्लिक यूटिलिटी या जन-साधारण के उपयोग से सम्बन्धित विभाग हैं, यदि उनमें कोई कर्मचारी मुस्ली या लापरवाही करेगा, तो सरकार उसे कर्तई वर्दीशन नहीं करेगी, और नियमों के तहत ऐसे कर्मचारी को कड़े से कड़ा दंड देने की व्यवस्था हो। सरकार को यह कदम उठाना चाहिए। केवल संविधान में यह लिख देने से कि सरकारी कर्मचारी राष्ट्रपति की इच्छा, खुशी या मर्जी पर ही नौकरी में रहेंगे, अभी तक कोई अमर नहीं पड़ा है। कहा जाता है कि संविधान के इस अनुच्छेद से सरकारी कर्मचारी भयभीत हैं। अगर उस अनुच्छेद को पढ़ता कौन है? कोई नहीं पढ़ता है।

अगर कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने सीनियर काम की इच्छा के मुताबिक काम करता है, उसके कहने के मुताबिक गडबड काम भी करता है, तो अनुच्छेद 310 और 311 के प्रयोग का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि इन अनुच्छेदों के कारण डिमिशनल कायम रहती है या कर्मचारी अपने वास की हा में हा मिलाने और उनकी इच्छा के अनुसार दिन को रात और रात को दिन कहने के लिए बाध्य होते हैं। अगर इसमें जन-साधारण की कोई भलाई होने वाली नहीं है।

सेंटर में तीस लाख एम्पलाईज हैं और स्टेट्स में चासीस लाख एम्पलाईज हैं। दूसरी जगह की बात छोड़ दीजिए। हम लोग

पालियामेंट म बँठ हुए हैं। पिछले साला की प्रोसीडिग को उलटते उलटते पता चला कि 1955 से आठ नौ डिपार्टमेंट पर बम्बी वहम ही नहीं हुई और उनकी डिमांड बँने ही पाम हो जाती रही है। हम लाग इस सेक्शेरियट म बँठ हुए हैं। हम लागो ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि इस सेक्शेरियट के एम्पलाईज के तहत क्या नियम आर काये कानून बन हुए हैं। उनके लिए कोई नियम आरि नहीं है।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसा कानून बना लिया जाय जिससे न तो सरकारी बमचारी को यह कहने का मौना मिल कि किसी नियम के तहत उन पर ज्याजा की जा रही है और साथ ही जो बमचारा गडबड करे डोने कर—जस्टिस डोनेज डज जस्टिस डनाइज—उमका बचने का माका भी न मिल उसको माफ भा न किया जाये।

इन दाना बमोडियो को देखत हुए, एक तरफ जनता और दूसरी तरफ सरकारी बमचारियो को अनबस रना हैरत कर न की प्रवृत्ति इन दानो को देखत हुए यदि कोई ठास उपाय या काम सरकार निवाल मके तो निवातना चाहिए। इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और आपका धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI B C KAMBLE (Bombay South Central) I would like to make a few observations on this Bill. The present position appears to be that all the services are being regulated under the rules which were framed prior to independence. All these rules are being continued under the transitory provisions of the Constitution. Therefore it is high time that the Government come with a comprehensive Bill in this Parliament, governing the service conditions and dispense with all the previous rules.

Secondly this Bill proposes to delete sub clause (c) of the second proviso. But so far as article 310 is concerned I would have been happier if the mover had suggested some substitute provision in place of article 310 because that is controlled by article 311. Therefore so far as article 310 is concerned it is not so dangerous as it is being controlled by article 311. So far as defence and other services are concerned a Bill should be brought here or at least the present rules should be discussed in the House and approval should be obtained. Otherwise these rules are going to be very dangerous for the service people.

Even though there is a provision in article 311 that until an enquiry is made no person shall be either dismissed removed or reduced in rank still it is done without an enquiry under the famous rule 5 which says that if a person is temporary then such an enquiry is not necessary and that will not attract the provisions of article 311. In fact article 311 is very specific. It says

No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.

(2) No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.

This article is superseded by rule 5 and summarily several people have been removed from service without any enquiry being held which means that rule 5 is given a position or status far superior to that of article 311. I would suggest to Shri Bhagat Ram

[Shri B C Kamble]

that along with sub-clause (b), sub-clause (c) should also be deleted, because so long as that enquiry is not there, it is a violation of article 311.

Therefore, I partly support the Bill. At the same time, I would suggest to the hon Minister to bring all the rules before the House and get approval or bring a comprehensive Bill so that there will be uniformity in all the departments and justice would be done to all the people concerned.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : माननीय भूमापति जी जो मविधान मशीन विवेक प्रस्तुत है मैं उसकी मानता की वद करता हूँ। अब हम प्रजातन्त्र को मानते हैं तब फिर हमें उर्मी तरीके से चलना भी होगा। लोग चाहे भविष्य में हों या भविष्य में न हों, उनके अधिकारों को मानना चाहिए। इतने वर्षों के बाद भी इस देश में आज भी ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनकी जिनगी निश्चिन्ता की जिनगी नहीं है। वे यह समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं कि बल हमारा क्या होगा। इसी तरह मैं भी भविष्य में हूँ अगर उनकी भी इनमें गारन्टी रहे कि बल हमारा भविष्य क्या होगा तो यह उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि चाहे भविष्य में हों या कहीं भी हों उनसे कारण जरूर पूछा चाहिए कि तुमने ऐसा गलती की है इसलिए इसका जवाब दो—बिना कारण पूछे किम, का भी भविष्य से निकालना उचित नहीं है। हमारी जो मौलिक धारें हैं उन्हें हमको ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा। जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन बातों को कहा है—सोचसमा में भी और बाहर भी—कि हमारा मानन गार्थी जी के उन्मुख पर चलेगा तो गार्थी जी की जो माय्यताये रहें हैं उनके अनुषंग ही हम अपना शासन चलाया पड़ेगा। हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि गार्थी जी ने हमें क्या आदेश दनाए हैं। इसलिए चाहे सैनिक हों या धर्मनिरपेक्ष, किसी भी पद पर हों, बिना कारण उनको नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिए।

यहाँ पर उदाहरण दिया गया कि यहाँ का कोई जानम विदेशी जानस से मिलकर यहाँ की प्यार दे दे तो उससे देशको आवाज हो सकता है। इस संबंध में मेरा कहना है कि किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र का या यहाँ का भी कोई देशद्रोही हमारे देश को तभी नुकसान पहुंचा सकता है जबकि हमारी जनता हमारे साथ न हो। इसलिए हमारा प्रशासन ऐसा होना चाहिए, हमारे कामकाज ऐसे होने चाहिए कि हम अपने देश की जनता को अपने विश्वास में लें। किसी भी शासन का यह प्रथम काम है कि जिन जनता पर शासन करना है उस का विश्वास उसके साथ हो। यदि इस प्रकार की दूध बातें हम कर लेते हैं तो फिर चाहे कोई बाहर का शक्ति हो या यहाँ की शक्ति हो वह इस देश को और यहाँ की सरकार को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा सकती है। इसलिए हमें मजबूती के साथ उन सम्बन्धों को धमल में लाना होगा। एक और तो हम कहते हैं कि हमारा प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास है तो प्रजातन्त्र में विपक्षों दल भाँहोगे और विपक्षों दल का अधिकार है सगठन करने का, जुनूम निकालने का और मौका पड़े तो हड़ताल भी करने का। गांधीजी ने भी कहा था कि कोई भी सरकार हो, अगर किसी के साथ कोई अन्याय होता है तो उसके खिलाफ लड़ना चाहिए। कोई हड़ताल भी तभी हो सकती है जब जनता साथ दे। अर्थात् बैंक वालों ने नोटिन दी थी कि हड़ताल करेंगे लेकिन क्या जनता ने उनका साथ दिया? नहीं दिया इसलिए उनकी हड़ताल नहीं हो सकी। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई भी कुछ कहता रहे, अगर उनकी बात सही है तभी वह उसमें कामयाब होगा। कुछ लोग मिलकर अगर किसी मस्थान या दफ्तर में किसी तरह से नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो वे नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं कि फिर गुप्तचर विभाग किम लिए है? अगर कोई ऐसी खबर भेजता है तो उस सम्बन्ध में उसको बड़ा सजा रहना चाहिए।

उस का डरूँ है कि अगर कोई उधर का बात उधर करता है अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करता है तो उसे कोई कामवाला करे। हमारा यह चाहत है कि हमारे जितने शासक व कर्मचारी हैं—वे कर्तव्यपरायण हो वस्तु-निष्ठ हों। हम उनको इस तरह का शिक्षा देनी चाहिए तथा दश म ए न वातावरण होना चाहिए कि जो भा संविद म हो या आहर हो, वे देश प्रेमा धन, दश भवन वगैरे जनता का जो भा काम उन्हें करना है, वह ईमानदारी से करे। यह भावना हम देश में पैदा करना होगा और ऐसा करने के लिये यदि हम अपने कानूनों में कुछ तब्दील करनी पड़े तो हम उस के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। आज हम एक नये युग में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं इस लिये जो ऐसी परम्पराएँ हैं एसे कानून हैं जिनको हम नम्राज के लिये अच्छा नहीं समझते हैं उन्हें बदल डालना चाहिए।

आज आप देखें—बहुत से विभाग म जो कीगुल लेवर होता है—किमी ने 6 महीने काम किया है या एक वर्ष काम किया है यदि वह रेगुलर घनन का कोशिश करता है या कोई दरखास्त देता है कि मैं इनने वर्षों स काम कर रहा हूँ मुझ का रेगुलर बना दिया जाय, तो हमारे आफर फौरन उस से नाराज हो जाते हैं और उस को निकाल देते हैं। ऐसे एक नहीं घनन उदाहरण हैं—जहाँ उन का निकाल दिया गया है ताकि वह रेगुलर न हो सके। इस लिये मैं आप स कहना चाहता हूँ—बिना का जिदगी बिना का कृपा पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे गृह मंत्री जी यदि इन म थोड़ा-थोड़ा हेरफेर करना चाहते हैं तो वह जरूर करे उन म मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन इस तरह स कहना कि जो बातें कही गई हैं वे भव सही हैं या हम उनका सही मानते हैं भावना बहुत अच्छ है लेकिन इस को पास नहीं करना चाहिए—यह

ठीक बात नहीं है। यदि भावना ठीक है तो वह वाय रूप म परिणित होना चाहिए जिस बात का हम अच्छा समझते हैं—उस को लागू किया जाना चाहिये। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना चाहता हूँ—यदि जनता पार्टी की सरकार अपने उद्देश्या म मजबूत है, अपने कार्यबलाप म मजबूत है सही काम करती तो सारे देश को जनता और बिगनी दन उस का साथ दने। हमारे देश का प्रजातन्त्र तब ही मजबूत रहेगा जब देश की जनता के लिये सही काम करेंगे इस देश में तानाशाही नहीं रहेगी। आप देखते हैं—बहुत मो जगहों पर त्वापलूसी करने वाले जो बहुत होशियार हैं रिश्वत भी देते हैं—उन को नोकरी वनी रहती है चाहे वे घर पर ही बैठ रहें ड्यूटी पर भायें या न भायें और जो निष्पक्ष ईमानदार है, उन के साथ भ्राम्य होता है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि हम जिन बातों को अच्छा समझते हैं हमें उन को मानना चाहिए। चाहे शासकीय व्यक्ति हो या प्रशासकीय व्यक्ति हो—सब को एक तरह से काम करना होगा सगन से काम करना होगा सही काम करना होगा, किसी को कृपा पर किसी की जिदगी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिये मैं इस विचार-धारा को समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI A SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat) Mr Chairman Sir though I am not in a position to welcome the Constitution Amendment Bill of my hon friend Shri Bisgat Ram in its entirety I would like to commend the spirit behind this significant Bill.

Article 309 of the Constitution ad-
umbrates that Acts of appropriate
Legislature may regulate the recruit-
ment and conditions of service of
persons appointed to public services
and posts in connection with the af-
fair of the Union or of any State.

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

It is recognised that such rules and regulations governing the Services will be in consonance with the statutes enacted by an elected Assembly. It also ensures that man is not infallible, in whatever position he is placed. The decision making process involves certain risks and without taking such risks we cannot ensure development in any sphere of human activities. But these mistakes should not incur the wrath of vengeance from the superior Officers. It should be tempered by natural justice. There should be built-in safeguards for protecting those who commit genuine mistakes in the process of implementation of decisions. If mistakes are to be penalised without giving opportunities to those people for correcting themselves, then the governance of the country will be in jeopardy.

Articles 310 and 311 speak about the tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State subject to the pleasure of the President or the Governor and also about the processes of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of such persons. The pleasure of the President or the pleasure of the Governor does not mean that the President or the Governor takes direct interest or involvement in the process of implementation of service rules. It is only the superior Government Officers who take power in their hands to do such things. I do not say that offences should not be punished. But I would like to point out that unbridled penalties will prove banal to constitutional provisions of fairplay and natural justice. One should be made to realise that he has committed a mistake, but the punishment should not deter him from taking any decisions at all.

As has been pointed out by the Members who preceded me, there is a sea-change of difference between pre-Independence conditions and post-Independence conditions. We have incorporated in our Constitution certain portions of 1933 Government of India Act according to which the

Service rules have been framed. In the Republican India, the circumstances demanded a different orientation. We have changed from a colonial atmosphere into a welfare atmosphere. The present constitutional provisions do require certain amendments in this regard.

Sometime back the chance for judicial review of the Service rules was supplanted by Administrative Tribunals comprising high Government officials. This was actually denial of natural justice to the Government servants, who like any other citizen of the country, are entitled to enjoy basic fundamental rights. We cannot have two sets of constitutional provisions for the people of the country. We must restore the opportunity of judicial review for the Government Services. They should have the right to go to Court of laws and not chained to Administrative Tribunals.

I will refer to Article 311(2) (b) of the Constitution which states,

Where an authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry

How can we have such a provision in the Constitution that without due process of inquiry a Government servant can be punished for an alleged offence which need not be recorded also? This contravenes all constitutional properties.

Now you see provision 311(2) (c) which reads:

Where the President or the Governor, as the case may be is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such inquiry.

Here the President and the Governor are dragged, as if the 'authority'

under 311(2)(b) is different from the highest authority of the land the President in respect of Union and the Governor in respect of the State. One contradicts the other. I am afraid that the constitutional sanctity becomes the victim of these anachronisms. There must be constitutional philosophy behind what we do in a democracy. I do not want to condemn everything of what Janata Government does. But I would like to be critical where the Janata Government fails to act within the framework of constitutional proprieties.

In a democracy it is not that the high administrators should not give orders to the subordinates. If we create that climate then all the executive functions will come to a standstill. As the great political philosopher Laski has said there should be that hyphen which joins and that buckle which fastens. There should be this bridge between the superiors and the subordinates in the Government. But it is essential to maintain a climate of trust rather than a climate of mutual bickerings and an atmosphere of vengeance.

I would conclude by saying that the Service conditions should be subject to acts of Legislatures and the areas of arbitrariness should be removed for ever in the sphere of State activities. We cannot take anyone of the Articles 309, 310 and 311 in isolation. If my friend Shri Bhagat Ram had brought a comprehensive amending bill I would have unreservedly extended my support. Now I extend my support to the spirit of his Bill and I hope that the Government would concede the need for doing something in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill received mixed reception.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Majority supported it.

SHRI S. D. PATIL : There was qualified support and also still opposition.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Only one member opposed it.

SHRI S. D. PATIL : During the last 29 years there was no attempt for scrapping or deleting article 310 as well as article 311 (2)(c) except a Private Member's Bill in 1977 by Shri Chitta Basu who moved the Bill for scrapping article 311 (2)(c) only. But the Bill did not come up for a discussion.

Now the hon. Member Mr. Bhagat Ram, an erstwhile teacher who had an important role to discipline his pupils and also to hold out values which can inculcate a spirit of loyalty to the nation and patriotism has now chosen to move this Bill for the deletion of article 310. His opposition is on two or three grounds. Firstly he says that it is a relic or a vestige of the Victorian era that it hits the legitimate growth of trade union activities and that persons who are in the Government services are affected by it. This Art. 310 should not be read in isolation because these two Articles 310 and 311 should be read together. A brilliant Advocate Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is always very convincing but in the advocacy of this particular Bill he has not given convincing reasons as to why Art. 310 should not be read with Art. 311. Of course I belong to that profession and I know that whenever it is inconvenient to quote or give a correct idea, Lawyers do not reveal the full implications, and he has chosen to do so.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let us hear the real implications from the Minister. Let us see how the Minister has understood this. He has got a brief. His brief is prepared by the bureaucrats. I am holding

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

the brief of the people and not of those who are against the people, that is the difference.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The question is, ours is a democracy, which is criticised for its rule-bound administration. There is not a single case of a Government servant who is not controlled by Rules, whether he holds a temporary service or a permanent service, and there are so many steps before he is visited with punishments which are styled as major punishments. Here we are concerned with services under the State and the Union and there, too, only as far as the three major penalties are concerned—dismissal, removal or reduction in rank. As far as other minor penalties or even other penalties are concerned, we are not concerned with them here.

So, the opposition is to the doctrine that services are held, as far as the Union is concerned, during the pleasure of the President and, so far as the States are concerned, during the pleasure of the Governor. This particular doctrine is objected to on the ground that the powers exercised are not directly exercised by the President or Governor but by their representatives who are in the Government and that too, they say, it is done at a junior level.

I will give you the procedure here, but the procedure is so elaborate . . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I seek a clarification? Nobody is disputing that Arts. 310 and 311 have to be read together but will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the Defence Personnel or civilians in Defence services are protected by Art. 311? Let us know this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the good of elaborating the

procedure under Art. 311? Everybody knows it. Whether civilians in Defence Services like Clerks, Motor-car Drivers . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish and if necessary you can ask questions later.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Certain Services, particularly Military Services, must have a different code of conduct because it is a very sensitive area where people have to work under a certain discipline. Even these civilians in Defence Services have a certain duty to perform because their services are concerned with military operations, even though they may be styled as civilians.

Let us look to the procedure—because it was made out that a number of people suffered during the Emergency. Nobody pointed out whether people had suffered, and to a very large extent, before the Emergency.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes, I have said that, I mentioned 1965 and 1971. The Minister has not got the particulars. I have said that.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: As far as statistics are concerned, there were as many as 71 cases during the Emergency out of which, except 9, 63 people were reinstated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why? They were reinstated because the dismissals were wrongful. They took recourse to the Draconian provision under the garb of the security of the State and 63 people were illegally dismissed. That shows the inappropriateness and Draconianness of the provision.

I would request the Hon. Minister to appreciate the feelings of the Members. If they go on, annoying the

Government servants I don't know what will happen

SHRI S. D. PATIL Instructions laying down a detailed procedure for dealing with cases under the proviso (c) to Article 311(2) of the Constitution were first issued in 1968 and subsequently amplified in 1972. Care has been taken to eliminate any chance of abuse of power in taking action against employees under the afore-said provision. The procedure laid down by the 1972 instructions prescribes that the Secretary of the administrative Ministry/Department concerned—so it is not at the junior level—should examine the case and if he recommends that action should be taken against the government employee under the proviso (c) to article 311(2) the case is referred to a Committee of Advisers headed by the Home Secretary for consideration. Kindly listen to me and then you may point out if the procedure is faulty or if it is a procedure which is adopted at the junior level by not very responsible people by persons who are actuated by certain prejudices or motives or certain vendetta. You will find that the procedure is not so. The case is referred to a Committee of Advisers headed by the Home Secretary for consideration. The Committee goes into the details of the activities of the employees concerned and then recommends whether the case is fit enough to warrant dismissal or removal of the government employee by invoking the aforesaid provision. *If the recommendation is in favour of taking action against the employee the case is submitted to the Minister in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for his approval.* If he also approves the course of action the case is further processed by the Ministry/Department concerned which issues the orders only after obtaining the approval of the Minister-in-charge. Thus there are sufficient safeguards for any person who comes under the provision of

article 311(2)(c) and the procedure is quite elaborate

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE What is Government's definition of security of State?

SHRI S. D. PATIL I will come to that also

As I said the procedure which has been prescribed starts from the Secretary then it goes to the Committee then to the Minister of State then to the Minister. There is thus sufficient responsibility which has been prescribed. Before a man is condemned he is given all possible opportunity

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR He has read out the whole procedure so far so good. But he has not replied to the main point that in the whole procedure the people involved in going through the cases are all Central Government servants and Ministers. It has not provided for independent people. Also how do you define security of State?

SHRI S. D. PATIL If a knowledgeable and brilliant professor like Prof. Mavalankar considers Minister and Ministers in charge also along with government servants *(Interruptions)*

MR CHAIRMAN Prof. Mavalankar let the Minister give his complete reply first. You may make a note of all the points and raise them after he has finished.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR All right Sir. Let him make his complete speech.

SHRI S. D. PATIL Even if this procedure is adopted ultimately the dismissed government servant or the person who is removed has a right to present a memorial to the President. He can also go to the High Court or the Supreme Court in a writ petition. So the decision is also justiciable. Even though it is worded

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Writ petition for dismissal under article 311(2)(c)¹

17.00 hrs.

SHRI S D PATIL: The person is not without a remedy. He has got all the remedies.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Supreme Court writ petition is under Art 32. Does Art 311(2)(c) deal with Art 32? I do not know what the hon. Minister says? After all this is Parliament of India and Government employees are involved—and this is the reply which is being given! We would like to know what is the Government's stand?

SHRI S D. PATIL: Government's stand—I am making quite clear.

If we come to the number of cases during the two years of 1977 and 1978 and upto this date, we have not got a single case in which this particular authority was utilised. So it only indicates that there is not sufficient justification for the deletion of this clause. After all, the Government must have power to remove a person who is found undesirable. Where is his liberty curtailed? It is only under Art 311(2)(c) There also, where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interests of the security of the State... Here also this particular provision is not utilised in a casual manner but all possible and detailed inquiries are being made before we utilise this particular procedure.

Now, the term 'security of the State' is quite obvious. I do not think it needs to be defined...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
It needs. At least Judges have not yet been able to define.

SHRI S. D PATIL. Everything cannot be defined. There are certain connotations and well-accepted mean-

ing. Security of a person, security of the State—these things cannot be defined...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is because he is sitting there.

SHRI S D PATIL: There is no difference whether a person is there or here. The question is, where the founding fathers have, in their wisdom, chosen to allow these two Articles to remain on the statute book and on the Constitution and there is no demand during the last 27 years and even during the emergency nobody raised it and even earlier when it started, even a brilliant Professor like Prof. Mavalankar who now subscribes to the substance and spirit of this particular demand.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I did.

SHRI S D PATIL: With all his eloquence he tries to show but he was not also very convincing on this point—why the doctrine of pleasure should be dispensed with. Should the government function without any authority? Now, take the security of the State. The question is of espionage. Even here, I say only 8 persons were detained during the emergency. Out of 71, 63 have already been reinstated...

PROF. P G MAVALANKAR: Why?

SHRI S D. PATIL: Because the particular procedure might not have been followed or sufficient evidence might not have been there. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: What were the reasons?

SHRI S. D PATIL. I am not having all the details here. During the emergency they were reinstated. (Interruptions) It is not under the cover. The question is no legitimate activity of any trade union or any government servant when he wants to have some association is thereby curtailed. The question is, whether we can allow

our servants to go on a rampage and indulge in activities which will amount to sabotage or which will be detrimental to the security of the State. So the inquiry is dispensed with only in rare case. There also the provision lays down that where the President or the Governor as the case may be is satisfied—so there is the subjective satisfaction—that in the interests of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such an inquiry because it is very inconvenient. Suppose a person who indulges in espionage activities or activities which amount to sabotage—it is difficult. Are there any cases in government servants who really pass on information and act as agents? We have a number of instances where we keep a watch because in the IB Department—I cannot disclose everything. Persons who cannot be suspected persons who are engineers persons who are scientists and persons who are holding a number of responsible posts—they are under watch for in regard to certain activities which amount to espionage or sabotage. Such persons are to be watched and if you try to gather the information and give the opportunity of an open inquiry which is usually available to other services it will frustrate the very object of inquiry.

And it will be dangerous. A number of documents can be suppressed or destroyed.

Clause (3) says

(3) If in respect of any such person as aforesaid a question may be raised—so there is the arises whether it is reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry as is referred to in clause (2) the decision thereon of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person or to reduce him in rank shall be final.

Here also it is mentioned that unless it is not reasonably practicable to hold an inquiry the inquiry will not be dispensed with.

So Sir the two Articles are quite inter dependent and where there is not sufficient data to come to the conclusion that this power was misused either in the past during the emergency or even after that I do not think there is sufficient justification for doing so. Therefore even though there is a mixed reaction yet on behalf of the government I am opposing the deletion of these two Clauses.

Now Sir Mr Chatterjee is outside the pale of the Ministry. If he were occupying a place in the Cabinet of Shri Jyoti Basu he would have realised the responsibilities of the state. (Interruptions) I think his support to the Bill is more from the party point of view or some sort of a support to a friend.

AN HONBLE MEMBER What about Prof Mavalankar?

SHRI S D PATIL Mr Mavalankar is a very intelligent person. What he has done is tight rope walking.

Now Sir Mr Kamble mentions about temporary and permanent. This is a complicated and vexed question. As to what rules should govern temporary staff and what rules should govern permanent staff these have been framed after some practical considerations. Supposing a particular rule acts against the interest of the person concerned then he can make a demand for change of the rules but we cannot agree to such a drastic bill which seeks to delete Article 310. It seeks to destroy the very foundation of the government. (Interruptions)

SHRI B C KAMBLE Article 311 does not make any difference between temporary and permanent.

SHRI S D PATIL I do not want to turn the discussion here as in the court of law. Every lawyer has his own way of presentation. Government is in charge of the whole nation. So we have to see that the interest of

[Shri S D Patil]

the State and the security of the State is taken care of more than anything else. Governments may come and go. But you know, the 'security of the State' must remain. That is the very fundamental principle which has been accepted by us in our constitution. The founding-fathers of the Constitution had no hesitation in this. I had read through all the comments on Article 310 and 311. I have not found a single comment in which the views which are expressed by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and his friends found a place. Some friends are being led away more by certain circumstances which prevail in the trade union, as far as temporary services are concerned, as far as discharges and removals are concerned. They are more exercised over those things. That is a different matter. We have to separate these two things and we must come to the predominant or dominant consideration. That is, the security of the State. Here only this Article 311(2)(c) operates.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
You are advocating a bad cause

SHRI S. D. PATIL: May be; I don't want any bouquet. I do not think that the various speakers have made out sufficient justification for their stand. Ours is a democracy where we have not got a committed bureaucracy. We have no spate of offices which we can offer to our partymen and so on. Here in this country even during emergency, some people might have been favoured but not all of them, because, we have no right in our Constitution to choose people from outside, except in the case of some Private Secretaries and some personal staff, which are given to the Ministers. Except that limited thing we have no authority to change the Secretary or the permanent staff. So the staff is there. It is our permanent set up which governs the country through well-regulated rules. Those rules will not come in the way of successful working

of trade union activities. These activities are well-protected under the various labour laws. And I think we have gone much further than what the situation in the country warranted. We have to create discipline, loyalty and patriotism in all our ranks. Those who are serving under the Government also owe a duty to this country; they should not indulge in any subversive activities.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Start with your own party first.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: My party is quite safe. We are hand-in-glove; our friendship is mutual, based upon trust, so with my party, don't worry about my party. It is strong and it can take care of itself.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan said one thing. She is not here. She said that the lady who had advocated 'garibi hatao' was herself 'hataaoed'. She was 'hataaoed' by the people because of her acts of commission and omission. Here we are quite safe that during the last 24 months not a single case has come to our notice wherein we have used this Article. So, we are quite clear in our minds and in our actions. I have given some instances during the emergency. There were 71 cases, necessary things by way of restoration have been done in 63 cases. 8 cases are there. They are concerning the activities of sabotage, espionage etc. Beyond that I don't think there are any cases where we can say that they are against the legitimate rights of the Government servants under the State or under the Centre's control. I think I have dealt with many of the points raised in this House and I will request Mr. Bhagat Ram to withdraw his Bill. I must compliment him for one thing. He is a very very diligent Member. He always writes at least half-a-dozen letters to me in a month. I would only tell him that he deserves sufficient support for his point of view, though it may not be a support for

the amendment to the Constitution. For that there is a certain procedure which requires to be fulfilled for passing. But he has really given a good thought in bringing this Bill forward. But I would like to point out that while pointing out certain problems during the debate that this particular Article requires some amendment how that amendment should be really made has not been suggested by anybody including Prof Mavalankar and the great advocate Mr Somnath Chatterjee. What is the substitute to this how do you want to tackle the situation? This country should be run safely without endangering democracy. It should not be done in such a way that every man has got fundamental rights and he should not be allowed to do anything so that the country may be put to trouble because of his activities. It should not spoil the security of the State. Therefore I think there is not adequate and sufficient justification for the deletion of the clause suggested by him. I would request Mr Bhagat Ram to withdraw his Bill.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I admire my esteemed friend for the manner in which he has tried to put the case. He has however missed the very burden of our argument. What we expected at least I expected — of the Janata Government is this assurance that on the basis of the experience over the past so many years and particularly during the Emergency if this kind of blanket provision of the security of the State can be misused by the Governments and they can act as arbitrary agents to remove people and deny them natural justice would not the Janata Government at least be receptive enough to look into this matter instead of outright saying No we are right? If not what is the difference between you and Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government. I want to ask this. You take this attitude after coming to power. When they were not in power the attitude was different, but having come to power they should not take

a different attitude. At least they should be humble and receptive to the possibility of abuse of arbitrary power which is inherent in Article 311. Finally, he is asking what is the alternative suggestion? Are we not going to sit together and discuss this to find what could we do? This is my point.

SHRI S D PATIL It is not an assurance that there has not been a single case during these months. There is not a single case under this Article.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR The point is that you have reinstated the Emergency cases. Why? So there is a case for removing part of that provision under article 311.

SHRI S D PATIL Even during the Emergency only 8 cases were found. That is the main point. On 8 cases were found. The rest are reinstated.

MR CHAIRMAN I think the point made by Prof Mavalankar is that it may be or may not be but will you be in favour of having such a blanket power with the Government ever? This is what he wants to know.

SHRI S D PATIL In the first place it is not a blanket power or blank power. It is not an arbitrary power. It is a power which can be reasonably used under particular circumstances with an elaborate process of enquiry. It is not as if we are very summary and very casual in the enquiry. It is an elaborate enquiry starting from the Secretary then the Committee then the Minister of State then the Minister Incharge. So all these precautions are taken in all these processes. We need not feel that there is not enough and sufficient guarantee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Sir the hon Minister has said that there is an elaborate procedure for getting rid of an employee under Article 311(2)(c) because there is an elaborate enquiry starting from the Secretary then there is some Advisory Committee. Then comes the Minister

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

of State The Deputy Minister will perhaps also come in if there is one like Mr. Mohsin, because he had also to do something. Then the Cabinet Minister and Prime Minister also, I do not know

This Government has realised that out of 71 cases, 63 cases had been illegally dealt with. Therefore, 63 employees who did not deserve to be dismissed under Article 311(2)(c) were dismissed even after following the elaborate procedure of in-built checks. Is it or is it not a lesson that even without declaring emergency, that arbitrary power is inbuilt in the Constitution? This is an ordinary provision, not an emergency provision. Therefore, emergency or no emergency, this provision always remains in the Constitution and it can be taken recourse to. There has been such a gross abuse of authority in 63 cases out of 71 cases. Not only during the emergency, but even prior to that, there have been umpteen cases where they have taken recourse to this. Has a case not been made out for a thorough examination of this? The Minister is not even prepared to look into this matter and he is taking up the attitude that the Government can do no wrong. He is behaving. His Majesty Patil, is behaving that the 'King can do no wrong'. How can there be that in 63 cases out of 71 cases this was taken recourse to illegally, if there was an elaborate process to prevent the arbitrary abuse of authority?

Both espionage and sabotage—the two things that the hon. Minister has mentioned—are very serious offences under the Indian Penal Code, Official Secrets Act etc. The Government servants who are even suspected to be guilty of these offences can be immediately suspended and tried. Once they are tried and found guilty by a criminal court of law, under Article 311(2)(c), they can be dismissed without an enquiry. Kindly look at Article 311. Therefore, a person guilty of espionage and sabotage can be made to lose his

job under Article 311 if he is found guilty by a court of law. Why not that person be given a chance to protect himself in a court of law? He may be dismissed under Article 311(2)(c) without any enquiry on the plea of security of the State and in a criminal case he may win. What is his fate? What is this arrogant attitude of the hon. Minister and the Department?

The hon. Minister spoke of mixed reception. What is the mixed reception? Some hon. Members have supported the emergency have supported it and those who did not support the emergency have not supported it. We are only appealing to the hon. Minister. We know we cannot get this Bill passed. We are only appealing to the hon. Minister not to take up the attitude that you can never be wrong and that people have no apprehension about it. I can tell the hon. Minister that the Government employees will not accept it; they will go on agitating. If they want to have a confrontation with their own employees, it is for them. They should take an attitude which would help everybody.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance that at least he will get this examined whether Rule 5 is consistent with Article 311. Article 311 does not make any distinction between temporary and permanent employees. Under the garb of Rule 5, so many temporary employees have been removed without any kind of enquiry.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I cannot give the assurance, but I will examine this question.

As regards the point made out by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, sabotage or subversive activities is not an offence uptill now. We are just thinking to bring amendments in the Indian Penal Code for the purpose. Espionage is there, but not sabotage or subversive activities. I do not deny the validity of his point of view that

during emergency this was misused and that is why we had reviewed the cases. And 63 cases were reviewed. I do not say that it is not subject to misuse. I did not say that. But what I have pointed out is that even during the Emergency, the number was only 71 not a big enough number, but the number was big enough when it was reviewed and found that 63 persons were to be re-instated; and that really gives some scope for reconsideration. That is, any such Government is likely to misuse it under some pretext of Emergency or something else; and so, it requires some reconsideration.

MR CHAIRMAN: If I follow it, his point is that out of 71 cases, 60 cases were to be reviewed. So, is it not an abuse of the process?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I do grant that during Emergency, it was abused. (Interruptions) I am not too much on statistics. I am realizing that when a Government is really tempted to use this power, that power will be misused—by certain persons who are in power. We will very carefully examine. That is why, when you follow the elaborate procedure, there is no likelihood of misuse. All the same. I realize the intensity of feeling behind this Bill, and of feelings of those who supported the Bill. I do not say that there is no validity. There is some validity.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It requires so many interruptions to get a little modification. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are thankful to you for having come to our help.

श्री भगत राम (फिलौर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि मेरे बिल, जो कि मैंने धारा 310 और 311 को डिनोट करने के लिये पेश किया था, पर बहुत से

माननीय सदस्यों ने डिस्चार्ज में पार्टिसिपेट किया। मैं उन सब का आभारी हूँ। खासकर यह देखकर मुझे और भी खुशी होती है कि लगभग 20 सदस्य इस बिल पर बोले हैं और सभी ने इस बिल की भावना को सपोर्ट किया है। 3, 4 सदस्य इस बिल के विरोध में भी बोले लेकिन वह भी पूरी तरह से इस बिल को अपोज नहीं कर सके, उन्होंने भी अपनी मोटिवेशन में आगे से ज्यादा इसको सपोर्ट ही किया। आखिर में क्योंकि पार्टी का डिमिप्शन है, तो उसको देखकर उन्होंने इसे अपोज किया, लेकिन मैं जनता पार्टी के उन माननीय सदस्यों को बधाई देता हूँ, जिन्होंने पार्टी के डिमिप्शन को मान कर वह बोट तो इसके विरुद्ध दौरे, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बिल को होल्ड-हार्टेडली सपोर्ट किया है। उनकी सरकार की जो पालिसी है, जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक्सप्लेन किया है, उसकी भी उन्होंने परवाह नहीं की है, उनको फिर मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

मुझे इस बात की हैरानी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इसे एक्सप्लेन किया है, उन्होंने इतने सदस्यों की भावनाओं का तिरस्कार करते हुए इस बिल का विरोध किया है। उन्होंने ऐसे आर्ग्यूमेंट इसमें दिये हैं जो किसी को भी एक्सपेक्टेडल नहीं हैं, यही कारण है कि हर तरफ से मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच में इंटरप्शन हुआ और उनकी पार्टी के लोग भी उनको उसमें बचाने के लिये नहीं आये।

मुझे यह भी हैरानी है कि जो गवर्नमेंट डिक्टेटरशिप को फाइट कर के इस गद्दी पर बैठी है, उसके रिप्रेजेंटेटिव इस तरह की बातें करने हैं, जिससे लगता है कि महा पर इन्दिरा गांधी सरकार की पराजित नीतियों पर चला जा रहा है। वह डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐसे आर्ग्यू करते हैं जैसे प्राइवेट

[श्री भगत राम]

एम्पलायर के लॉग प्रार्थन करते हैं। इस बात में बड़ी हैरानी होनी है।

जिन्होंने इस बिल को प्रारंभ किया है, उन्होंने भी यह डाउट जाहिर किया है कि अगर इस बिल को डिमिट किया जाना है तो जो लॉग करण्ड है, उनका प्रीटेशन मिलेगा। प्रान पिछो हिल्टो देखिये कि कितने करण्ड लोगों के बिनाफ इन बिलों पर इस्तेमाल किया गया है। प्रान को बहुत कम ऐसे प्रादमी मिलेंगे, जिनके खिलाफ करण्ड होने की वजह से इन का इस्तेमाल किया गया हो। इनका इस्तेमाल या तो ट्रेंड यूनियन के लीडर्स के खिलाफ किया गया है, या ऐसे ईमानदार एम्प्लॉई के खिलाफ किया गया है, जो अपने वाणिज्य इंप्रोवमेंट, की परखन को मंगा करना चाहते थे। मिनिस्टर माह्व ने जो कुछ बताया है, उसमें भी यह बात साबित हो जाती है।

कार्टीडेशन में बहुत से प्राविजन्स हैं, मॉब वॉल्वट क्लज है, जिनके जरिए करण्ड लोगों से डील किया जा सकता है। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि इन बिलों को रद्द कर ही उनमें डील किया जा सकता है। मिनिस्टर माह्व और इस बिल को प्रारंभ करने वाले सदस्यों ने बताया है कि मिक्चरिटी आफ स्टेट के लिए ये बिल बहुत जरूरी हैं। प्रोफेसर मार्शल ने कहा कि मिक्चरिटी आफ स्टेट के बारे में कौन डिमांड करेगा। चूंकि उन्होंने इस बात को अच्छी तरह से एक्सप्लेन कर दिया है, इसलिए मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

माह्व कमीशन ने, जिसको इस सरकार ने 'बाग' की भावनाओं की देख कर बिठाया था मिक्चरिटी आफ स्टेट की बात को एक्स-पोज करके रख दिया है। उसने इसको

एक धोखा बताया है और कहा है कि इसमें लगे लगे में पहले मिक्चरिटी आफ स्टेट को कोई फायदा नहीं था। जो लोग आज सरकार में बैठे हैं इसमें के दोस्त मिक्चरिटी आफ स्टेट के नाम पर उन पर कितने प्रत्याचार किए गये और कितनी देर तक जेल में रखा गया। हमारी पार्टी के लोगों, और दूसरे ईमानदार लोगों को भी भले हो के कांग्रेस में नहीं न रहे हो, जहाँ में रखा गया और उन पर कई प्रत्याचार किए गए—और यह सब कुछ मिक्चरिटी आफ स्टेट के नाम पर किया गया। मिनिस्टर माह्व एक टेम्प्लेटिव कर्मी जानी गवर्नमेंट के नुमाइंदा हैं। अगर वह ऐसे प्रोम्युमेंट दें, तो यह बड़ी हानि की बात है। इस हालत में कैसे यकीन किया जा सकता है कि यह गवर्नमेंट इस बिल को मिगलूज नहीं करेगी?

जाम्बो वगैरह के गिजिने में किसी एम्प्लॉई को जल्दी रीमूव नहीं करने की जरूरत पड़ सकती है, या ऐसी कुछ जरूरतें हो सकती हैं। इसके लिए बहुत से प्राविजन्स हैं। ऐसे एम्प्लॉई को रीमूव किया जा सकता है, उसको एर्रेस्ट किया जा सकता है। बेंच चला कर उसको मदन से मदन सजा दी जा सकती है। अगर सरकार इस बिल पर डिपेंड करती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह लोगो, और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तथा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लॉई की भावनाओं का विरुद्ध करती है और अपने ही कर्मचारियों पर यकीन नहीं रखती। सरकारी पक्ष की तरफ से मिक्चरिटी आफ स्टेट की जो बली दी गई है, उसमें कोई बेट नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य, प्रो० मार्शल और दूसरे सदस्यों ने उसकी हवा निकाल दी है। अगर फिर भी गवर्नमेंट इस पर जिद करती है, तो यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से और सरकार की ओर से भी यह बात कही गई है

कि जनता पार्टी जब से पावर में आई है तब से उसने किसी भी एम्पलाई पर इसको यूटिलाइज नहीं किया है और यहाँ तक कि जनता पार्टी में 71 में से 63 एम्पलाईज जो थे जिन पर इमप्लॉयी मे आर्टिकल का इस्तेमाल किया गया था उनको फिर री-इस्टेबल कर दिया है। ठीक है जनता पार्टी की जो यह भावना है और जो उन्होंने इसको यूटिलाइज नहीं किया है, इसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ, उन्होंने अच्छी बात की है। लेकिन इन्होंने यह एम्प्लॉयमेंट नहीं दी कि हम किसी एम्पलाई पर इसको यूटिलाइज नहीं करेंगे। इन्होंने यही बताया कि हमारे दो गांव के राज के दौरान इसका मिम-यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है। तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इसमें मदद के लिए गद्दी पर रहना चाहते हैं? जैसे हम लोग इसको मानें। अगर आप की यह भावना है तो इसे यह माना जा सकता है कि यह गवर्नमेंट सदा गद्दी पर रहेगी और कभी इसको मिम-यूटिलाइज नहीं करेगी। मिनिस्टर साहब यह खुद मानेंगे कि जनता पार्टी के अन्दरूनी मामले जो हैं उस में जनता पार्टी वालों को भी यह यकीन नहीं है कि यह पार्टी बनी रहेगी या नहीं बनी रहेगी और यह पाच साल पूरे करेगी भी या नहीं। ऐसी हालत में ऐसी बातें कहना मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छा नहीं है और सच्चाई से घाबरे मूढ़ता है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने तो खुद यह माना है कि 71 में से 63 को इन्होंने री-इस्टेबल किया है। इसका साफ मतलब है कि जो ये मेजारिटी आफ एम्पलाईज थे उन पर इस आर्टिकल का मतलब इस्तेमाल किया गया और इसलिए सरकार को उनके कैंसेल को रिव्यू कर के फिर उन्हें री-इस्टेबल करना पड़ा। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह भी कहा है कि इस के सेफगार्ड्स पहले से कास्टीच्युशन में है और यह भी है कि मेजोरिटी लेबल की कमेटी होती है, उसके पास ये कैंसेल जाते हैं और वहाँ इसे देखा

जा सकता है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन 63 कैंसेल को आपने री-इस्टेबल किया है इनके कैंसेल भी मेजोरिटी लेबल की कमेटी के पास गए होंगे। अगर वह कमेटी इन के साथ इसका नहीं कर सकी तो क्या गारंटी है कि आप वहाँ कमेटी उनके साथ इसका कर सकेगी?

यह भी कहा गया है कि जनता पार्टी रज प्राप्त ला में विश्वास करती है। यह अच्छी बात है। हम इनको उसके लिए बधाई देते हैं और हमारी मंजूर वही स्वाहिन है कि आप रज प्राप्त ला में विश्वास रखें, देश का इसी में भला है। लेकिन अगर यह इन को पक्का विश्वास है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस बिल को अप्रोव करने का सरकार का कोई सगदा नहीं होना चाहिए, इन को इसे अप्रोव नहीं करना चाहिए। क्योंकि जिन आर्टिकल्स के डिमिशन की बात मैंने कही है वह तो हल आफ ला नहीं हैं वह तो रज आफ जगल है। अगर वह हल आफ ला में विचार करते हैं तो इन को तो इस बिल को अप्रोव ही नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। बल्कि मुझे भी इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए थी, 45वाँ अमेन्डमेंट जब उन्होंने किया था तो उसी के साथ उन को इसे भी डिलीट करना लेना चाहिए था।

कुछ सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा है कि आर्टिकल 310 को डिलीट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्य रूप से दो मसलों को सामने रख कर मैंने इस को रिमूव करने के लिए कहा है। एक तो यह कि इस में जो प्लेजर डायटन है, जैसा कि मैंने अपनी पहली स्पीच में बताया था, यह विफायिगन एंग का है और यह हमारे देश पर और हमारे वास्टीच्युशन पर एक बुरा और घबरा है। मावलकर जी ने और हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इसको अच्छी तरह से एक्सप्लेन किया है। इसलिए यह

[श्री. भगवत राम]

विलकुल इस में नहीं रहना चाहिए। 311 में जो प्रावधान है कि :

"No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post . ."

इसमें डिपेंड का जिक्र नहीं है। ठीक है, डिपेंड में अगर कोई जागूरी करता है तो उसे सजा मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन डिपेंड में बहुत में सिविलियन्स भी काम करते हैं, उन पर भी यही चीज लागू होती है। हजारों ऐसे लोग हैं जो काम करते हैं। इसलिए मैंने इस आर्टिकल को भी रिमूव करने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

इसके अलावा जब हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे थे तब उन्होंने हमारे कामरेड सोमनाथ चटर्जी साहब से कहा कि अगर आप श्री ज्योति बसु की जगह पर होते तब आपको पता चलता कि कास्टीट्यूशनल अमेन्डमेंट कैसे किया जाता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की जानकारी के लिए बताता चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक वेस्ट बंगाल में हमारी पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट का सम्बन्ध है उतने इमर्जेंसी में निकाले गए 15 स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को ही रि-इस्टेब्लिश नहीं किया बल्कि इमर्जेंसी से पहले भी श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय के जमाने में जो 13 स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज निकाले गये थे उनको भी रि-इस्टेब्लिश किया है। साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आर्बनेन्स कंसल्टरी के 32 एम्पलाईज श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय के जमाने में 1972 में जो निकाले गये थे उनको क्या आप रि-इस्टेब्लिश करने के लिए तैयार हैं? इसी तरह से इस आर्टिकल के अन्तर्गत सैकड़ों एम्पलाईज को जो ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज में गहने निकाले गए उनको क्या इस गवर्नमेंट ने रि-इस्टेब्लिश किया है? बूकि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कामरेड सोमनाथ चटर्जी को बोलेंज किया था इसलिए उनको बताना चाहता हूँ।

कि घात इंडिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज की जो फेडरेशन है उसको मान्यता देने वाली पहली वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ही है अगला त्रिपुरा और केरल गवर्नमेंट के। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज की जो फेडरेशन है वह सेंटर से भी तथा अन्य स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से भी माग कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें मान्यता दी जाये तो क्या इस मामले में आप श्री ज्योति बसु को फालो करेंगे? क्या जिन प्रकार से वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने उस फेडरेशन को मान्यता दी है, आप भी उसको मान्यता देंगे?

अन्त में मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों को प्रत्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने इस बहस में पार्टिसिपेट किया है। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करता हूँ कि वे बिना किसी पार्टी का लिहाज किए हुए इस बिल को सपोर्ट करें, इसके पक्ष में अपना वोट दें ताकि तीस लाख सेन्ट्रल एम्पलाईज और चालीस लाख स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स एम्पलाईज जो कि लगातार बहुत देर से इस आर्टिकल को निकालने की माग कर रहे हैं, उनकी भावनाओं को धमसी रूप दिया जा सके। साथ ही मैं गवर्नमेंट से भी अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आप डेमोनेस्ट है, आप डिस्टेटरशिप का प्रत्य करके इस कुर्मी पर बैठें हैं, आप इस अन्डेमोनेस्टिक आर्टिकल को डिलीट करने में मदद करें। इस सदन को यूनानियममी इस बिल को पास करना चाहिए।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have already requested him to withdraw the Bill. I have given the assurance that the Government will be careful to see that the article will not be misused in any way.

MR CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the Bill?

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: I am not withdrawing the Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. So, there will have to be division on this. In that case, lobbies will have to be cleared. Now, let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared. This being a Constitution Amendment Bill I will straightaway put it for division. The question is

Saha, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Robin
Turkey, Shri Pius

NOES

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
One of the requirements for a Constitution Amendment Bill is half the total membership of the House. That is not present here.

MR CHAIRMAN I have to call for division. The question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 13] [1752 hrs

AYES

Austin, Dr Henry
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
*Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chikkalingiah, Shri K.
Das, Shri R. P.
*Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
Gopal, Shri K.
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Heren Bhumj, Shri
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Kodiyar, Shri P. K.
Lahani Sidavakom, Shri
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Roy, Shri Saugata

Arif Baig, Shri
Balak Ram, Shri
Balbir Singh, Chowdhury
Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Chunder, Dr Pratap Chandra
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
Joshi, Dr. Murl Manohar
Mahala, Shri K. L.
Mangal Deo, Shri
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Patil, Shri S. D.
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Raghavji, Shri
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Ram, Shri R. D.
Ramachandran, Shri P.
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Saeed Murtaza, Shri
Sai, Shri Larang
Soran, Shri Daulat Rao
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Triwari, Shri D. N.
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Verma, Shri Ravindra
Yadav, Shri Jagdamb Prasad

*Wrongly Voted for AYES

MR CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result*** of the division is:

Ayes: 23

Noes: 33

The motion is not carried by the required majority. It is not passed.

The motion was negatived.

17 53 hrs.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN. The House will now take up the next item in the agenda, the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill originated in the Rajya Sabha as a Private Members' Bill, moved by the hon. Member, Shri Triloki Singh and it was passed by that House. Now I have the honour and pleasure to move in this august House for the consideration of the Bill that has been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

Sir, I had also introduced in this House an identical Bill, which of course aimed at the amendment of the Constitution. That Bill became a victim of procedural difficulties and could not come up for discussion. In the meantime, the Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill. I have come before this House to move this Bill, and I am sure the House will join me in passing this Bill and placing it on the statute book.

The Bill represents the strong sentiments and aspirations of Muslims who have courted arrests and even shed their blood for the restoration and legal recognition of the minority character of the University in a manner as to secure the protection of Art. 30(1) of the Constitution.

I quote this Article. Article 30(1) says:

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice"

It is, however, most unfortunate that untenable arguments are formulated and advanced in order to deprive the Muslims of their university. It is unfortunate that such arguments are advanced that the university was never established by the Muslims that the university had no link whatsoever with the Muslims exclusively, that the Muslims never had exclusive power for administration of the university and that non-Muslims have been given admission in the university. I say that all such arguments are most unfortunate. It has been contended that from the point of view of establishment and from the point of view of administration Aligarh Muslim University has no link with any particular community exclusively. Therefore, the University cannot lay any claim to be a minority institution as envisaged by Article 30(1) of the Constitution and consequently the Muslims cannot claim to have governing powers. Such was the nature of contention made by the hon Minister Dr P. C Chunder, in the Rajya Sabha when the Bill was under consideration.

***The following members are recorded their Votes-

AYES: Shri A. Sunna Sahib

NOES. Prof. Samar Guha, Shri Shambhunath Chaturvedi and Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER) On the basis of Supreme
Court decision

SHRI G M BANATWALLA I
will come to all those things I have
just started, and I am sure that by
the time I end, you will be on my
side

About this contention, the least that
can be said is that it is most unfor-
tunate I am constrained to remark
that the contention is a perversion of
facts with complete disregard for all
truthfulness and honesty That the
University is a Muslim institution and
that it was primarily founded for the
benefit of the Muslims is a question
that cannot be disputed It is un-
questionable Sir, I would here refer
to the Report of the Aligarh Muslim
University Inquiry Committee, 1961,
appointed by the Executive Council
of the University in consultation with
and at the instance of the Govern-
ment of India. It is popularly known
as the Report of the Chatterjee Com-
mittee At page 110 of the Report it
is clearly stated

16 00 hrs

"After a careful study of the then
prevailing conditions in India, that
great man, the late Sir, Syed Ahmad
Khan, arrived at the conclusion that
the backwardness of the Muslim
community was due to the neglect
of the modern education. The In-
dian war of Independence had left
the Muslims of India who had play-
ed a notable part in it frustrated
and disorganised

"They had a violent prejudice
against Western education and all
that it stood for Sir Syed felt
that that attitude was greatly in-
jurious to their interests He,
therefore, wanted them to have the
benefits of a liberal education on
western lines for, without that he

felt they would not be able to pro-
gress along lines which would fit
them to make their full contribu-
tion to the country of their birth."

MR. CHAIRMAN He may conti-
nue the next day

16 01 hrs .

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

EXPEDITIONS DISPOSAL OF CLAIMS FOR
GRANT OF EX-GRATIA COMPENSATION FOR
PROPERTIES LEFT IN FORMER EAST
PAKISTAN

PROF SAMAR GUHA (Contai)
This half-hour discussion is regard-
ing the unfortunate condition of the
refugees from the former East Pakis-
tan This relates to their properties,
and the question is whether they will
get any kind of compensation or not

It is known to you and to this
House that after partition, those re-
fugees who migrated from West Pakis-
tan exchanged their properties and
also got compensation in cash and
kind to the tune of about Rs 400
crores But in the case of refugees
from East Pakistan, although their
number was much larger than those
who migrated from West Pakistan,
not a single farthing of compensation
was given to them for the properties
they had left behind worth thousands
and thousands of crores, both movable
and immovable

It is also known that at the time of
partition, and also in 1956 under the
Nehru-Liaquat Pact, it was agreed by
the Government of Pakistan and the
Government of India that the minori-
ties, those who migrated to Pakistan
and the minorities who had come from
Pakistan to India would retain their
rights of property, both movable and
immovable, and that they would be
allowed to dispose of their proper-
ties at will At that time there was no
passport, no restriction for going from
this side to the other In 1953 pass-
port was imposed, and there was no

[Prof. Samar Guha]

possibility for the refugees to go to that side. Although in name the right of the refugees from both sides was there to retain their property, movable and immovable, in actual practice they could not exercise that privilege. What happened? The refugees who came from East Pakistan, leaving all their property, did not get any benefit as compensation as those from West Pakistan got; they could not also go there to dispose of their property. The situation continued like this.

After the 1965 war Pakistan declared all the Indian properties in East and West Pakistan as enemy property, and thousands and thousands of crores worth of minority properties were usurped by them. In West Pakistan there was actually nothing much left, because most of them had been exchanged.

After the 1965 war, Government agreed that if any persons who had migrated to India could produce documents, they would get ex-gratia compensation for their properties left in Pakistan, and this ex-gratia compensation would be one-fourth of the total amount of their properties or claims. At least the people who had migrated from East Pakistan did not know anything about it. The office was situated at Bombay; the Custodian of the enemy properties—what does that mean, I do not know. What happened till 1969 is—I do not know whether I am using a strong word, but I have at least my suspicion—that there may be certain connivance with some people, who masqueraded themselves as coming from West Pakistan. A number of people, about 20 to 25 crores, I do not know exactly, claimed that they had their factories, their properties and other things. It was even said that the maximum ceiling would be Rs 25 lakhs. But there are certain cases where Rs. 26 or Rs. 27 lakhs were

given to those who manipulated, claiming that they had left their properties in West Pakistan. They were getting it and they drew it. How my attention was drawn to this matter is, Mrs. Nellie Sengupta who was a former President of the Congress, was living at Chittagong in her home there. She wrote to me a letter to take up the case of a particular gentleman of Chittagong, whom I had visited. She also wrote a letter to Mrs. Gandhi and she requested me to meet her. With that letter of Mrs. Sengupta, I went to Mrs. Gandhi and I took up the matter with her. Then I came to know that it is possible that the refugees may get something. I met late Shri L. N. Mishra and Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyay afterwards. When the figures were finalised, I was started to find that mostly there was no paper publicity. Nobody knew about it, the common people did not know. But only some intelligent people living in the urban areas, some enlightened people, only a few thousands of them from former East Pakistan applied for ex-gratia compensation. Most of the applications came from the West Pakistan side.

Then I found that although there were more claims from the East Pakistan side, 90 per cent of them remained undisposed of whereas in the case of West Pakistan, 90 to 95 per cent of the cases were quickly disposed of. Just a sum of Rs. 1 crore was given as compensation to people from East Pakistan whereas about Rs. 15 to 20 crores were given to those who claimed that they had migrated from West Pakistan. I should say that almost all these claims were spurious claims. If you enquire into what happened during that period, you will find serious things. You will find that spurious documents were prepared and that crores of rupees were manipulated.

ed by some people in connivance with some other people I do not want to name any officer or somebody else here If you just go through it and if you institute some inquiry, you will find many many ugly things that have been there After that I took up the matter Unfortunately I could not get admitted any starred question For the last ten to twelve years I have been trying and trying But fortunately today I have got a half-an-hour discussion

After that some steps were taken some people were getting compensation But when the Janata Party came to power, I took up the matter with Shri Mohan Dharma I met him several times With regard to one Bill also I met him I found that some big Zamindars of East Pakistan have managed to get Rs 15 to 20 lakhs and in some cases even the maximum of Rs 25 lakhs I requested Shri Mohan Dharma to do a few things.

The first thing was to give further publicity and ask for the placing of the claims He agreed to that It was issued through different papers Some claims have come It was also agreed to that the cases of only those who claim upto Rs 1 lakh, in general—there may be particular cases which may be different—should be taken up Those who have claimed upto Rs 20 lakhs will get Rs 20 to 25 thousand He also agreed to set up an office at Calcutta and also to set up a special panel who will quickly deal with all these things He did that very sympathetically I would say hat about thirty to thirty five thousand claims came But there was one difficulty At the moment, I do not want to press for it I will tell you afterwards what happened When the press publicity was made when the radio publicity was made, those Harijan refugees and the Scheduled Caste refugees who have been rehabilitated

in Dandakaranya Nainital, Andamans in the interior of Assam and various other places of the country did not know anything about it Time passed but they could not file any claim for the properties that they had left there

In the meantime what happened is after 1945 war even in cases where any member remained there in the name of evacuee property in the name of enemy property in the name of non residential property all the properties of the refugees of East Pakistan people who migrated from East Pakistan, were being forcibly occupied by the then Government of Pakistan Only there was a respite during the Mujib regime

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Member may try to conclude now

PROF SAMAR GUHA Please give me a little more time This is not a political issue this a humanitarian issue These are the unfortunate people the poor people I am pleading for their cause

MR CHAIRMAN I agree I know the cause But you also kindly cooperate There is a time limit

PROF SAMAR GUHA Yes

These people did not know of it they did not file their claims I know already nearly 30 000 claims, are pending It started quite well But recently for the last five months there is a complete bottleneck No file is moving no payment is being made The Custodian of the Enemy Property Mr Rangachari has retired After that there is a complete stalemate and no file is moving either from Calcutta to Bombay or from Bombay to Delhi

The Panel was constituted of three persons namely Mr Rangachari who was the Custodian of the Enemy Property and two retired Judges They constituted the Panel All the claims

used to go to them. They would verify, scrutinise and, on the basis of that, recommend. It will go to Bombay and from Bombay, it will come to Delhi and then clearance would be given. But now, since Mr Rangachari has retired, everything is in a stalemate. No file is moving, it is almost closed, nothing is being done. The Panel constitutes only two persons, not three persons. This year, there has been an agitation. The news came in the press that there was a demonstration before the office. On the floor of the House, Mr Mohan Dharja said that the whole claim would be cleared within six months. What to speak six months. One year has passed. Nothing has been done.

What are the problems? Firstly, the office is very ill-equipped in Calcutta. There is no experienced person. The most experienced person, Mr. Rangachari, who was dealing with this work has retired. He is not there. The new person who has come as the temporary Custodian of the Enemy Property does some other work. Here also, in Delhi, the Secretary who was dealing with this work has also been shifted. The whole situation has been almost turned into some kind of a complete bottleneck everywhere.

I have had two or three meetings with Mr Mohan Dharja. I know, in commerce, there are dealings worth thousands of crores of rupees, they are dealing with crores and crores of rupees. Rupees twenty or thirty or forty crores matter little for them. Mr Mohan Dharja told me frankly that it would be done. It has not yet been done. I would say that this is such a humanitarian issue that you will save so many families if you give Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 20,000 to those unfortunate refugees.

The temporary Custodian and also the officer-in-charge, Mr. Joginder Singh and Mr Joginder Raj, both of

them, recently visited Calcutta. Fortunately, I was also at that time in Calcutta. They were very helpful. We sat together, Mr Joginder Singh, Mr Joginder Raj and those two members of the Panel, to discuss the things and we arrived at certain tentative decisions. We decided, firstly, that a three-member Panel, a full Panel, should be immediately instituted and, secondly, Mr Rangachari who is a very experienced person, who retired and who was dealing with these cases sympathetically—there may be some difficulty for his retention—we agreed that he may be requested and taken as an officer on special duty and, if he refuses, then a third member of the Panel will be recruited from the West Bengal cadre.

There were a few other things, how to equip the office and get different things done. Certain tentative arrangements were made. I have given a note to Mr Mohan Dharja; I had a talk with him about it. Now, I want to know what steps have been taken to implement it. Mr. Mohan Dharja told me that it will be implemented and the things will be done, very quickly, within six months or at least in a year, and that 25,000 to 30,000 claims would be cleared. I do not know what has happened.

I would make another suggestion to you. The new gentleman, Mr. Joginder Singh is the temporary Custodian and there is another gentleman, Mr Mohinder Singh as the Deputy Custodian. He is an experienced man, he was working with Mr. Rangachari. Why not make that gentleman the Custodian of the Enemy Property? He will be able to handle the matter very quickly because he knows the whole matter.

There is also one Mr. Das Gupta. He was also doing something. He was working there since 1962 on a

paltry allowance He knows the whole matter He is an experienced man If he is made the Deputy Chairman it will be very easy for then, because of their experience to handle all the matters very quickly

I would request you to see that steps are taken to reorganize the Calcutta office and make a fool-proof programme so that within a year the 30 000 pending claims are cleared.

This compensation should not be treated as property for income-tax purposes Income tax should not be imposed on that because it is not an earning that way I do not want to go into the legal question This question has been raised I put that question to Shri Dharia also and he said that he would look into it sympathetically this should not be treated as an income and no income tax should be imposed on that

I would request you humbly to treat the whole matter sympathetically with humanitarian consideration and see that the Calcutta office is reorganised The services of Mr Rangachari may be obtained if he agrees I do not know whether he will agree—and also see to that, within a year at least if not within six months all the pending claims are cleared and those poor people get their ex gratia compensation quickly

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) समापति महोदय मैं आदरणीय समर बाबू का धामारी हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की तरफ शासन का ध्यान आकषित किया है। यह बिल्कुल सही है कि जब माननीय समर बाबू ने इस समस्या पर विशेष ध्यान दिया तो सरकार को भी

उस तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ा और यही कारण है कि आज हम इस बात का आश्वासन आप के माध्यम से इस माननीय सदन को देते हैं कि शासन इस समस्या के प्रति पूरी तरह सजग है।

मैं समर बाबू के द्वारा उठाये गये दो तीन जो अहम मुद्दे हैं उन पर कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। अभी तक जो रकम क्लेमेट्स को दी गई है वह 22 करोड़ से भी अधिक मानी 22 91 करोड़ है और इस रकम को उन्हीं क्लेमेट्स को दिया गया है जोकि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हैं। वहाँ पर जो प्रावर्टी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में उन लोगों का जन्म की गई जिन को उन्होंने इंडियन नेशनल समझा वह 109 करोड़ रुपये की है। सरकार ने उन तमाम

प्रो० समर गुह यह जो आपका इन्फॉर्मेशन है यह थोड़ी सी गलत है।

There was non residential property in different categories They usurped all the properties of those who have come here In a sense you are right but totally you are not right Therefore this information is wrong The whole situation has to be considered

श्री आरिफ बेग बस्टोडियन का जो सूचना है और जो हमारे पास रेकार्ड है उसने अनुसार मैंने आपको जानकारी दी है। सरकार ने उन तमाम क्लेमेट्स को ताम पहुचाने के लिए एक्सप्रगिया पैमट देना तय किया और वह 25 परसेंट के हिमाय से देना तय किया। इस बात की भी हमने नोटिस की कि चूँकि बस्टोडियन का दफ्तर बम्बई में है इसलिए एव दफ्तर बनारस में भी खोला जाये और वहाँ वहाँ पर खोल दिया गया। समर बाबू की यह बात सही है कि हमने जो स्टाफ वहाँ पर है वह मेरी राय भी है कि

[श्री आरिफ वंग]

एडीकेट नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार ने फैसला किया है, हम उस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार कर रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर एक आफिशर आन स्पेशल इयूटी (फुल टाइमर) रखा जाये ताकि वहाँ के लोगों की इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी समस्याएँ हैं उन पर पूरी तय्यारि के साथ ध्यान दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ जो स्टाफ की कमी है उसको भी दूर करने के लिए हम गम्भीरता से सोच रहे हैं। और जैसा कि आपने फर्माया, हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि जितने भी क्लेमस बचे हैं उन पर पूरी तरह से ध्यान देकर उन लोगों को पूरी तरह से राहत पहुँचाई जाये। हमने प्रिफेस दिया है उन केसेज को जिनमें या तो विधवा बहनें हैं या अपाहिज लोग हैं या फिर जो छोटे केमेज हैं एक लाख से कम के। हम चाहते हैं कि पहले उन केमेज में निर्णय लेकर ऐसे लोगों को राहत पहुँचाई जाए। हम इस बात की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी उन तमाम केमेज को निपटा दें लेकिन इस आदर्शीय सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मानें कि 1971 में जो लास्ट डेट क्लेम करने की थी, आपकी मांग पर सरकार ने उसको बढ़ाकर 31 जुलाई, 1977 कर दिया था। 1971 तक केवल 3944 क्लेमस आए थे लेकिन प्रविधि बढ़ाने से हमारे पास जो क्लेमस आए हैं उनकी संख्या है 53508। इतने अधिक क्लेमस जो हमारे पास आए हैं उन सभी को डिस्पोज आफ करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है, यह एक बड़ा कालिफेटेड काम है। तमाम एक्जिस्टेज वर्ग सह देखकर क्लेमस को निपटाना होगा। आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि इस के बावजूद अभी तक 23 हजार नए क्लेमस को डिस्पोज आफ किया जा चुका है फिर भी 28912 क्लेमस पेंडिंग हैं। नए क्लेमस के आने से यह समस्या आई है। आपका यह

बहना ठीक है, जिन लोगों को इस तरह से तक-सौक्य पहुँची है, आपकी जय है उन तमाम आई बहनों के साथ सरकार की पूरी सहानु-भूति है और हम चाहते हैं कि उनके बनाया क्लेम पर जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लें। इस सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि मैं ने आपसे निवेदन किया; हम वहाँ पर एक फुल टाइमर प्रां० एत० डी० नियुक्त कर रहे हैं। उसी तरह से स्टाफ में जो इनपुट कीसी है उसको भी पूरा कर रहे हैं ताकि हमारे तमाम आई बहन जोकि पीडित हैं उनको राहत मिल सके।

इसके अनिश्चित आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन सुझाव पर हम गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करेंगे। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपके सुझाव के अनुसार, यह तमाम जितनी भी शिकायत हैं वह सब दूर हो जायगी।

श्री सीतल राय (वरकपुर) : श्री मन्, राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने ज़िग वित्त सभा घोरज के साथ समरबाबूद्वारा उठाये गये सवाल का जवाब दिया। उनके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ। मैं भी पूर्व पाकिस्तान से आया हुआ एक रेफ्यूजी हूँ लेकिन मैं उनमें से नहीं हूँ जिन्होंने कम्पेन्सेशन के लिए अपील की है। हमारा काम यहाँ पर भी चल जाता है। बहुत लोग ऐसे भी हैं जिनको कम्पेन्सेशन मिलने में बहुत आसानी होती है। आज सुबह जब यहाँ पर इसके बारे में सवाल जवाब चल रहे थे तब मंत्री महोदय ने पालिसी बताई और पहले भी मोहन धारिया साहब ने एक खत में बताया था कि जो छोटे लोग हैं, जिनके एक लाख से कम का क्लेम है उनको पहले पैसा दिया जायेगा। और ऊपर के बाद बड़े बड़े क्लेम वालों को 'सा' दिया जायेगा। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो पालिसी बनती है, इन्फ्लेमेटेशन उसका उल्टा

होता है। सही बात यह है कि अभी तक जिनको कंपेंसेशन मिला वे सभी बड़े लोग हैं जिनके पास पैरवो करने का मोका था, जिनके पास मंत्री को पकड़ने का मोका था और जिनके पास अफसर को खुश करने का मोका था। यह इस समय की बात नहीं है, कांग्रेस का जमाना स भी यही बात रही है। ममनसिंह वं राजा को 18-20 लाख मिला और नारजील क राजा को भी मिला। इसी तरह स दूसरे बड़े बड़े राजाओं तथा जमींदारों को मिला है लेकिन छोटे लोगों ने जो क्लेम किए हैं—1 लाख, डेढ़ लाख वे—उनके केसेज दो साल में पड़े हुए हैं। सरकार से जवाब भी नहीं आता है, उनके पास पैसा भी नहीं है कि वे खर्च करके बम्बई जाय। कलकत्ता में जो आफिस है मंत्री महोदय ने मान लिया है कि वहाँ तो पास्ट आफिस है, वहाँ पर कुछ काम नहीं होता है। लाल ममसते हैं कि बम्बई जान से हमारा क्लेम पास होगा। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय ने जा बातें कही हैं, मैं समझता हूँ उतना ध्यान देने से यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

अब मैं आपस दो चार सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। 1—जो इन्टरेम कंपेंसेशन देने की बात की जा रही है, यह क्यों? आप पूरा क्लेम अस करके उसकी कल्पना लोगों को दे दीजिए, ताकि फिर किसी का क्लेम बाकी न रहे। इस तरह से तो लोगों के दिल में यह आशा जगी रहेगी कि आगे भी मिलेगी और बाद में जब नहीं मिलेगी तो फिर लोग गालियाँ देंगे। इस लिए आप अभी फुन सेटिलमेंट कर दीजिए। ताकि आगे के लिए लोग आशान्वित बनाकर रखे

2 आप लोग स डाक्यूमेंट्री एविडेंस मांगते हैं। जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो जमींदार हैं, उनके पास तो डाक्यूमेंट्री एविडेंस जरूरत से ज्यादा है, लेकिन छोटे लोग व पास डाक्यूमेंट्री एविडेंस नहीं हैं। डाक्यूमेंट्री एविडेंस के लिए अब जियाउरहमान के जमाने में कहा जाना

मुश्किल है, छोटे क्लेमज के लिये, जो क्लेमज एक लाख से कम हैं, उन के लिये आप इस को बाड़ा रिलेक्स कीजिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बिलकुल खत्म कर दें, लेकिन थोड़ा रिलेक्स करना चाहिए।

3 बहुत से लोग इन क्लेमेट्स से आकर कहते हैं कि आप को एनीमी प्रार्थी ने जो मिलना है उस का लिय बंदोबस्त कर सकते हैं बम्बई आफिस से यह कराना होगा। मेरे पास खबर है कि कई ऐसे बड़े रकट चल रहे हैं जो एनीमी प्रार्थी क्लेम दिनांत है और पसा संत है। यह ओपन फक्ट है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई सी० बी० आई० एन्वयारा बेंटापण कि इस तरह का अप्रत्याचार कहा-कहा होता है।

4 कलकत्ता आफिस का ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिय आप क्या करेंगे?

5 समर बाबू न इस प्रश्न को उठाया है कि आप न जो डेड-लाइन बना दी है, उस से हम आशा करते हैं, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, वे बहुत जल्द सटिल हो जायेंगे। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो फार फलंग एरियाज में रहते हैं, जैसे दण्डकारण्य में या अफगानिस्तान में रहते हैं, क्या आप उन का क्लेम फाइन करन के लिए डेड-लाइन में कोई एक्सटेंशनसन देंगे?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Mr Chairman, Sir, I shall say at the outset that it would not have been right if this Half an-Hour discussion was taken only by our friends from West Bengal. I am as much involved and concerned in this problem as any other member. That is why I deliberately took the

opportunity to participate in the discussion

Sir, I also want at the outset to suggest one more point. The whole purpose of Shri Samar Babu's raising this question and Mr Saugata Roy supporting it is to focus attention on expeditious disposal of claims. I want to ask this Government whether they are taking any special care to see that long-outstanding, legitimate and genuine claims of particularly economically weaker people who cannot spend extra money to support their legitimate claim, are being disposed of in time and in all earnestness.

Now, Sir, the whole plight of refugees from East Pakistan is a very sorry plight. It is all the more so because in respect of the treatment received by the refugees from West Pakistan and the treatment given to East Pakistan refugees, there is a world of difference. They should have got the same treatment, whether from West or East Pakistan. And it so happens that the refugees from East Pakistan are in a worse situation and they are suffering for a longer time. In fact I would even say this. I am looking to a day when the entire Refugee Rehabilitation Department would be closed because everything is disposed of satisfactorily. Why keep on lingering these old wounds of partition of India—all that blot? That is my feeling, Sir. That is why I am asking this question. I say this because the answer that he gave was this. You will recall that in a written answer which he gave on 18th March, 1979, to the Unstarred Question No. 3435, he mentioned four things. My questions are specifically on those four points.

He said 'recently' they met. What does it mean? Please give the date when the Controller went to Calcutta. Then he says that some suggestions were discussed. I ask: What

are those concrete suggestions that they had discussed at that meeting? Then he says that existing arrangements are being strengthened. How are they being strengthened? The whole point is this. In a written answer you can always give this kind of a general answer.

I want him now to be specific and to tell us what are those suggestions. When did that meeting take place? How are the existing arrangements being strengthened? In what way are the settlement of pending cases being made more expeditious?

And, in conclusion, I would only say this. And, why I am saying is because he has mentioned about disposal of pending cases and disposal of other cases. But my point is this. How are these pending cases being processed? I see the Minister's point that more claims have come and therefore, there is more difficulty. But I would like to know as to what is the coordination that you have in respect of those who have made the claims, may I know whether they are being properly notified, properly helped and guided by the authorities concerned?

Sir, these are my questions and I hope that he will kindly answer those questions. Thank you.

श्री अरिफ बेग : समापति महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री सौगत राय ने जो प्रश्न हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उनमें सब से पहली बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि जिन कम्पेन्स का हम पार्ट वेमेंट कर रहे हैं, उनका हम पूरी तरह से वेमेंट क्यों नहीं कर देते। मैं इस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो वेमेंट हम कर रहे हैं यह कम्पेन्स नहीं है बल्कि यह अग्रिम मद है और कन्सोलिडेटिड फंड आफ इंडिया से इस को हम दे रहे हैं ताकि जिन लोगों को तत्काल फंड की

उन को कुछ न कुछ राहत मिल जाए। इन लोगों के जो क्लेमस हैं, उनकी जांच करने के बाद 25 परसेंट हम उनको तुरन्त दे दें, ऐसा हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ताकि उनका कामकाज चल सके। जब तक पूरे तरीके ने दोनों सरकारों के बीच में प्रापर्टी का मामला सेटल नहीं हो जाता उस वक़्त तक यह सम्भव नहीं है। यह मामला एससटनेंल एक्सेस मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है। जब बंगलादेश और भारत की सरकारें किसी सेटिलमेंट पर पहुँचें तो तब यकीनन उनको पूरा क्लेम मिल सकेगा। आज वह सम्भव नहीं है। (ध्वनयान)।

सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक डाकुमेंटरी एवीडेंस में रिलेक्सेशन की बात है कि उसमें रिलेक्सेशन दे दिया जाए, तो सभापति महोदय आप भी वकील हैं, मैं भी वकील हूँ और आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि कानूनी मामलात में एवीडेंस में यदि जरा सा रिलेक्सेशन लिया तो ऐसे भी केमपेन्दा हो सकते हैं जिनमें फोर्ज्ड एवीडेंस पेज कर दिये जायें और उनसे अनुचित लाभ उठा लिया जाए।

प्रो० समर गुह : डाकुमेंट्स के बारे में पहले यह हुआ है कि कस्टोडियन ने लेटर ले लिया और उसके बेंचिस पर आपने कंसिडर कर लिया। क्या यह इंडेयरेक्ट वे में नहीं हो सकता है? अब वहाँ ने कोर्ट से डाकुमेंट्स लाना है, इसमें सब मुश्किलपेदा होती है। इस तरह ने आप को करना चाहिए।

श्री आरिफ बेग : यह मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ कि सरकार को इन बहिन-भाइयों से पूरी हमदर्दी है और हम यथा शक्ति कोशिश करेंगे कि हम उनकी पूरी पूरी मदद करें। मेरे मित्र ने रिकॉर्ड होने का अंदेशा जाहिर किया है। यह भी कहा है कि कुछ लोगों ने बड़ी चालाकी से नकली डाकुमेंट्स प्रस्तुत किए

हैं। यह उन्होंने जनतर बात बही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारे साथ सहयोग करें और स्पैसिफिक मामले हमारे सामने लायें और हम अपनी तरफ से जांच का पूरा वादा करते हैं और उन लोगों के खिलाफ

प्रो० समर गुह : फोर्ज्ड डाकुमेंट्स इस तरह से कि किसी का तीस हजार का क्लेम हुआ और किसी ने कहा कि हम जल्दी करवा देंगे, घोडापैसा दे दो, बम्बई जा कर हमें करवाना होगा।

श्री आरिफ बेग : मैं आप से सहमत हूँ कि ऐसा भी सम्भव है। लेकिन जब तक सरकार के पास स्पेसिफिक शिकायत न आये कि सी बी कैसे पकड़ा जा सकता है। फिर मैं इन सब पहलुओं पर हम लोग विचार करेंगे।

प्रो० समर गुह : मेरी जिन्दगी दुमर बनाई हुई है। सी सी पत्र और सी सी ब्रादमी आते हैं। टून्डकारण के जो रिफ्यूजी हैं उन्हें ने भी मेरी नाक में दम कर रखा है। कलकत्ता में और यहाँ भी सबको पत्र मेरे पास आते रहते हैं।

श्री आरिफ बेग : मावलंकर जी ने निश्चित तारीख पृच्छी है जब हमारे अधिकारी वह। गए और उन्होंने मिटिंग की। यह 15-2-79 है। सौभाग्यवश उन अधिवार्तियों से समझ बाबू की भी मुनाकात हुई थी और उनका दिलचस्पी के कारण पूरे के पूरे डम दफ़तर को नए सिरे से फिर से सतर्क करके और अच्छा बनाने के लिए जो सरकार का बचारा बना उसके लिए मैं समर बाबू का आभारी हूँ। अगर वे हमारा ध्यान आनमिल न करते तो सम्भव है कि हमें पता ही नहीं चलता कि इस दफ़तर में और भी स्टाफ को जबरस्त है और कलकत्ता के दफ़तर में एक होलटाइमर अफसर को जबरस्त पड़ेगी।

[श्री आरिफ बेग]

बड़ी हम यह काम करें। आप मे जो विनय
की है उन्हे लिए मैं आप का मुक्ति अदा
करता हूँ और आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि
हमने जो काम उठाए हैं जैसे मैंने समर बाबू ने
प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है आप इनको कोरे
शब्द न समझे। मैं वैद्विज्यत चेला और प्रति-
निधि के साथ करता हूँ कि अब वास्तव में जायते
कहीं गरी हैं उन पर अमल होगा और उन लोगों
को प्रेरित मिलेगा जिन लोगों के कनेक्ट एक साथ
या उसने हम हैं वे लोग जो वास्तव में गरीब

हैं, जो कौल नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो धा धा
नहीं सकते हैं, जिन के पास जाने जाने का
सच नहीं है, उनका सरकार पूरा ध्यान रखेगी
और मैं प्रथम उन लोगों के मामला को ही
निटाएंगी इस आश्वासन के साथ मैं आप
को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

1933. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned
Eleven of the Clock on Monday the
April 9, 1979 [Chandra 10, 1901 (Saks)].

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday April 9 1979/Chaitra 19
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at 11.00 a.m.

[MR. SPEAKER: 11.00 a.m.]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri A. V. P. Asanthambi, a sitting Member of this House representing Madras North constituency of Tamil Nadu. He passed away at Rangot in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands on the 7th April 1979 at the age of 55.

Shri Asanthambi prior to his election to Lok Sabha was a Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1963 and again from 1967 to 1971. A seasoned parliamentarian he was Chairman of the Estimates Committee in the Tamil Nadu Assembly in 1958-59.

During his long political career he suffered imprisonment ten times from 1946 to 1977.

He was a great labour leader and was the President of Madras Auto Rickshaw Drivers Cooperative Society Limited and also of Tamil Nadu Taxi and Auto Drivers Union from 1969 to 1976.

He served as Chairman Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation from 1971 to 1976.

A journalist and a prolific writer he wrote a large number of books in Tamil language.

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He was a well travelled person who had visited several countries in Europe. He was a delegate to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in 1968.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) Sir, on behalf of the Leader of the House and the Government I rise to associate myself with the sense of shock and profound grief at the sad and untimely demise of our dear colleague Shri Asanthambi. The cruel hand of fate has removed yet another of our dear and valued colleague in the prime of his life. As you Sir said Shri Asanthambi had been a distinguished social reformer. From very early in his life he had distinguished himself by his devotion to the cause of radical social reform. He was associated for many years with the Self Respect Movement and the DMK. He was an idealist whose idealism was apparent in every thing that he did. He was an idealist who was prepared to pay the penalty for his beliefs, for his idealism and for his devotion to the cause of the poor. He served many terms of imprisonment in the course of his struggle for the ideals that he cherished. He was always in the forefront of the struggle against discrimination, inequality and poverty. Even during the emergency he served a term as a detainee under the MISA. He identified himself with the poor and the down-trodden. He took keen interest in the problems of workers and the trade union movement. He worked in the Municipal Council in the Legislative Assembly of Tamilnadu and wherever

he worked, he left an indelible impression of his dynamic personality and the calibre of his genius. He was a scholar, a trade unionist and an author of reputation, reputation not only for proficuity but also for effect and versatility. He was a powerful orator whose eloquence was unforgettable, whose eloquence will be long remembered throughout the length and breadth of Tamilnadu and in fact in every country where the language of Tamil is spoken. As a humanist, a man who had an affable, friendly and almost infectiously affable temperament, he had many friends in this House and the other House. Millions of people in Tamilnadu and other parts of the country will mourn the loss of this dynamic social reformer and revolutionary, this thinker, this writer and this great speaker. In his death I would say that I have lost a personal friend. On this sad occasion when we have lost yet another colleague, I, on behalf of the Government and the leader of the House, associate myself with the sentiments that you have expressed and request you to convey our profound sorrow to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) It has again become our unfortunate duty within so to say a few days to rise up to record our condolences on the demise of a colleague of ours. It was only last week, the middle of last week or the end of the last week, when Shri Asaithambi made, what has become his last speech in this House. He was the only Member representing his party, representing the city of Madras in this House and he has been, as we could see, doing his duty conscientiously, strongly and consistently. I am having a feeling of loss in the demise of that dear colleague of ours. Again it reminds of how fleeting the life is, of how uncertain the fortunes of life are and how imaginary the glories of life.

I want to make another mention that his body is still in Andamans. An effort was made, as per my informa-

tion, to take his body over here by Indian Air Force Plane, as no service plane was available and it so happens, there is no facility in Andamans for mortuary and for preservation of body, that is my information. Now this is a matter which I would like to raise after obituary references are over. Some explanation will be necessary as to how Members of Parliament will be treated if they die away from the mainland. At the moment I want only to share with the House our deep feelings of sorrow over the demise of this great colleague of ours and I request you, on behalf of myself and on behalf of my party to convey to the members of the bereaved family the deep condolence, all of us are now feeling.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara). Death is inevitable to everybody. Sometimes it strikes the younger and middle aged people like the hon. member of whom we are talking to. day, it becomes more sad. I think of this hon. Member whose speech I happened to hear when he spoke last in the middle of last week. He was a typical product of a self respect movement of the South. He worked hard. The information about him I got, when I tried to look through his career, was that after independence nearly ten times he had to go to jail for the cause, for which he steadfastly fought. That shows the man. He was a trade unionist who championed the cause of the weaker sections of people, rickshawwalas, other labourers and small people. He was also acceptable by the people because I found from the record that he started his representative career functioning as a member of the Municipality, then he was twice Member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras. He was Chairman of the Estimates Committee of Madras Assembly. Then he had become Member of Parliament where he was working very conscientiously and effectively and in the course of duty. I think, he had gone to Andamans. Unfortunately, death caught him there.

It is a sad occasion but let every body know that we all his colleagues in this House remember him with affection and express our grief and great sadness

I hope you will convey our grief and our sorrow not only to the members of his family, but to the members of his party also

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) On behalf of my Party I rise with a very heavy heart to join the House in the obituary reference on the death of **Thiru A V P Asaithambi** a mild man and gentle personality whom we have been from the beginning of this House. Perhaps many of us do not know that he had been a very outstanding journalist and in that he had been an editor of a well circulated paper in Tamil Nadu. He has written as many as 40 books and as the previous speaker mentioned he had gone to jail, for standing by his conviction not less than ten times between 1946 and 1947. In 1976-77 during the last Emergency he was also a detainee under MISA. We have known about his parliamentary activities as an MLA of Madras Assembly for two terms and also he was the Chairman of the Estimates Committee of Tamil Nadu Assembly. His going away is not only a loss to the DMK Party but a loss to this House and to the people of the country.

Kindly convey our sincerest condolences to his family

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) Mr Speaker Sir with a heavy heart I have to express our feelings and join other Members at the loss of our great friend **Thiru Asaithambi**.

He was the founder member of the DMK along with the great Anna our revered leader. It is also known that he was called as little Periyar in our parts. The Tamil community is at a very sad state. I do not find adequate words because as expressed by the

Leader of the Opposition we all really feel for the Member who was with us till yesterday and is no more today. At the same time I do not know how to express the feeling at this critical hour of which you are aware. Unfortunately his widowed wife now is with the dead body that is lying thousands and thousands miles away in the Island and we pay our respects to our beloved friend **Shri Asaithambi**. I cannot imagine how we can tolerate such a detestable body there and pay our homage here.

I am not trying to say anything but I want to touch the hearts of all the Member. Please imagine thousands and thousands of miles away the dead body is lying and thousands of people in Tamil Nadu are crying and expecting the body to be brought there. He passed away on Saturday evening at about 8 O'clock. Still the body of our beloved **Asaithambi** is in Andamans. The same fate may happen to anyone of us the Members of Parliament who are protecting the interest of the nation.

Still hour I also bring to your notice and to the notice of the nation that **Mr Asaithambi** went on an inter mediate journey during the session. His wife is there. I do not know who is consoling her. I do not know whether they feel the feelings of this House reach her and console her. I only pray that the God or Almighty whatever it may be give her more strength to bear the burden at this odd hour when she is crying there. I have never seen such an occasion for our Members of Parliament in the past. We people who come from the South and especially from Tamil Nadu feel that we are neglected at this odd hour. It is not such an easy thing for us to forget so easily and leave it as it is. We join every one of you here. Of course we are grateful for the sentiments that have been expressed but I am very much concerned about the very much beloved friend **Mr Asaithambi** whose body is lying there. Of course his spirit will fight for the cause

because, as some others have mentioned, he fought for the cause with full conviction as taught to him by the great leaders like Periyar and 'Anna'. That tradition will go on for ever. You know, that one or two people started this movement and fought for this great cause. I see that Mr. Asaithambi has also died in the style, fighting for the cause. And yet we are making these references here.

Sir, it is a matter of concern to us, especially Members of Parliament, who have taken to public work. We have our wives and children. But, Sir, today when I convey my feelings to the bereaved family on behalf of my Party and on my own behalf, his children are crying at Madras waiting for their daddy's body to be brought home. We do not know at what time it will reach there, whether in a decayed condition or in a perfect condition. This is the position of a Member of Parliament for whom we are mourning today.

Sir, I am soaked with emotion. I do not want to say anything further because I am afraid this is not the time for me to give out my full feelings. Still, I imagine: If I am dead there like this, what will happen to my wife and children here? If this is the way we are going about it, I do not know what to say, I don't believe in words, and I simply express my feelings. "Asaithambi, you are no more. But how can I express my feelings and send you and your wife to your children?" People are crying at Madras, at the airport and at the station. The whole night they could not sleep. Because of this I have to say some words..

Sir, I can only present myself and not my feelings and words. I hope the House will understand. I pray to Nature and God Almighty to give us strength to bear this loss and give strength to Asaithambi's family also to bear it. Let his wife come down with his body. That is all I can say. At least in future let this not happen

to any one of us. We pray to the Almighty to give strength.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Tiruvandrum) Sir, I join in the sorrow that has already been expressed here by the Members of this House. But what is most shocking is the way the Government have dealt with this. As has been pointed out here, Shri Asaithambi's body is still there lying. This can happen to anybody. Officially or otherwise all of us travel and if something happens, if the responsible people here have no commonsense but they only stick to certain rules and find out excuses, what will be the fate of all of us? I do not know why there could not be any rules by which his dead body could be brought back. Was there any rule banning such use of the plane? If that is so, then how is it that certain living beings are taken in IAF planes for treatment and all that? Therefore, even if there are no rules, the rules have to be framed. But how callous were the people here in not allowing a plane to go and fetch the body back? As has been said here, his wife alone is with him. All his family members are in Madras. Have we no human feelings at all? I cannot understand this.

About him, already it has been said and we know that he was one of the very efficient Members of this House. He was the only Member of the DMK. But you know, as an orator, as a public worker, he had made a mark both in Madras and also in this House. He was not a non-entity. I am not blaming the Government alone. I think, Mr. Speaker, it is your responsibility to protect us. But how is it that you also were silent on this? If the Speaker did his best, then who is the person in this country to deny your request? This House is supreme and you are the Speaker and if your requests are turned down, then it is a much more serious matter than anything else. Therefore, let this not happen again. If the rules have to be changed, let them be changed. Even today the body is there. When

is it going to be brought? Is there any facility to embalm the body? In what condition will it be brought to his relatives? I do not know what to say about all these things. I share the sorrow that everyone in this House is feeling at his sudden death.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr Speaker I am more than shocked and terribly distressed at the very untimely and very sudden and very unfortunate death of a very dear and a very affectionate colleague. I am very sad when I look back, as has been my practice and see Asaithambi—sitting there—now he is not here. I share the feeling of agony and if I may say so even disgust at the manner in which his body lies at a far off place though a part of our country distant from the mainland. Sir Asaithambi was a very diligent sincere earnest hard working Member of the House. He always took great pains in making his speech and he spoke eloquently effectively and persuasively. I think that is what is expected of Members of Parliament how they should talk to each other in that style.

I am really trembling at the thought that while he was alone as a member of this House his dead body also should be in lone place left there in a lone way in a far off place as I said a part of our country and yet distant from the mainland.

It was Tagore who said *Ekla Chalo Re* and it was Asaithambi who in the midst of many vicissitudes of life was determined to go *'Ekla Chalo Re'* for the convictions and opinions which he held so dear to his heart and for which he was prepared to pay any price not only as Mr Yashwantrao Chavan and Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu said to suffer imprisonments ten times but if it comes to that even the end of his own life. I feel extremely sorry. I request you Mr Speaker to kindly convey our deep sympathies and condolences not only to the members of

the bereaved family but to all my unfortunate fellow brothers and sisters of Tamil Nadu which is as much a part of my being as any other place else where in this great motherland of ours.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): May I join you and other Members of the House in expressing our deep sorrow and grief at the sudden and untimely demise of one of our dear colleagues Shri Asaithambi who was sitting on our side of this Hon House. As you and other distinguished colleagues have already mentioned he was a powerful and eloquent orator in Tamil a great journalist, a hard working Trade Unionist and a social reformer. In his demise the people of Tamilnadu have to suffer a loss and to his party the DMK it is a loss which is irreparable. He was a pillar of strength to that party and he was the only representative of that Party in this House. I would request you to kindly convey our deep sorrow and our condolences to his bereaved family.

In conclusion I would request the Government to see that proper treatment is meted out to him who has died far away from the mainland of our country.

श्री बेशवराव घोंडगे (नांदेड)
मरणं गच्छतु मरहम श्व प्रसादश्याम्य व
द्वारे में सम्माननीय मा गृह मं जिन्
दयाना का इच्छा विया गया है
उनका मैं तारीफ करता हूं और अपनी
पार्ती को तरफ से निराश्रित नेता का
धडा नि शचित करता हूं। जय का ।

MR SPEAKER Normally the convention is that only Leaders of Parties speak. If you want to make an exception I have no objection, but we will be creating a new convention. Of course you are within your own rights. Two or three slips have come to me already it means we would be creating a new convention.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Bengaluru): I associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed and pay my respectful homage to the departed colleague of ours who had made his mark both in the State Legislature and here, in the national Parliament, as an orator, speaker, author and a servant of the people.

I hope Sir, that so far as the bringing of his body to the mainland is concerned, some way can yet be found so that his wife may not feel helpless there. Some way can always be found. We know from experience that in many other cases, where civilian planes were not available, IAF planes were put into service; and dead bodies not only of Members of Parliament but of distinguished public leaders were flown from Delhi to their native places. Something like that should be done even though it is somewhat late. I again plead with the Government that they should see to it that even now they do something.

I again pay my respects

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swaminathan. I hope this will not be taken as a precedent hereafter.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): I was terribly shocked when I heard that my friend Shri Asaithambi is no more with us. Mr. Asaithambi and myself come from the same District, the Ramnad District. I have had the great privilege of moving with him though we belonged to different parties. Sir, Mr. Asaithambi was a prominent leader in the D K Movement—Dravida Kazhagam Movement. Later when Arigar Annadurai broke away from the D K and formed a separate party, Mr. Asaithambi was the one of the promoters of the DMK Party. He was also one of the stalwarts in the DMK. Though he had differences of opinion with many of his colleagues, he had never given vent to his feelings and was sticking to DMK party. Though we were fighting each other—he in the DMK,

and I in the Congress Party—he never partook in any party bickering; nor entertained any ill-feelings. He was friendly with all and he was very friendly with the great leader, Mr. Kamaraj. He went to jail several times for his principles by which he stood firm. He was a good orator in Tamil and he had also written several books. He was also a short-story writer. It is a great loss not only to Ramnad District but to the whole of Tamil Nadu and the country as a whole.

Now, my mind goes to a far away place thousands of miles away in Andaman Islands where the poor lady, Mr. Asaithambi's wife has been sitting by the side of the dead body and weeping and weeping since yesterday. I am very sorry to point out that in such cases Government should have come forward to do something and arrange immediately to bring the body to his native place. I cannot understand the callous attitude of the Government in not following the elementary principle of doing something to a sitting Member of Parliament at this critical moment. After all he had gone back to the Andaman Islands on parliamentary work. It is the duty of the Parliament and also the Government to arrange immediately for bringing his body to the mainland. It is shocking to know that the Government has not made any provision for embalming the dead body. We have also had a very bad experience that this Government had not provided life-saving drugs in the Jaslok Hospital when J. P. was recently admitted. This shows the callous attitude of the Government. Now, I would only plead that the Government should come forward and arrange to bring his body immediately from the Andaman Islands. Every minute is precious. With these words, I also pay my homage to the departed Member.

SHRI V. ARUNCHALAM alias 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirumelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of All India

Anna D.M.K. I take this opportunity to express our heart felt condolence for the sad demise of the Honble Member Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi. He entered politics with the self respect movement and continued to maintain his identity with the spirit of the same movement throughout his life. He was imprisoned more than ten times for political reasons. The iron hand of Emergency rule did not spare him. He was the victim of the Emergency rule. In all his trials and tribulations he had proved to the nation that he was a true disciple of Perarigayar Dr. Anna. He was a man of letters in Tamil, man of action in politics, man of steel framed mind in policy and principle, man of nobility in his friendship and a man of outstanding character in his deeds and demeanour.

He was a good orator in Tamil. His mode of expression, style of language and art of presentation in Press and on the Platform were like that of Periyar Ramasamy. Therefore he was regarded by our people as the young Periyar of Tamil Nadu.

While the Government of Tamil Nadu is holding the centenary celebrations of Periyar Ramasamy, alas we have lost our young Periyar Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi.

Edmund Burke once said that great men are like landmarks and guide posts. In fact he was more than that. His literary works and rendered service are the scientific signals for Tamil people.

Let his service be remembered for ever. Let his teachings be followed by all.

MR SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Members not to press for more speeches? The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect for the departed soul.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I take objection against this shabby treatment.

MR SPEAKER: You speak one by one. I will call one by one.

Even on an occasion like this you are behaving like this.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Why don't you speak one by one?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now all the leaders had expressed their feelings about our good friend Mr. Asaithambi. He went to Port Blair on Thursday last and he died on Saturday night at 8 O'clock. He was going to Ranga in the middle of the Session. His body was brought back to Port Blair. And immediately telegrams were sent to you, Sir, and also to the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. Karunanidhi. The Chief Secretary said: "There are no mortuary facilities here. So the body may be taken as early as possible. Yesterday you were kind enough—I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention that. My good friend Mr. Govindan Nair was not aware of it—and so also the Secretary of the Lok Sabha, Mr. Rikhy, to help us. Throughout the day they tried their best."

MR SPEAKER: You should not drag them either for praise or for condemnation.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Throughout the day they tried their best.

MR SPEAKER: You should not.

SHRI K. GOPAL: And Mr. Maran, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, contacted Mr. Advani because yesterday the Prime Minister was not in town. The Defence Minister could not be contacted. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was not in

town. The Home Minister was not aware of it. Therefore, Mr. Maran went to Mr. Advani and Mr. Advani contacted the Defence Minister who flatly refused saying that rules did not permit the body being taken. As far as we are concerned, we did not demand it as a matter of luxury, but in a place like Andaman where there is no other mode of transport, we have to do something to lift the body. Civil flight is going to operate only on Tuesday. He died on Saturday. His body had got to be kept there; and it has been decaying for three days. His wife is alone there. Mr. Asanthambi, was the person who was respected by lakhs and lakhs of people in the Madras city. He was elected from Madras alone. His popularity can be judged by the fact that he was the only member who got elected in the last election against heavy odds. What I want to bring to your notice is that it is not that the aircraft was not available. There was an aircraft in Port Blair, because there is a cruiser service; a small airport unit is there. There is an aircraft. The cruiser has to go up and down. It does not entail any extra expenditure. I do not want to go even for that. The Chief Minister of Tamilnadu contacted Mr. Purushottam Kaushik who was in Bombay, who was also kind enough to see that something could be done. First of all, there is a shortage of aircrafts. At night, they could not take the aircraft. How can they land it at Port Blair, because Port Blair is a sub-standard airport? So, against the heavy odds, there was no other go than to demand for the Indian Airforce plane. It is not that I had just mentioned it; that we just wanted that the body must be flown by an aircraft. It is not our intention. Here, just now, the Government spokesman had expressed his feelings. As an individual, Mr. Ravindra Varma is very sincere. I have got no doubt about it. Whatever he says we take it as his feelings and not the Government's feelings. So, this Government, deserves strong condemnation for the irresponsible, inhuman attitude

towards a Member whose body is still lying there. And there are lakhs and lakhs of people in Tamilnadu who are waiting for the body to arrive there. You did your best, you tried your best. We have got nothing against the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Speaker. But, as far as the Government's attitude is concerned, when they talk about rules, I would like to know under what rules people went to Permar yesterday in the Indian Airforce plane; under what rules, people go for electioneering in the the Indian Airforce planes? Is that a human consideration? Should you not do it on your own *swa-motu*? Therefore, I would request the Government through you to make an immediate arrangement to see that the body is lifted to Madras. That is my submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. You may be aware that Andaman has a very humid climate and the decomposition is hastened in my imagination. I had been to Andaman and Car Nicobar areas. If there was no lack of political will on the part of the Ruling Party, they could have easily commandeered one of the Airforce planes in Car Nicobar Islands. I have travelled myself several times in that. There is no problem. They come once a week to Barackpur. They could do it on Sunday instead of doing it on Thursday. Would you like the Government to explain to this House as to why this tough attitude was taken and as a result there is a serious discontentment and dissatisfaction and sorrow in the minds of millions in South India and all over the country?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I only join my friends. You know there is a Motion which I tried to move. I will obey your orders in this regard. The only intention was that it needed explanation from the Government, because this House the people of Madras and the people of the country badly wish an explanation from the Government on the

treatment that has been meted out to the hon Member of this House. It has happened in odd circumstances. It has not happened on the main land. It is where there is non-availability of mode of transport. Could the body be brought by a motor car or anything of this sort? Madras Government was willing to do it. Unfortunately, any type of mode of transport is not available in this tiny island. That is the reason. That is why it was requested through all the people including the Speaker but nothing happened. Government thinks of rules framed in 1972 by the discretion as well as by the decision of some officers. Is it the way that we treat the Members of Parliament who die abroad or away from the mainland?

MR SPEAKER I think we have discussed enough. Shall we make it today a controversial issue?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN It is not a question of discussion only or expression of views. There is a situation which we have got to consider. The matter is now before the Parliament. We have passed obituary references. The body is there and as has been stated it is getting decomposed. Now whose exactly is the responsibility, I would like to know? There is, of course, some executive order or some decision by Cabinet that such and such procedure must be followed and all that. It is with respect to the recovery of the charges I.A. plane can be made available to certain classes of people. Who are entitled to State funeral, in their case no charges be realised. With respect to others the charges can be realised. This is with respect to liability to pay charges. It is only a decision by the Cabinet, Government decision and not a statutory rule. There is a distinction which has got to be understood. It is only a guideline stipulated by the Government and subsequently modified saying that this facility will be available

to the Members of Parliament also. This is not a statutory rule at all. This is a very important matter which must be borne in mind.

Here is the special situation in which the Member of Parliament has gone on intermediate journey and has died in a place far away from the mainland although technically part of India. The body cannot be brought over here. The body is getting decomposed. No facility is available. I would like to know in the first place knowing that no facility is available for preservation of the body why no effort was made to send the proper people from here over there to embalm the body? What was the consideration about it? If the objection is that I.A. plane is not available to take the body over here, the rules stand by it which I do not concede. Did anybody take the care to send the proper personnel from here to Andaman in order that the body may be embalmed?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What mode of transport—by sending

SHRI C M STEPHEN By I.A.F. Is it the dead body that is prohibited? I.A.F. people can fly. The Ministry people can fly in the I.A.F. plane. In order that the preservation of the body may be effectuated, nobody bothered about it. If that has got to be done then what is the care taken about the body of this particular person?

MR SPEAKER It has been got embalmed. This is for your information.

SHRI C M STEPHEN It has been got embalmed.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER They have got it embalmed.

SOME HON MEMBERS By whom?

MR. SPEAKER By people there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K GOPAL Keeping it in an ice box is not a proper embalming.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR The All India Radio has misled the nation this morning by saying that the body is being flown there. Till tomorrow, the dead body cannot come to Madras. Now, let them send a plane and bring the body. I endorse the views of Mr Gopal. I am not on rules. Let them send a plane there. (Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN I am now requesting the House to give a direction that the body may be flown immediately. This House must give a direction or must authorise you to give a direction that the body must be flown immediately. (Interruptions) When the supreme Parliament is sitting when the Supreme Parliament has expressed its condolences when we are aware that the body is in a very miserable position far way, when we are aware that in the South lakhs of people are waiting to see that body and the body is there in a decomposed situation, when a widow is yelling by the side of the body, is it not proper for this House to take measures to ensure that the body is brought there? Is the Government of India so incompetent? Is this House so incompetent, are we so incompetent that we cannot give an order that the body be brought here?

I move that the House should direct the Government to bring the body immediately and take to Madras. This is the request I wanted to make.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM (Chengalpattu). I was in Madras yesterday when this news came. Thousands of people are waiting there. When I went to his House yesterday evening at 4 p.m. thousands of volunteers were just standing before his house and asked me: "Are you a Member of Parliament? Are you not in a position to bring the body from Andamans to Madras within 48 hours?" Now, we speak of three or four days to bring the body because we do not have sufficient facilities. They are talking about

Asaithambi. We are talking of rules and regulations. All these rules are man-made manifestations. We have made the rules only to give betterment to the citizens of this country. I want to know what are the rules which prevent bringing the body of Mr Asaithambi by an Air Force plane? They say so because he belongs to a different political party or because he belongs to South India. (Interruptions) We do not want to politicise this issue and we cannot because we belong to a ruling Party. Our hon. Chief Minister and the Finance Minister yesterday requested our Government here to take immediate steps to bring that body. I do not know what exactly is the state at which the matters stand today. Let them see towards that woman. That poor widow is there sitting near his dead body. Who is there to console her? Many people in Tamil Nadu are crying. "You Members of Parliament, what are you doing there, you resign and come away?" This is what they told me when I saw them yesterday. You kindly take proper steps to bring the body to Madras as soon as possible.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). The opinion of the House in this matter is unmistakable and unanimous that the body has to be brought from Andamans by a special plane. Sir, may I submit for your consideration that the rule although it was passed during the previous regime, is not a rule to which the Government must adhere because the circumstances in which the executive judgment is required and in this matter, the executive judgment has not been exercised in a proper manner? There is absolutely no doubt about it. And the Government cannot take refuge in the fact that there has been rule existing in their books and so on.

Now, Sir, even so far as the rules are concerned, may I submit for your consideration that we are not

so non-officials or so private individuals as the rules would like to make out because we are also concerned with the Government we are a part of the Government and the Legislature cannot be treated as any other body or association in the country so that we Members of the House are treated as private individuals and so on and particularly when we are on intermediate journey we are performing our duties. That is a stipulation behind the intermediate journey that we are on duty and therefore, this hon Member was on duty. May I also submit that it is the duty of the House to direct the Government to bring the body by an aircraft? But may I also say Sir that in these matters the order of the Speaker shall be treated by the executive as of the highest priority and nobody in the country should come in the way of execution of the order of the hon Speaker?

(Interruptions,

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

Mr Speaker Sir unfortunately our colleague Shri Asaithambi has passed away in my constituency and the particular place where this incident happened was in middle Andaman, Rangat and I am afraid there are no medical facilities to be provided to him because there are no proper medical facilities available in that part. Again on the question of preserving the body that is absolutely impossible in that part because there is no mortuary. The second thing is that his body is now kept in the local Tamizhar Sangam hall and his widow is sitting by the side of his body and yesterday I got a telephone call from my constituency where a large number of Tamilians are living that they are gradually becoming violent in that part because of the inaction of the Government to take out the body. The lady is crying there and at this juncture you know that I also contacted you. I contacted the Home Ministry officials also for this purpose and they replied only one thing that rules are not permitting (In-

terruptions) Sir, at this juncture, I share the concern of the House and I demand that immediately the House should direct the Government to carry the body to Madras. Thank you

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA**) Mr Speaker Sir on behalf of the Government I can say that the Government is keenly aware of the seriousness of the situation and of the deep feeling that all hon Members of the House have on this issue

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Then why you have failed?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA As you Sir tried to say in the very beginning this is a very sad occasion and it is not an occasion for controversy. I shall not, therefore attempt to import any controversy in making a few observations

Sir the question of rules was referred to there is no question of seeking shelter under any rules. At one point one hon Member asked whether there were any rules. There are rules governing the transport of bodies of dignitaries by IAF aircraft. These stipulate that in the case of those who are entitled to State funeral when they pass away their bodies may be transported by IAF aircraft. Later on, as you are perhaps aware in 1968 the Government decided that the same facilities that are extended in the case of Cabinet Ministers the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Judges of the Supreme Court and others must be made available in the case of hon. Members as well

Therefore at his moment there is no distinction whatsoever between the facilities that will be accorded to the hon Members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers or Supreme Court Judges and they are all the

same as far as this is concerned, as far as death is concerned. Unfortunately, in this case, the sad demise has occurred in a part of the country which is very poorly connected. Such a situation might not have arisen if the sad demise had occurred on the mainland wherefrom the body could have been easily transported. Rules are there. But in spite of the fact that the rules are there, a very unforeseen situation has arisen where the death has occurred at a place which is poorly connected. Therefore, it is understandable that hon. Members feel that under the given situation, a way must be found out. Unfortunately, yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Home Minister, the hon. Defence Minister and I too were not here. As soon as I came to know of this, I contacted you this morning, and from you I came to know that perhaps steps have been taken to embalm the body. In view of the sentiments that have been expressed with great force in this House, I shall promptly contact the hon. Prime Minister and all those who are concerned to see what way can be found out under the existing rules to bring the body back. (Interruptions) I have not completed my sentence.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We know what happened yesterday. Let us not be misled.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I must be allowed to complete my statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Please allow him to complete his statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: If they are sincere, till the body is cremated, the House must stand adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER: You have had your say. (Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am not here saying anything just for the sake of it. Please do not make remarks that will injure my feelings.

(Interruptions)

Yesterday, the Defence Minister was here. Mr. Advani contacted him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I said that I shall convey the .

(Interruptions)**

12 hrs.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Mr. Varma, you were not here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): The matter is before the Parliament now. I want to know whether the Parliament of India has got the right to commission a plane for bringing the body of the Member of Parliament here. We are not on an appeal to somebody.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I had just arrived, and did not know what the exact situation was. I am now told that it is only a question of making the plane available. I declare that the plane will be made available.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m. in memory of the departed soul.

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then re-assembled at Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Alleged violation of Procedural and Financial Propriety by Taj Group of Hotels in the Construction and Management of a Hotel in New Delhi

***658 SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Enquiry Officer deputed by NDMC to enquire into the transaction between NDMC and Taj Group of Hotels for construction and management of a Hotel at No 1 Mansingh Road Delhi reported gross violation of normal procedures and financial propriety to the benefit of the Hotel Company

(b) if so did the Government hand over the case to Criminal Bureau of Investigation for enquiry and whether any report has been received and the details thereof and

(c) what action Government have taken on the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer and whether the Taj Group will be allowed to continue the management of the Hotel at a great loss to the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) An Enquiry Officer was appointed by Delhi Administration, who had come to the conclusion that procedures and norms of financial propriety had been violated in processing this case

(b) Yes Sir A case has been registered by the CBI Their report is still awaited

(c) One of the findings of the Enquiry Officer was that the terms and conditions of the agreement between the NDMC and Indian Hotel Company were detrimental to the interests of the NDMC Accordingly, through negotiation, the same

have been revised and the terms now settled are better for the NDMC Action with regard to administrative lapses if established by the CBI, will be taken

Sun Temple, Konark

***659 SHRI CHATURBHUI** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what are the main recommendations of the Committee of Experts which has been set up to examine the problems of preservation and remedial measures regarding Sun Temple Konark

(c) what advice UNESCO has given in this regard and

(c) the preservative measures taken as per the recommendations of the Committee and the advice of UNESCO?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)

(a) The main recommendations of the Expert Committee are as below -

(i) A small scale experiment on one or two representative pieces of stone be done, using physiochemical means to find out a way of cleaning the stones without the least possible damage

(ii) Experimental treatment of the stones with ultra-violet rays be done periodically to kill living organism

(iii) Some experiments with herbicides and fungicides with other chemicals be done to notice the reactivity of the stones

****Replies to Starred Questions for April 9 1979 were laid on the Table**

(iv) A combination of bushes, shrubs and tall trees be used to stop blowing of sand by wind at various levels with the tallest trees reaching higher than the monument itself

(v) Suitable sand-catcher be placed on the monument at different heights and directions to quantify the sand (for every quarter or half year) so that further protection measures by plantation of vegetation in the required direction may be considered

(vi) It is felt that the underground water level should be reduced through sinking of tube wells.

(vii) No rain water should be allowed to stagnate near the plinth of the monument. An underground drainage, particularly to drain water accumulating on the northern side, be provided. Provision may also be made for pumping arrangement of the water whenever there is such a need due to excessive rains

(viii) One of the techniques suggested was the use of polyester resin or acrylic resin or vinyl resin or epoxy resin or siliconates for preservative coatings and for consolidation purposes, using it in a proportion which will have the maximum penetration so that the consolidation is effective.

(ix) The Committee observed that haphazard structures are coming up all round the periphery of the monument and that a Master Plan for the area should be prepared.

(x) The Committee felt that the modern building put up by the Survey in the past to accommodate loose sculptures within the temple compound should be removed.

(xi) An Assistant Superintending Archaeological Engineer who can function as a co-ordinator and take decision on the spot in respect of various items of conservation and

development be put in-charge of the Konark temple.

(b) The UNESCO Expert is expected to visit in the first week of May, 1979.

(c) The preservative measures suggested by the Committee at items (i), (iii) and (viii) have already been implemented while the other items are being implemented. The advice of the UNESCO expert will be considered when he gives his report after the visit.

Clinical Posts in J.N. Medical College, Angarh Muslim University

*660 SHRI NATVERLAL B' PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chutani Committee had inspected the facilities available at the J.N. Medical College affiliated with the Angarh Muslim University;

(b) whether Committee had recommended some clinic and non-clinic professional posts for the smooth teaching programme in the college;

(c) whether the above recommendations had been accepted by the University Grants Commission and whether on the recommendations of the Chutani Committee, the U.G.C. had released the non-clinical posts whereas the release of clinical posts still remain pending with the University Grants Commission;

(d) whether Indian Medical Council had threatened the University Grants Commission about the possible derecognition of J.N. Medical College;

(e) whether clinical posts are not released;

(f) what Government propose to do to compensate the clinical staff who become junior to the non-clinical counterparts whose posts have already been released; and

(g) when clinical posts of J.N. Medical College are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDEE) (a) to (g) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission it had appointed a Committee with Dr D N Chaturvedi, Director Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh as its Convenor to examine the development proposals of medical education for 5th Five Year Plan in respect of J N Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University and to make recommendations to the Commission within an allocation of Rs one crore in two priorities—first priority with 2/3rd of this allocation and second priority within 1/3rd of this allocation, which was also not to include the requirements of the hospitals. The Committee visited the Medical College to assess the existing level of facilities for this purpose. This Committee recommended *inter-alia* additional posts—both teaching and non-teaching—covering the non-clinical and clinical departments for the teaching programmes of the Medical College. At its meeting held on 23rd August, 1977 the University Grants Commission considered the recommendations of this Committee and generally accepted the same with regard to the pre and paraclinical departments. It was however, not possible for the Commission at that time to accept the recommendations relating to clinical departments in view of the fact that these recommendations had been linked with the provision of 150 additional teaching beds to conform to the norms prescribed by the Medical Council of India, as the hospital attached to the Medical College had only 350 beds and the positions recommended by the Committee for the clinical departments could be created only after a decision on the increase of the bed strength in the hospital attached to the Medical College had been taken in consultation with the Government of India. In November, 1978, the Government of

India agreed to the provision of additional 150 teaching beds at the Medical College Hospital of Aligarh Muslim University to conform to the minimum standards prescribed by the Medical Council of India provided the additional expenditure can be met out from the Plan allocation of the University Grants Commission of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Commission has since released all the teaching and non-teaching posts recommended by the Committee for the various clinical departments of the Medical College on 20th March, 1979. It has also conveyed its acceptance to the provision of additional 150 beds with effect from 14 1979.

2 The Inspectors of the Medical Council of India in their periodical inspection report (July 1978) received by the University during January 1979 in respect of the J N Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University observed that 150 beds need to be added to the Hospital bed strength on utmost priority and that it is not possible to continue to accord recognition to this College unless this is undertaken immediately.

3 The University has its own rules embodied in Statutes or Ordinances regarding seniority and the same are also applicable to the staff of the faculty of Medicine.

Pensionary Benefit to Retired NDC Instructors

*661 SHRI R L KUREEL, Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) how many National Discipline Scheme Instructors were taken over by Delhi Administration (Directorate of Education) on 1st November 1972 and 1st November 1976

(b) how many have since got retired and their date of retirement

(c) whether they were taken over on regular basis or ad hoc basis and they retired on which of the two basis

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following proposals were received from the State of Karnataka since commencement of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1977-78 and 1978-79:

1977-78. Piped water supply schemes for 421 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 538.78 lakhs and Borewell schemes for 803 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.

1978-79: Piped water supply schemes for 131 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 161.50 lakhs and borewell schemes for 2547 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 304.20 lakh.

(c) to (e). Piped water supply schemes for 271 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 275.41 lakhs and borewell schemes for 803 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs were approved in 1977-78. No schemes could be approved in 1978-79. The remaining schemes could not be sanctioned as they did not conform to the norms and guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Rs 140 lakhs were released as grants-in-aid to Karnataka during 1977-78 and a further amount of Rs. 105 lakhs were released during 1978-79 for execution/completion of works under the Programme.

Scope of Development of Cashew

*665. **SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lot of scope to develop Cashew plant in our country and if so, what is the necessity to spend

Rs. 30 crores to develop Cashew plantation in Tanzania;

(b) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation consulted Cashew Development Council before going into agreement with Tanzanian Government to develop Cashew plantation in their country, and

(c) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There is good scope to develop cashew in our country and as such there is, at present, no proposal to expend Rs. 30 crores to develop cashew in Tanzania.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Survey on Abolition of Child Labour

*666. **SHRI SHANKERSINGHJI VAGHELA:**
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Bombay conducted a survey last year on the abolition of Child Labour in the country;

(b) if so, whether the study report has revealed that abolition of child labour will be unrealistic and unreliable as it would only aggravate the misery of the poor; and

(c) whether the Government of India have examined the study report and if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE - IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child

Development, New Delhi (not Bombay) conducted a study on 'Working Children in Bombay' (not on abolition of child labour) in 1978

(b) Yes, Sir The Study suggested that at our present level of our economic development, any thought of a total abolition of child labour would be an unrealistic and unrealistic proposition and in the absence of possible alternatives, this measure could aggravate the misery of the poor

(c) The Government of India have since constituted a National Committee to look into various aspects of Child Labour, with the following terms of reference —

(i) Examine existing laws their adequacy and implementation and suggest corrective action to be taken to improve implementation and to remedy defects

(ii) Examine the dimensions of child labour the occupations in which children are employed etc and suggest new areas where laws abolishing/regulating the employment of children can be introduced

(iii) Suggest welfare measures training and other facilities which would be introduced to benefit children in employment

The National Committee will consider among other things the findings of the Bombay Study

Preservation of Historical Monuments

*667 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the need to protect our historical monuments and the efforts made so far in this regard are inadequate

(b) whether Government will evolve a scientific approach to preserve these monuments and

(c) if so details thereof

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The historical monuments of national importance are looked after by the Archaeological Survey of India while monuments other than those of national importance are maintained by the respective States through their Departments of Archaeology

(b) & (c) For preservation of monuments (both structural and chemical) the Survey is already following scientific methods as evolved from time to time and applicable to Indian conditions. The tropical climate conditions in India and materials used in monuments are not comparable to those European countries. There are 14 laboratories set up by the Survey to cater to the needs of chemical preservation. The chemists and engineers of the Survey are well-known for their expertise in international field of preservation. The gardens developed in and around national monuments are also highly acclaimed.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रायबरेली और नैनी में भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग के एस्कॉ का विस्तार

668 श्रीगंगा प्रसाद सिंह क्यासवार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खान योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में रायबरेली और नैनी मयबो का विस्तार करने का है ताकि उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि हो और

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या सरकार ने उन पर ध्यान देने के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान किया है तथा वर्ष 1978-79 की क्षमता की तुलना में इस क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि होगी ?

मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी द्वारा) (क) इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज की राय

बरेली और नैनी की प्रायोजनाएँ अभी भी कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति में हैं और इन पर चालू याचना के दौरान कार्य होता रहेगा। फिर भी इन कारखानों में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है और पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त होने तक इनका उत्पादन मान दम मान बढ़ता जाएगा।

(ख) इन प्रायोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। रायबरेली एस्क की उत्पादन क्षमता को 20,000 लाइनों में बढ़ाकर एक लाख लाइनों तक बढ़ाने और नैनी के कारखाने के पारेषण प्रमाण की क्षमता को 10 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के पारेषण, उत्स्कर के उत्पादन से बढ़ाकर 18 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के पारेषण उत्स्कर के उत्पादन तक ले जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा नैनी कारखाने के टेलीफोन प्रभाग में टेलीफोन उपकरण की उत्पादन क्षमता 1.06 लाख टेलीफोन डाइलों से बढ़ा कर 5,00,000 टेलीफोन उपकरण तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Utilization of Agricultural Waste Material

*669 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Hard Board Paper Board and Kraft Paper | Out of Jute Stick & Jute waste. |
| (ii) Fabrics | Out of Banana Stem & Pineapple leaf fibre. |
| (iii) Fabrics and Blankets | Out of Cotton & Jute waste |

To scale up the bench scale results obtained to production levels, the ICAR is taking steps to build up requisite infra-structural facilities.

(c) During the current Golden Jubilee Year of the ICAR, the Laboratory plans to take up work on:

- (1) Upgrading of fibres at village level.

(a) whether the Jute Technological Research Laboratories at Calcutta have succeeded in developing technology for commercial utilisation of agricultural waste material;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a plan to exploit the use of fibre from banana, pineapple, jute and cotton waste for making of hardboard, paper board, kraft paper, blankets and fabrics, and

(c) other plans and scheme Government have sponsored in this behalf during the current golden jubilee year of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The technology for the utilisation of agricultural waste materials such as Jute Stick and wastes, Banana Stem and Pineapple leaf fibre has been developed by the Jute Technological Research Laboratories To exploit the technology commercial lines, Pilot Plants for its propagation would be required

(b) Yes, Sir, The ICAR will demonstrate and advise the Jute Industry to exploit the following items that have been developed from out of waste materials:

(2) Training of jute growers in fibre grading

(3) Demonstration of jute fibre ribboning-machine and

(4) Technical collaboration with the State Small Scale Private Entrepreneurs on woollenised jute for Blankets and particle boards from jute sticks

**Discussion with State Governments
on Scheme for Destitute Old
Persons**

*670 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to discuss with the State Governments any scheme for taking care of the destitute old persons and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHANDER) (a) No Sir There is no proposal for any discussion on this subject at present. However, some States have formulated and are implementing old age pension schemes

(b) Government of India have no schemes for taking care of such persons at present

Proposal to take over more Sugar Mills

*671 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to take over some more sugar mills in the country

(b) whether any review has been made as to how many mills have lived up to their promises to liquidate cane arrears and start crushing and

(c) if so the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) There is no specific proposal at present, to take over more sugar mills under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978 However in

terms of the provisions of the Act, reviews could be conducted any time during the sugar season, and action taken on the outcome of such reviews.

(b) & (c) All the sugar factories except four which were given time for bringing down the cane arrears below stipulated levels and/or commence crushing operations for the season kept the schedule laid down. The management of the four defaulting mills have subsequently been taken over by the Government

Water Crisis in Delhi

*672 SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 8th March 1979 under the heading 'Water Crisis ahead',

(b) if so whether Central Government propose to take any action or chalk out any plan to augment the supply of water in the Capital

(c) whether Central Government propose to give any financial aid for the purpose and other remedial measures taken by Government and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Both long term and short term measures are in hand with a view to augmenting drinking water supply in Delhi. Board details are given in the annexed statement.

(c) Government has been advancing loans both to M.C.D. and N.D.M.C., for their water supply schemes

(d) Loans of Rs. 885 crores and Rs. 3130 lakhs were advanced to M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. respectively during 1978-79, for their water supply and sewerage schemes.

Statement

Broad details of measures to augment drinking water supply in Delhi.

Long term (under way):

1. Early commissioning of the remaining 50 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Hyderabad.

2. Construction of 6 additional RCC Wells.

3. Construction of a new 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant in North Shahdara.

Short term:

4. 22 tub-wells have been sunk by NDMC to supplement the supply by 2 MGD.

5. 18 booster pumps have been installed by NDMC to improve the supply/pressure

6. Steps have been taken by NDMC to prevent the wastage/mis-use of filtered water.

7. Prompt repair of leakages.

Proposal for Opening New Branches of Indian Institute of Management

*673 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new branches of Indian Institute of Management for imparting training for high-level managerial personnel for industry, trade and commerce during the year 1979-80, and

(b) if so, the details in respect of the proposed places where the new branches will be opened and the addi-

tional capacity would be created for imparting the training?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अन्तराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों से प्राप्त विकास अनुदानों में से गुजरात में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये नियत की गई धनराशि

*674. श्री डी. पी. भाई गामित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों से प्राप्त विकास अनुदानों में से कुछ धनराशि गुजरात को सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये नियत की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो कितनी धनराशि; और

(ग) उसका सिंचाई योजना वार-व्योरा क्या है और उन मरों का व्योरा क्या है जिन पर उपरोक्त अनुदानों का उपयोग किया जायेगा ?

* श्री कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरताना) : (क) और (ख) विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (आई. डी. ए.) ने गुजरात को मध्य सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए 85 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की ऋण सहायता देना स्वीकार कर लिया है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त, अमेरिकी अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी भी इन परियोजनाओं को 30 मिलियन डॉलर तक की धनराशि दे रही है।

(ग) यह ऋण सहायता मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के एक समूह के

लिए है। ऋण सहायता का स्वीकार व्योरा नहीं दिया गया है। किंतु गुजरात सरकार ने इस ऋण सहायता के उपयोग के लिए 33 मध्यम परियोजनाओं को निर्धारित किया है। जिन मदों पर ऋण सहायता का उपयोग किये जाने की संभावना है उनका व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है -

विवरण

| क्रम सं० | मद | ऋण सहायता |
|----------|---|-----------|
| | (डालर मिलियन) | |
| | अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अमेरिकी विकास अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सच विकास एजेंसी | |
| 1 | सिविल कार्य | |
| (क) | नई घोर निर्माण धीम मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्माण | 67 0 24 0 |
| (ख) | प्राधुनिकीकरण स्कीम | 16 0 6 0 |
| 2. | उपकरण और तकनीकी सहाय | 0 5 - |
| 3 | अनियत राशि | 1 5 - |
| | कुल | 85 0 30 0 |

Intensive Research for benefit of Economically and Ecologically Handicapped Areas

*876 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM
SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry have a programme to select 50 000 families

from the country and to assist them to improve their income and employment and if so whether the programme will be feasible and what would be the results and

(b) what steps based on the recommendations of a committee on the use of cess funds have been made to intensify research and training in economically and ecologically handicapped areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir During this Golden Jubilee Year 1979 80 ICAR have decided to under take an Experimental Programme for transfer of technology (LAB to LAND Programme) to 50 000 farm families. The objective of the programme is to help the selected farmers adopt tested and proven technologies with a view to improve their production and income. This was finalised at a 3 day Workshop on Transfer of Technology for Rural Development after taking all views points into account and this is considered both practical and feasible. Improvement in economic condition and increased employment of participating families is expected to result from this programme.

(b) Details of various projects approved from the Cess Funds are given in the statement placed on the table of the house

Statement

The following projects for intensifying research and training in economically and ecologically backward areas have been approved from Cess Funds -

(1) A scheme for the development of manpower in backward neglected and tribal areas covering 150 Districts has been sanctioned in which 2550 fellowships have been provided to enable the people

to prosecute their studies at undergraduate and post-graduate levels.

(2) Establishment of 12 Krishi Vigyan Kendras to train the rural people in the village based vocations.

(3) Intensification of research on seed production technology to improve the quality of seed in Cotton.

(4) Pilot Plant production of slow release lac coated urea and operational research on its cost-benefit characteristics

(5) Establishment of 16 research centres to intensify research on pulses and oil seeds to develop technology to fit them into the irrigated and dry land cropping patterns in 16 Command areas and 30 dry farming areas. This project is being finalised for sanction.

(6) Intensification of research on certain basic aspects of sugarcane cultivation and also to develop and popularise the short duration sugarcane cultivation and also to develop and popularise the short duration sugarcane variety based cropping patterns in different parts of the country. This project is also being finalised for sanction

(7) A project is also finalised for developing simple and cheap technology to convert sugarcane into ethanol (power alcohol). This project is being finalised for sanction.

(8) An Operational Research Project for developing suitable technologies to improve the economic conditions of the landless labour in five metropolitan cities and six other centres. Institutional Consortiums which are supposed to co-operate in the execution of this

programme have been identified and the project formulation phase has already begun.

Shortage of Prophylactic Anti-Rabies Vaccine

*676. DR. BIJOY MONDAL;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the press reports appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 25th February, 1979 wherein it has been stated that there is acute shortage of Prophylactic Anti-Rabies Vaccine in Delhi and New Delhi,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to meet the acute shortage of this vaccine and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) & (c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that there is no shortage of Prophylactic Anti-Rabies Vaccine in any of the eight veterinary hospitals under the Corporation in Delhi.

However, the vaccine is out of stock in the veterinary hospital run by NDMC, at Moti Bagh. During 1978-79 an indent had been placed for 1255 vials of vaccine with the Punjab Veterinary Institute but only 985 vials were received. 170 vials were received from the Veterinary College Hissar on a special indent. An emergent indent has been placed with the Veterinary College, Hissar for replenishing the stock of vaccine.

Financial Assistance to States to buy Paddy

*677 SHRI G MALLIKARJUN RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government are giving any financial assistance to the States to buy paddy lying with the peasants not purchased by FCI and

(b) if so the amounts given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Central Government are not giving any financial assistance to the States to buy paddy from the peasants which are not purchased by Food Corporation of India. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to arrange for requisite finance for undertaking procurement operations of paddy. Apart from making the budget provisions the State Governments also avail of cash credit limits extended by the Reserve Bank and the nationalised banks. Requests of State Governments for the cash credit facilities are supported by the Central Government when approached.

(b) As the cash credit arrangements are directly arranged by the State Governments through the Reserve Bank, it is not possible to supply information regarding financial arrangements for purchase of paddy only.

Pepper and Spices Development Board

*678 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a Pepper and Spices Development Board in the country,

(b) the functions of this Board

(c) the time by which it will be set up and

(d) financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (d) A proposal for the setting up of a Pepper and Spices Development Board was considered by the Government. It was however, decided that in order to achieve the objectives of increased production and exports a Task Force consisting of the representatives of Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) and Commerce, ICAR and Planning Commission may be constituted. Accordingly a Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (A&RD) in order to review the progress of development programme for Pepper and Spices and for suggesting suitable measures for increasing the production and exports of pepper and spices.

ICAR Plan to step up Research in Tribal Areas

*679 SHRI JANARDHANA POO JARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether ICAR has drawn up a plan to step up research in tribal areas and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A note has been placed on the Table of the house

Note

The following projects have been sanctioned for research in tribal areas and are implemented —

1 Operational Research Project for Economic Development of Tribal People in Melghat District Amravati

2 Study of natural and physical resources, socio-economic constraints and farm and forest practices of three tribal districts, Madhya Pradesh.

3 Operational Research Project for Development of Tribal Area in Mandla District (Madhya Pradesh)

4. Regional Research Centre for Horticulture Crops has been started at Godhra in Gujarat.

5. A research scheme has been sanctioned for intensifying research on Nigar at Rastkuntabhai in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh.

6. Two stations have been established for horticultural research at Ranchi and Netrahat in Bihar.

7. Research Centre has been established for intensifying research on Rice and Cassava in Koraput district of Orissa.

In addition, the following projects are being processed for sanction.—

1. Socio-economic upliftment of Tribals in Tehsil Kinwat District Nanded.

2. The scheme for Economic upliftment of the Tribal in the area of Amargadh and Danta of District Banaskantha, Gujarat State.

3. Socio-economic upliftment of Tribal in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh through the introduction of Mesta based farming system

4. Socio-economic upliftment of Tribal through the introduction of Mesta based farming system in Orissa.

5. Scheme for Economic upliftment of the Tribal in the area of Waghai of District Dangs, Gujarat.

6. Scheme for Economic upliftment of the Tribal in the area of Khedbrahama of district Sabar-kantha Gujarat

7. Establishment of a centre under Central Soil & Water Conservation Research and Training Institute in Tribal Areas of Koraput in Orissa.

8. Scheme for intensification of Research on upland rice and Marua (Ragi) for Tribal Areas of Bihar under the R.A.U, Bihar.

9. Scheme for Crop Improvement as a research support for Tribal Development Agency, Phulbani in Orissa.

10 Scheme for Crop Improvement as a research support for Tribal Development Agency, Keonjhar in Orissa.

Suspension of Employees in D.D.A.

6401. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is fact that the cases of six employees of D.D.A. placed under suspension and whose names were displayed in the daily issue of the Hindustan Times dated 7.3-1978 at page 8 has not been decided by the D.D.A. (Delhi Development Authority) as yet, if so, why;

(b) is it also a fact that the subsistence allowance for which they are entitled has also been stopped after six months; and

(c) is it correct that the cases of these suspended employees were investigated by the Delhi Police had not submitted his final report yet now and the reason?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The case of the six employees of the D.D.A. are under investigation of the Delhi Police and their final inquiry reports in these cases are still awaited.

(b) No, Sir One of the six employees has since been re-instated and subsistence allowance at the rates initially sanctioned is being paid to the remaining five persons

Taking Over of NDS Instructors on Permanent Staff Strength

6402 SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether in the year 1976-77 there was any order of the Directorate of Education Delhi that educated unemployed and NDS Instructors taken on 1st November, 1972 be treated on permanent staff strength with full work load (in post fixation), and

(b) if so name of school and number of NDS Instructors taken on 1st November, 1972 and the number of NDS Instructors not covered under this stand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration no such order was issued by the Directorate of Education, Delhi.

(b) Question does not arise

Financial Help to Punjab to complete Sugar Mill

6403 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab has sent an S.O.S. to him for financial help to complete the two sugar mills and

(b) if so reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Punjab has addressed a communication to the Deputy

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in the last week of February, 1979 requesting him to persuade the All India financial institutions to clear the pending applications for financial assistance to two sugar mills being set up at Zira and Gurdaspur

The incentive scheme in respect of factories has been under revision subsequent to the change in policy of sugar. In the mean time the financial viability of these projects is also under examination. Necessary action regarding clearance of pending applications will be taken in due course.

Rural Telephone Exchanges

6404 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) number of telephone exchanges which have so far been operating in distant rural areas

(b) what steps the Government are taking to extend more and more telephone facilities in rural areas for easy communications and

(c) number of many rural telephone exchanges being opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) At the beginning of the 6th Plan about 2900 telephone exchanges were working in the rural areas of the country

(b) and (c) Government plans to provide telephone exchanges in all villages where sufficient demands develop for opening telephone exchanges. In addition Government plans to provide long distance Public Call Offices and Combined Telegraph Offices in accordance with the liberal policy a copy of which is given in the Statement enclosed. It is expected that 2400 new telephone exchanges and 15000 new Public Call Offices and Combined Telegraph offices will be opened in rural areas during 6th Plan period

Statement

Policy for Provision of PCOS and COS in Less.

Categories of Stations

- (1) District Headquarters
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters
- (5) Block Headquarters
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas).

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices. Condition for provision of Combined Offices

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices Condition for provision of Combined Office

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices Condition for provision of Combined Offices

(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 3,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

In addition, deputation is resorted to when there are short-term vacancies.

(b) During the last three years, 4 technical posts have been filled by

deputation and 7 posts by direct recruitment. The details are given in Statement II

(c) Majority of the posts are filled by direct recruitment open to talented persons from the open market.

Statement-I

| Sl. No. | Designation of post | Scale of pay | Mode of Recruitment prescribed in the Recruitment Rules whether | | |
|---------|--|--------------|---|---------|------------|
| | | | Promotion | Direct | Deputation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Director Farm Information | 1500—1800 | Yes | .. | .. |
| 2 | Director Extension Training. | Do. | Yes | . | . |
| 3 | Joint Director (Ext) . . . | 1300—1700 | 50% Yes | 50% Yes | |
| 4 | Joint Director (Farmers Training) | Do. | 50% Yes | 50% Yes | |
| 5 | Joint Director (Farm Information) | Do. | 50% Yes | 50% Yes | |
| 6 | Joint Director (Women Programme) . . . | Do. | .. | Yes | |
| 7 | Deputy Director (Farm Information Aids) . . . | 1100—1600 | Yes | .. | |
| 8 | Exhibition Officer . . . | Do. | | Yes | |
| 9 | Senior Extension Officer . . . | Do. | Yes | | |
| 10 | Extension Officer . . . | 700—1300 | 50% Yes | 50% Yes | |
| 11 | Senior Home Economist . . . | 1100—1600 | Yes | .. | |
| 12 | Regional Home Economist | 700—1300 | . | Yes | |
| 13 | Offet Production Officer . . . | Do | .. | Yes | |
| 14 | Horticulture Officer . . . | Do | .. | Yes | |
| 15 | Senior Extension Officer (Evaluation) . . . | 100—1600 | .. | Yes | |
| 16 | Extension Officer (Evaluation) . . . | 700—1300 | 50% | 50% | |
| 17 | Assistant Livestock Officer . . . | 650—1200 | .. | .. | |
| 18 | Officer-in-Charge W.C.S. . . . | Do. | . | .. | |
| 19 | Youth Organiser (Male) . . . | 550—900 | .. | Yes | |
| 20 | Youth Organiser (Female) . . . | Do. | .. | Yes | |
| 21 | Assistant Extension Officer . . . | Do. | 50% | 50% | |
| 22 | Assistant Extension Officer (Evaluation) . . . | Do. | 50% | 50% | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|------------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|---|
| 23 | Sen or Research Assistant (Women) | 550-900 | | Yes | |
| 24 | Chief Artist | 650-1200 | Yes | | |
| 25 | Photographic Officer | Do | Yes | | |
| 26 | Photographer | 550-900 | | Yes | |
| 27 | Technical Assistant (Agriculture) | 425-700 | | Yes | |
| 28 | Technical Assistant (Home Science) | Do | | Yes | |
| 29 | Artist (Senior) | 550-900 | 50% | 50% | |
| 30 | Artist (Junior) | 425-700 | | Yes | |
| 31 | Assistant Artist (Retoucher) | Do | Yes | | |
| 32 | Halfstone Etcher | 425-600 | Yes | | |
| 33 | Veritype Operator | 425-700 | Yes | | |
| 34 | Press Operator | 425-700 | 50% | 50% | |
| 35 | Assistant Press Operator | 330-560 | 50% | 50% | |
| 36 | Project Operator | 425-600 | Yes | | |
| 37 | Assistant Projector Operator | 330-560 | | Yes | |
| 38 | Cameraman-cum Platemaker | 425-600 | 50% | 50% | |
| 39 | Assistant Cameraman-cum Platemaker | 330-560 | | Yes | |
| 40 | Graphotype Operator | Do | Yes | | |
| 41 | Caligraphist | Do | | Yes | |
| 42 | Translator | Do | | Yes | |
| 43 | IBM Operator (Sr) | 330-560 | 50% | 50% | |
| 44 | IBM Operator (Jr) | 260-400 | | Yes | |
| 45 | Mechanic | 380-560 | | Yes | |
| 46 | Carpenter (Grade I) | 320-400 | Yes | | |
| 47 | Carpenter (Grade II) | 260-350 | | Yes | |
| 48 | Painter | Do | | Yes | |
| 49 | Bromide Printer | 260-350 | | Yes | |
| 50 | Addressograph Operator | 260-400 | Yes | | |
| 51 | Head Binder | 330-560 | Yes | | |
| 52 | Supervisor L. stock | 260-350 | | Yes | |
| 53 | Information Assistant | Do | | Yes | |
| 54 | Exhibition Assistant | 425-600 | Yes | | |

| 63 | Written Answers | APRIL 9, 1979 | Written Answers | 64 | |
|----|---|---------------|-----------------|-----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 55 | Technical Assistant (Economics) | 425-700 | .. | Yes | .. |
| 56 | Moulder-cum-Finisher | 260-350 | Yes | .. | .. |
| 57 | Printer | 260-350 | Yes | .. | .. |
| 58 | Etcher Class II | Do. | Yes | . | .. |
| 59 | Dark Room Assistant | 210-290 | . | Yes | .. |
| 60 | Computer | 260-400 | .. | Yes | .. |
| 61 | Paperman | 225-308 | Yes | .. | .. |
| 62 | Tilter | 210-290 | .. | Yes | .. |
| 63 | Camp Supervisor | 260-350 | .. | Yes | .. |
| 64 | Driver | 260-350 | .. | Yes | .. |
| 65 | Scooter Driver | 260-350 | .. | Yes | .. |
| 66 | Operator (Silk Screen) | 425-700 | Yes | .. | .. |
| 67 | Operator (Film Strips) | Do. | .. | Yes | . |
| 68 | Assistant Projector Operator-cum-Driver | 330-560 | .. | Yes | .. |
| 69 | Graining Operator | 260-400 | . | Yes | .. |
| 70 | Inspector Livestock | 425-700 | Yes | .. | .. |
| 71 | Assistant Exhibition Officer (Grade I) | 650-1200 | Yes | .. | .. |
| 72 | Assistant Exhibition Officer | 550-900 | 50% | 50% | .. |

Statement-II

Details of the Technical Posts filled by Deputation/Direct Recruitment during the last three years.

| Name of post | Scale of post | No. of posts | Provision in R/ Rules |
|---|---------------|--------------|---|
| 1. Filled by Deputation | | Rs. | |
| (a) Joint Director (Extension) | 1300-50-1700 | 1 | 50% by promotion and 50% by direct recruitment. |
| (b) Photographer | 550-900 | 1 | Direct recruitment. |
| (c) Technical Assistants (Agriculture). | 425-700 | 2 | Direct recruitment. |
| (These are all short-term vacancies) . | | | |
| 2. Filled by Direct Recruitment : | | | |
| (a) Joint Director (Extension) | 1300-50-1700 | 1 | |
| (b) Extension Officer | 700-1300 | 1 | |
| (c) Senior Research Assistant (Women) | 550-900 | 1 | |
| (d) Technical Assistant (Home Science) | 425-700 | 2 | |
| (e) Information Assistant | 425-700 | 1 | |
| (f) Paper-man | 225-308 | 1 | |

Integrated Urban Development Programme for Bangalore

6406 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the sanction for the grant of loan under Integrated Urban Development Programme to Bangalore is lying pending with the Centre and

(b) if so the reasons for delay and when the decision in this respect is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

भाई० एन० ए० कालोनी नई दिल्ली में पटरी खोमचे तलों का पुनर्वास

6407 श्री मुखराम क्या निर्माण और अवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटरी खोमचा वाला का पुनर्वास करने के लिए कार्य निश्चित प्रस्ताव है

निर्माण और अवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकंदर बख्त) (क) स (ख) सूचना एक्ट 1947 की ह तथा मंत्र पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Water and Sewer facility in Kedar Bagh Karampura New Delhi

6408 SHRI DAJIBA DESAI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no water and sewer facility available in regularised colony Kedar Bagh (Madan Park and Chunnamal Park) of Ward No 89 Karampura New Delhi

(b) the reasons thereof and

(c) the time by which Government propose to provide the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Refund of Deposit of Temporary Connections in Bombay and Pune

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b) 167 cases have been finalised and deposits to the tune of Rs 80,986 have been refunded before 31-3-1979

(c) One case involving Rs 97870 is pending in Pune Telephone District due to the reason that the telephone instrument has not been returned by the ex-subscriber. Case is under correspondence with the subscriber.

Opening of Post Offices and Public Call Offices during Five Year Plan

6410 SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of opening new Post Offices and Public Call Offices particularly in Adivasis area of Baroda District during the next Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted for opening of new P.O. and P.C.O. in villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Postal: 5 post offices are proposed to be opened in Adivasis Areas of Baroda District in each year during the next 5 financial years commencing from the year 1979-80

Telecom: The following 13 proposals are under examination for provision of public telephones in Adivasis Areas of Baroda District:

1. Zoz
2. Dehot
3. Saydi Vasan
4. Rangpur (Kwant)
5. Rangpur (zoz).
6. Gadhi Boriach
7. Anvelli

8. Palasin
9. Gamod
10. Vajuria
11. Savli
12. Bunjetha
13. Aghar

(c) The criteria adopted for opening of new post offices are detailed in Statement 'A' while those for opening of P.C.O. in the villages are given in Statement 'B'.

Statement 'A'

New norms for opening of post offices in rural areas

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories:

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas; and

(2) Post offices in hilly, tribal or backward areas.

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas —

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office, and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost

(2) Post Offices in hilly tribal and backward areas —

(i) Post Offices in Gram Panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions —

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed post office and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost

(ii) Post Offices in non grampanchat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions

(a) The village should have a population of 1000 or more

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed post office and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost

3 Notwithstanding the above the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of post offices every year

4 The minimum guaranteed revenue/income will continue to be calculated according to the existing formula.

5 These new norms are operative from the date of issue i.e. 28th August, 1978

Statement — B

Policy for Provision of PCOs on LOSS

| Categories of Stations | Condition for provision of Public Call Office |
|--|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| (1) District Headquarters | Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue |
| (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters | |
| (3) Tehsil Headquarters | |
| (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters | |
| (5) Block Headquarters | |
| (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in Backward or Hilly areas | The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas and 25% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas. |
| (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an officer of the rank of Sub Inspector of Police or above | |
| (8) Out of the way places | (a) Should be beyond 40 kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange |

- (6) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas; and 10% ARE in hilly areas
- (9) Tourist / pilgrimage centres / agricultural / irrigation/power project sites/townships. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and of ARE in hilly areas.
- (10) All other Stations On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

Note — the demarcation of the town or village alone should be a radius of 10 Kms. from a can be opened under this

बेरावल, गुजरात में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

6111. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री-सोरठ चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री बेरावल, गुजरात ने 4 दिसम्बर, 1978 को निदेशक दूर-संचार (पश्चिम) अहमदाबाद तथा महाप्रबन्धक, दूरसंचार, अहमदाबाद को बेरावल में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के लिये कोई लिखित अनुरोध किया था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) बेरावल में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र में कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) बेरावल के स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र पर कुन कितना व्यय करने का विचार है और कुन कितने टेलीफोन लगाने जाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस गमय बेरावल में 1200 लाइनों की क्षमता का एक करचन एकम-चेंज कार्य पर रहा है। 1099 फनेक्शन चालू हैं और 54 प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं।

(ग) श्री सोरठ चैम्बर आफ कामर्स ने बदनी के लिए अनुरोध किया है। सरकार करचन एकमचेंज के बदले स्वचल एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की बहुत इच्छुक है परन्तु स्थापन स्विचिंग उपकरण की सीमित मात्राई होने के कारण इसकी योजना बनाने में समय नहीं हो सकी है। सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किया जा रहा है। यह आशा कि जाती है कि सतर्फी योजना अवधि के दौरान बेरावल जैसे स्थानों पर एकमचेंजों के स्वचलीकरण का कार्य शुरू किया जा सकेगा।

(घ) केवल भादि सहित स्वचन एक्सचेंज की लागत 7,000 रुपये से 10,000 रुपये तक प्रति लाइन आती है जोकि स्टेशन के आकार पर निर्भर

करती है। जब संभव होगा बेरावन में एक स्वचल एक्सपोज़ की योजना बनाई जायेगी ताकि स्टेशन को प्रत्याशित भागा की पूर्ति का जा सके।

Government's Policy regarding Conservation of Old Temple

6412 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the temple of Lord Jagannath is a living temple

(b) whether it is the age old policy of Government of India not to interfere in the living temple directly for any sort of construction work,

(c) if so whether it is not advisable only to aid with finance and experts for conservation of a living temple when it (Government) has legal authorities to supervise conservation and upkeep, and

(d) if under the above principle, the Lord Jagannath temple is a living one, whether the Government of India followed the said principle in the heavy and massive repair work now under execution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes Sir

(b) to (d) Under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1938 and Rules made thereunder any outstanding ancient and historical monument can be declared as a monument of national importance and as such can be preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India according to the archaeological principles. However in respect of protected monuments under religious use the

recognised customary and religious practices and usages are not interfered with. Archaeological Survey can incur expenditure on measures of preservation only after the monument is declared as of national importance.

विठ्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस की देखभाल

6413 श्री हुक्म चंद कछवाय क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विठ्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस और मावलकर हाल की देखभाल सफाई आदि पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय किया जाता है और इसमें कितने कर्मचारी श्रेणीवार तैनात है,

(ख) क्या विठ्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस में संबंधित स्टाफ क्वार्टरों की ऐसी हालत है कि न तो शौचालयों की सफाई की जाती है और न उनमें अन्दर आने निकाले जाते हैं तथा न उनमें सफेदी की जाती है तथा बतिया भी पूरे प्लाइट पर नहीं लगायी जाती है तथा उपरान्त क्वार्टरों की देखभाल का खर्चा अबल कागजों पर ही दिखा दिया जाता है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यहां व अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिकतर दैनिक बेंचन पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को भ्रष्ट घर व कामों व लिए भेज दिया जाता है और इन्हें अनेक वर्ष हो जाने के बाद भी स्थायी नहीं किया गया है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बारे में उचित जांच करायेगी और संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करा तथा बड़ा सफाई आदि की उचित व्यवस्था करेगी -

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिलोत्तर बरत)

(ह) (i) रखरखाव, सफाई आदि पर वार्षिक प्रसिद्ध व्यय निम्नलिखित है :—

| | | |
|---------|----------|-------|
| सिविल | 2,92,574 | रुपये |
| विद्युत | 5,85,701 | रुपये |
| उद्यान | 13,950 | रुपये |
| <hr/> | | |
| कुल | 8,92,225 | रुपये |

(ii) कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या विवरण में दी गई है।

कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या

| सिविल | विद्युत | उद्यान |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 कारपेन्टर | 2 1 लिफ्ट अपरेटर | 11 1 माली |
| 2 मेसिन | 1 2 रेडियो मेकेनिक अपरेटर | 1 2 चौखरी |
| 3 पेंटर | 1 3 मीटर रीडर | (दो माम के लिए) |
| 4 अपहोलमटर | 1 4 इलेक्ट्रीशियन | |
| 5 फिटर/एमस्टैट फिटर | 2 5 वायर मैन | |
| 6 बेलदार | 10 6 लिफ्ट मेकेनिक | |
| 7 स्वीपर | 11 7 एसिस्टेंट वामरमेन | |
| 8 फराश | 2 8 एसिस्टेंट पम्प अपरेटर | |
| 9 चौकीदार | 4 9 एसिस्टेंट मेकेनिक | |
| 10 सीवरमैन | 1 10 खजानी | |

जातानुक्रमिक

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 सर्विसमैन | 1 |
| 2 सीनियर मेकेनिक | 1 |
| 3 खजानी | 2 |

(ख) जी, नहीं। शीचालय बलाकों की सफाई हर रोज की जाती है तथा सफेदी आदि करने समय जालों को हटा दिया जाता है। सर्वेंट क्वार्टर भी मुख्य इमारत का भूग है तथा उनका रखरखाव वास्तव में अपेक्षित मानक के अनुसार किया जाता है। सीढ़ियों शीचालयों, स्नानगृह आदि जैसे सामूहिक स्थानों पर बल्ब आवश्यकता पड़ने पर बदल दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) यह सत्य नहीं है। उन्हें आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अल्पावधि के लिए रखा जाता है। इसलिए उन्हें नियमित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

.. (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

Financial Loss due to Postal Stationery

6414 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that during the 1st quarter of 1979 there was shortages of postal orders inland letters envelopes etc throughout the country

(b) if so whether as a result of shortages the Department have suffered heavy financial losses and

(c) if so exact assessment of losses and reasons for shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) There has been shortages of certain items of postal stamps and stationery in some post offices

(b) No Sir

(c) There are no losses on revenue account. The shortages have been due to the fact that the India Security Press, Nasik has not been able to meet the demands fully in respect of certain items of postal stationery etc.

Allotment of Hostel accommodation on priority basis

6415 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the criteria for the allotment of hostel accommodation on priority basis or in general pool, give details

(b) the number of persons since 19 0—1979 who got hostel accommodation on priority basis and in general pool and on what grounds give details and

(c) whether sympathetic view is taken in hard cases?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Ad hoc allotment both in general pool and hotel is made to eligible (percent of deceased officer who was in occupation of general pool accommodation to personal staff of Ministers etc on medical grounds and also to physically handicapped officers to officers who are required to vacate their departmental pools and in other cases of exceptional nature on merits. Previously ad hoc allotments were used to be made to eligible dependents of officers who were in occupation of general pool accommodation on their transfer or retirement but this had been discontinued from 1st May 1978.

(b) Ad hoc allotment made in the general pool in Delhi during the period 19 0—9 upto 31-3-79) is as under —

| | General | Hotel |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 Eligible dependent of | | |
| (i) deceased officer | 1285 | 4 |
| (ii) retired officer | 161 | 3 |
| (iii) transferred officer | 128 | 1 |
| 2 Personal Staff | 551 | 4 |
| 3 For vacating departmental pool | 187 | 1 |
| 4 Medical grounds | 2446 | 29 |
| 5 Others | 33 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 373* | 112 |

*This does not include ad hoc allotments in Types VI & VII and VIII made during the 1974 details of which are not available

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be obtained; and

(c) when the Government propose to take up construction of the said Post Office Building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) No Sir

(b) A sewer line is passing through the plot. A manhole also exists in the centre of the plot. The possession would be taken over when the Sewer line is diverted from the plot and the manhole is removed. Delhi Development Authority is taking necessary action in this regard.

(c) When the hindrances referred to above have been removed, possession of the plot will be taken over and necessary action to commence construction would be taken.

Re-development Schemes of NDMO

6420 SHRI NATHU SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) how many schemes of re-development of pavements, crossings, parks etc., have been implemented by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during the last six months and the details thereof,

(b) how many such schemes are to be finalised for implementation during the next six months by NDMC and how much money is envisaged or expenditure on such terms in the next six months, and

(c) how much money has been spent during last six months on schemes of re-development and beautification during the last six months by the New Delhi Municipal Committee?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) The number of schemes implemented are as under:

| | |
|---------------|----|
| (1) Pavements | 17 |
| (2) Crossings | 13 |
| (3) Parks | 8 |

(b) Broad details of the schemes envisaged so far are as under.

| Item of work | No. of Scheme | Estimated Expenditure |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1. Pavements | 11 | 21.50 |
| 2. Crossings | 5 | 2.15 |
| 3. Parks | 11 | 11.26 |

(c) Expenditure incurred during the last six months is as under —

| | Rs. lakh |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. Pavements | 17.12 |
| 2. Crossings | 3.92 |
| 3. Parks | 1.93 |

Development of Residential Plots by DDA

6421 SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to ask the DDA to develop residential plots for the LIG and MIG persons in Delhi and start registration thereof; and

(b) if not, how far it is justified that the persons in the above categories should not construct their houses at reasonable rates and keep the DDA obliging by paying exorbitant prices for flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT) (a) D D A have informed that they themselves are working on such a proposal

(b) Does not arise

बड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं के निम्ने विदेशी स्रोतों से ागत

6422 श्री सुरज दत्ता शुभन क्या क्षति और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 दौरान बड़ा तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं व अधान कितना भूमि व सिंचाई की गई

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के निम्ने विश्व बैंक तथा अन्य विदेशी स्रोतों से कितना सहायता प्राप्त हुई और

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 का मिचाड योजनाओं का व्योग क्या है ?

क्षति और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरज दत्ता सिंह बरनाना) (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दो गद सूचना अनमा 1977-78 और 1978-79 में बहने और मध्य मिचाड म्नामा द्वारा क्रमा 1 4 मिलियन हैक्टेयर और 1 35 मिलियन हैक्टे र क्षेत्र का सिंचाई व अन्नवन लाग गया ।

(ख) 197 8 और 1978-79 वर्षों में विश्व बैंक से जो सहायता प्राप्त हुई वह इस प्रकार है —

| क्रम सं० | परियोजना का नाम | (राशि मिलियन अमरीक डॉलर में) | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 | गान्धारी बराज परियोजना (आंध्र प्रदेश) | 12 825 | 4 026 | |
| 2 | नागागुन्ना परियोजना (आंध्र प्रदेश) | 2 247 | 12 547 | |
| 3 | परियार बैंगई परियोजना (तमिलनाडु) | — | 1 974 | |
| 4 | जयवन्माडी परियोजना (महाराष्ट्र) | — | 3 055 | |
| 5 | उडीना मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना | — | 2 037 | |

(ग) 1979-80 ब्यार का क्रमा अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

IIT Kanpur employees

6423 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees of IIT Kanpur have been dismissed and suspended during the last two years

(b) if so the r names and designation etc and the charges against them

(c) whether in case of persons in part (b) above the departmental proceedings etc, serving of charge-sheets etc was followed and if not, reasons for arbitrary punishment and

(d) authorities responsible for this and action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to a/c recurrence of such cases

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b). A statement is attached

(c) and (d) As per Statute 13(3) of the IIT statutes, the appointing authority is empowered to terminate the services of employees who are not confirmed, by giving one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof without assigning any reasons.

The employees who were removed/dismissed were intimated of the charges against them and were given full

opportunity by the Inquiry Committees constituted in this behalf in the departmental proceedings, before the Board of Governors took the decision to remove/dismiss them from service.

According to statutes, no charge-sheet is required to be served before suspension. In respect of employees under suspension, charge-sheets have been served or are being served. They will be given full opportunity to defend themselves in the departmental proceedings.

Statement

1. Employees whose services were terminated under Statute 13(3)

| S. No. | Name of the employee | Designation | Charge |
|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Shri V.C. Gupta | Compounder | Issue of wrong medicines to patients and misbehaviour with patients |
| 2 | Shri Sarvesh Kumar | L.D. Clerk | Unauthorised absence, misconduct and disobedience of orders. |
| 3 | Shri S.C. Nigam | L.D. Clerk | Unauthorised absence. |
| 4 | Dr. H.S. Lallack | Medical Officer | Issue of blank prescription to a patient, misbehaviour with a nurse. |
| 5 | Shri Faras Bahadur | Chowkidar | Unauthorised absence, and indulging in drinking and gambling |

2. Employees who have been dismissed/removed from service under Statute 13(9) (a)(vi) under orders of the Board of Governors.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Shri B.L. Sharma | Sr. Tech. Asstt. | Defiance of orders and gross insubordination. |
| Shri J.N. Mattoo | Principal Campus School. | Falsification of documents, misbehaviour with teachers, refusal to accept official communications. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|------------------|---|---|
| 3 Employee who have been placed under suspension | | | |
| 1. Sri L.C. Gupta | Engine Driver | } | Defiance of orders to open a Sump well and unauthorized absence from duty |
| 2. Sri Badlooo Nishad | Engine Driver | | |
| 3. Sri Ganesh Prasad | Engine Driver | | |
| 4. Sri Sambhoo Nath | Engine Driver | | |
| 5. Sri K.N. Awasthi | Engine Driver | } | Disobedience of orders |
| 6. Sri Nandji Ram | Engine Driver | | |
| 7. Sri Ramesh Awasthi | Sr. Tech. Asstt. | | Forging of signature |
| 8. Sri C.S. Joshi | L.D. Clerk | | Disobedience of orders |
| 9. Sri P.N. Sharma | Mech. Gr. C | | Fa. lurt misconduct and subordination in discharge of duties |
| 10. Sri G. r. raj Kashore | Registrar | | |

News item captioned 'Pearl Harvest from Seas near Andaman'

6424 SHRI ANVASAHEB P. SHINDE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the news item from Port Blair published in the Indian Express dated the 24th February 1979 regarding 'Pearl Harvest from seas near Andaman'

(b) if so the facts of the case

(c) the commercial potential of pearls in this area and

(d) plans Government have formulated to exploit the pearls available

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Recently while collecting edible oysters around Andaman and Nicobar Islands pearl oysters were collected from Marine corner (Blair reef Region) and Atlanda Point off Aberdeen Jetty near Ross Island. A

few specimens have been sent to the National Institute of Oceanography for proper identification

(c) Not yet assessed

(d) The question does not arise

Proposal to establish National Bank for Cooperative Development

6425 DR P. V. PERIASAMY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Bank for Cooperative Development and also a National University for Cooperation

(b) whether there is also a proposal to set up an International Centre for Cooperative Training and Research to serve the entire South East Asian Region

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to guide the investment of such a huge sum lying idle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH). (a) The 8th Indian Cooperative Congress held from 9th to 11th March, 1979 has recommended the establishment of a National Bank for Cooperative Development and also a National University for Cooperation. The National Cooperative Union of India had also set up Working Expert Groups to formulate guidelines for the establishment of a National Bank for Cooperative Development and a National University for Cooperation. When specific proposals are received by Government of India, they will be examined

(b) A proposal to set up an International Agricultural Banker's Training Centre is under consideration of Government

(c) and (d) Generally the loans and advances given by the State Cooperative Banks are higher than the deposits with them. It would, therefore, be not correct to say that large surplus resources are lying idle with the State Cooperative Banks in the more advanced states. There may be temporary surplus funds with the Banks when recoveries are being effected and advances are not high.

The Reserve Bank of India permits State Cooperative Banks to draw upon the credit limits sanctioned by it only if the liquid assets maintained by the Bank do not exceed 35 per cent of their total demand and time liabilities. The Reserve Bank of India also lay down limits for each State Cooperative Bank for keeping surplus resources on call and short-term deposits

India, it has been decided recently to allow the State Cooperative Banks to advance loans to Government and State sponsored organisations like Dairy Development Corporations, Marketing Boards, Agro-Industries Corporations etc. This is subject to the following conditions:—

(i) such loans do not exceed deposit resources raised from sources other than cooperatives, (ii) the borrowing institutions are closely connected with the activities that facilitate rural production, processing and marketing and (iii) the permission of the Reserve Bank of India is obtained for each such advance.

Funds for Agricultural Development in Purnea District of Bihar

6428 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give special Fund to Government of Bihar for the Agricultural development of Purnea District of Bihar.

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government of India have sanctioned a number of Schemes for Agriculture and Rural Development in Bihar. Purnea district is also covered by such of these schemes which are applicable to it. As such there is no proposal before Government of India to give Special fund to Government of Bihar for the Agricultural Development of Purnea District of Bihar.

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme

In Purnea district 15 blocks have been selected for Intensive Development under Integrated Rural Development Programme. All these blocks are selected from areas covered under the Small Farmer Development Agency Programme. The allocation is at the rate of Rs 5 lakh per block during 1978-79.

(ii) Oil seeds

A scheme on oilseeds providing for assistance in organising Plant Protection measures and Demonstrations of improved techniques of cultivation of mustard is in operation in Purnea district.

(iii) Jute

Under Intensive Jute District Programme Purnea is selected as a district. Financial assistance is available for subsidy on seed demonstration plant protection and implements under the programme.

(iv) Sugarcane

Bihar is also covered by Sugarcane Development Programme including Purnea district.

Protection of Historical Monuments in Kerala

6427 SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government has proposed to the Archaeological Survey of India to take up the responsibility of preserving, protecting and renovating of a large number of historical monuments in that State

(b) if so the list of the monuments thus proposed by Kerala Government

(c) out of this how many are accepted by the Archaeological Survey of India and how many rejected, and

(d) the grounds of rejection?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) No Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise

MIPs without Telephones at their residences/constituencies

6428 SHRI SRIKRISHNA SINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of Members of Parliament have not been provided with telephones at their usual place of residences/constituencies and if so the reasons thereof

(b) the names and number of such Members of Parliament particularly in Bihar who have not been provided telephone connections at their usual place of residences/constituencies and

(c) steps Government propose to take to provide them telephones immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) Yes, Sir. Such telephones could not be provided so far as they are long distance connections requiring large quantity of stores which are in short supply.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) There is general shortage of line stores. The Department is making all possible efforts to manufacture these items in the Telecom Factories and making purchases from other sources where necessary.

क्रिकेट टैस्ट मैचों के खेल के घटे

6429 डा० रामजी सिंह क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्ती मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खेल का नाम पर क्रिकेट टैस्ट मैचों के परिणामस्वरूप देश में सरकारी और

प्राइवेट कार्यालयों तथा शिक्षा संस्थानों में काम में होने वाली क्षति - बारों में सरकार में कभी वाकफ़ किया है,

(ख) क्या राष्ट्र का समय प्रांग शक्ति का यह अध्ययन नहीं है,

(ग) क्या क्रिकेट साम्रज्यवादों उप-निवेशवाद को देन नहीं है, कि सोवियत संघ चीन और अन्य समाजवादी देशों में क्रिकेट नहीं खेला जाता, और

(घ) क्या इस खेल के लिए खेल के घड़े निर्धारित करने की दृष्टि से भारतीय क्रिकेट नियन्त्रण बोर्ड और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट संस्थान के साथ बातचीत करके लोगों के हित में सरकार कोई समाधान निकालने का प्रयास करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह एक दृष्टिकोण है।

(ग) क्रिकेट में खेल को किन्हीं राज-नीतिक सामाजिक परिस्थितियों में जोड़ना कठिन होगा।

(घ) सरकार इस प्रकार के विचार-विमर्श को कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं समझती।

News Item Captioned "Probe Urged into Illegal Constructions in Capital"

6430. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Probe urged into illegal construction

in Capital" published in the Times of India (New Delhi Edition) of March 3, 1979;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the unauthorised commercial construction in the capital; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Action against unauthorised constructions put up in violation of the Master Plan and the Building Bye-law is taken by the local bodies.

Protection of Traditional Fishermen

6431 SHRI CHITTA BASU. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that 65 million traditional fishermen are being deprived of their only means of livelihood due to the ever increasing instructions of the trawlers in the shallow coastal waters within 20 kms,

(b) what advice have been tendered to the State Governments to protect the livelihood of them and the extent of their enforcements,

(c) whether the Government propose to suitably amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 in order to provide socio-economic protection to the fishermen as well as to protect the delicate fish ecology and fish breeding ground, and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports of conflict between traditional

fishermen and operators of mechanised boats have been received from some States

(b) The State Governments of coastal States and Union Territories were advised to demarcate operational areas for different fishing crafts so that mechanised fishing boats and deep sea fishing vessels may operate beyond 5 kms and 10 kms respectively from the shore and the area upto 5 kms should be reserved exclusively for traditional fishing crafts. The State Governments could adopt these guidelines with or without modifications. In absence of statutory basis operational area have been demarcated through executive authority by the Governments of States and Union Territories having such problems

(c) and (d) No Sir. It is proposed to provide a more comprehensive legislation

Tube Wells

6432 SHRI P. M. SAYEED
SHRI A. R. BADRI-
NARAYAN

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there are at present 30,000 big tube wells in operation in the country

(b) if so whether these include private owned shallow tube wells

(c) the total number of tube wells started in 1979

big (public) tube-wells in the country. The information in regard to the tube wells in actual operation is not available

(b) These big tube wells do not include private owned shallow tube-wells

(c) to (e) During the year 1978-79 the target was to drill/energise 3,500 public tubewells. The figures of tube wells actually drilled/energised and put into Commission are not yet available

भारत सरकार मृदणालयों में रिवाइडरों के पद पर पदोन्नति

6433 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान क्या निर्माण और आयास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करग कि

(क) क्या सभी मृदणालयों की राईडिंग शाखाओं में कापा हाइडरा और रिवाइडर की रोडरा के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए अग्रस्त, 1976 में एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी

(ख) क्या प्रस मागदेशिका में स्थापित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार यह परक्षा नहीं ली गई थी और डिक्शन तथा सामान्य ज्ञान प्रश्न पत्रों के बिना बसल शुफ रोडिंग में ही परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी और उससे आधारे पर परिणाम घोषित किया गया था

(ग) अगर प्रश्ना के भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर सही रास्ता है तो पाठ्यक्रम के बाह्य परक्षा आयोजित करने के कदम क्या लिए हैं

(श्री राम किशोर) (क) से (ग). रोडरशिप परीक्षा नियम, 1973 और अक्टूबर 1975 में जारी की गई प्रशासनिक आदेशों व अनुसार, रोडरशिप परीक्षा अगस्त, 1976 में 12 मुद्रणानुसार में ली गई थी। नियमों में किये गये प्रावधानों के अनुसार, वक्ता प्रश्नों को महोदय करने के बारे में उम्मीदवारों की परीक्षा ली गई थी।

(घ) जी, हाँ।

(ङ) रोडरशिप परीक्षा नियमों में अक्सर उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नों से अवगत कराने की व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन अब उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नों से अवगत करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

Accommodation in Vithalbhai Patel House and other MPs Areas in Occupation of unrecognised Political Parties

6434. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing—

(a) what are the details in Vithal Bhai Patel House and other MPs areas regarding the units which are in occupation of workers/offices of the defunct and unrecognised political parties;

(b) what are the reasons for which they are allowed to occupy the accommodation;

(c) the details regarding the rules governing allotment of such units to political parties and social institutions,

(d) whether arrears of rent stand against them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a), (d) and (e) Information in respect of Government accommodation in occupation of workers or offices of the defunct and unrecognised political parties are not available with us. A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha indicating the details as are available.

(b) The parties at serial No 1-6 of the statement referred to in the answer to Parts (a), (d) and (e) having merged with the Janata Party, the matter has been taken up with the Janata Party in Parliament to surrender the units which are surplus to its entitlement

(c) Generally, Government residential accommodation is made available to the staff of the recognised political parties in Parliament to the extent of 33⅓ per cent of their total strength. However political parties in Parliament having a strength of less than 50 members but recognised by the Speaker are allotted one set of rooms in Vithal Bhai Patel House. Normally, allotment made to them is a double suite or 2 single suits. Garages/servant quarters are also allotted on demand subject to availability. As for social institutions, allotment is decided on merit.

Statement

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Su c No 2 VP HOUSE | } | Do | 11 144 84 | Rem rder have been issued |
| S Qr No 63 VP HOUSE | | Do | 18 356 40 | |
| Suite No 16 VP HOUSE | | Sol al st Party | 7185 12 | |
| Su te No 17 VP HOUSE | | Do | 6 209 25 | Do |
| Suite No 104 VP HOUSE | | Do | 11 981 94 | |
| Sr Qr No 40 VI HOUSE | | Do | 25 376 31 | |
| Su te No 310 VP HOUSE | | Soc alist Party (Loh awad) | 3 440 60 | Do |
| Su te No 203 VP HOUSE | | Swatantra Party | 6 832 46 | Do |
| Su c No 23 VP HOUSE | } | Bharat ya Jansangh | 259 23 | Do |
| Sr Qr No 56 VP HOUSE | | | 214 54 | Do |
| Su te No 24 VP HOUSE | | Do | 473 77 | |
| Su te No 219 VP HOUSE | | Congress (O) | 2 500 01 | Do |
| Su c No 418 & 501 VP HOUSE | | Janata Party | 93 28 | Do |
| Su c No 507 VP HOUSE | | Do | 4 047 49 | |
| | | | 4 140 77 | |
| Su te No 15 VP HOUSE | | DMK | 145 96 | Do |
| Su te No 119 VP HOUSE | | CPI | 504 07 | Do |
| Su c No 201 VP HOUSE | | Do | 305 60 | |
| Su c No 309 VP HOUSE | | Do | 189 18 | |
| | | | 998 85 | |

अतिरिक्त निर्माण के बारे में किरायेदार के अधिकार

6435. श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज अंन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या दिल्ली में किरायेदार मकान मालिकों की अनुमति के बिना अपने आप मकानों में अतिरिक्त निर्माण कर सकते हैं और यदि कोई किरायेदार निर्माण कराता है, तो उसके विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करती है, और

(ख) क्या मकान मालिक ऐसी परिस्थिति में तथा किराया न दिये जाने पर मकान खाली करा सकता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) : (क) जी, नहीं। यदि कोई निर्माण, पालिका उप-नियमों अथवा दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के विरुद्ध किया जाता है तो संबंधित प्राधिकारी उन अधिनियमों के अधीन कार्यवाही करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1958 में ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत मकान मालिक द्वारा किरायेदार को वेदखन किया जा सके, यदि

किरायेदार मकान मालिक की अनुमति के बिना अतिरिक्त निर्माण करता है। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14(1) (क) के अन्तर्गत मकान मालिक किरायेदार को किराया भुगतान न करने के आधार पर वेदखन कर सकता है।

Development of Languages

6436 SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the steps taken and the results achieved during the last two years of the Janata Rule in Developing Hindi and other regional languages including Urdu and Sindhi, and

(b) whether the three language-formula was in vogue in all States, if not, the name/names of defaulting States with steps taken to make them fall in line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) : (a) During the last two years, a number of schemes have continued to be in operation by the Education Ministry for development of Hindi and other regional languages including Urdu and Sindhi. These schemes have contributed towards the enrichment and development of these languages.

(b) The three language formula is being implemented with little modification by all the State Governments excepting Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Karaiyakkal Areas. It has been urged on all State Governments to implement the formula and avail themselves all the facilities provided for the Central Government.

Proposal for Setting up of Permanent Machinery on various Inter State Water Disputes

6437 PROF P G MAVALAN-KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering one or more proposals for setting up a permanent semi-judicial machinery to go into and decide on the various inter-State water disputes and controversies;

(b) if so, main indication thereof, and

(c) whether Government have taken any policy decision in principle, on the said matter, if so, what is it, and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हलर (भूमी निकासने की मशीनों) के लिये लाइसेंस देना

6438. श्री निर्मल चन्द जैन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर गया है कि एक डेढ़ वर्ष पूर्व जिन लोगों को हलरो के लिये लाइसेंस दिये थे उन्हें (विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश के मियोनी जिले में) इस आशय के नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं कि इन हलरो का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाना चाहिए और जब तक वे ऐसा नहीं करते उनके लाइसेंस निलम्बित रहेंगे, और

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि प्रारम्भ में, लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के बाद उन लोगों ने बैंक ऋण आदि प्राप्त करके हलर लिये थे और अब उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिये इन लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं है और उन्हें हलरो का चलना बन्द करना पड़ेगा तथा ऊपर से उन पर बैंक का ऋण भी है, और यदि हाँ, तो इन लोगों को इन कठिनाइयों से बचाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है तथा उन का व्योरा क्या है ?

कि आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिये। चावल के कम लागत के आधुनिकीकरण पर लगभग 10,000 रुपये बँटता है जिसके लिए राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंको से वित्त निमाव प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

Export of Paddy

6439 SHRI MALLIKARJUN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have permitted the States to export paddy,

(b) if so, the targets fixed for each State in this regard, and

(c) whether any financial arrangements are made by Government to the States for this transaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) No request for permission to export paddy was received from State Governments. However, some State Governments had approached the Government of India for grant of permission to export some rice. It has been decided to allow, on an experimental basis, export of rice through the State agencies and an export quota of 30,000 tonnes of rice has been earmarked for each State Government, who may be interested in the export of rice from their own stocks. Government of India are not making any financial arrangements in regard to export of rice by the State Governments.

कृषि उद्योग निगमों को लाभ और घाटे

6441. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कृषि उद्योग निगमों के नाम क्या हैं, जो लाभ अर्जित कर रहे हैं और उन निगमों के नाम क्या हैं, जो घाटे में चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन कृषि उद्योग निगमों को हो रहे घाटे के कारणों के बारे में सरकार ने पता लगाया है, और

(ग) इन निगमों को हो रहे घाटे को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) वत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कृषि-उद्योग निगमों के लाभ हानि की स्थिति सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) निगमों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने प्रत्येक चालू कार्यकलाप का गहराई से विश्लेषण करें ताकि हानियों के विजिष्ट कारणों का पता लगाकर उनके समाधान के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय किये जा सकें। इसके अलावा उन्हें निम्नलिखित सलाह भी दी गई है :—(क) तदर्थ योजना की बजाए दीर्घकालीन, आत्मश्रम, योजना के आधार पर कार्य करना, (ख) वस्तु मुची-विविध ऋण तथा स्थापना की लागत के स्तरों पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रखना, (ग) पहले की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के उपयोग को बढ़ाना, तथा (घ) प्रशिक्षित और अनुभवी प्रबंधकर्मियों का एक संवर्ग तैयार करना। इसके प्रतिरक्त, उनके निदेशक मण्डलों में केन्द्रीय प्रतिनिधित्व के व्यवसायीकरण के भी उपाय किए गए हैं, ताकि पूर्वोक्त कार्य करने के लिए प्रबंधकों को बेहतर तरीके से सहायता दी जा सके।

विवरण

क्रम सं० विभिन्न व राज्य वृषि उद्योग नियम लाख (+)/हानि (—) लाख रुए

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------|------------|-----|---|
| 1 राजस्थान | 1975-76(+) | 17 | 97 |
| | 1976-77(—) | 19 | 41 |
| | 1977-78(—) | 7 | 84 |
| 2 हिमाचल प्रदेश | 1975-76(+) | 3 | 19 |
| | 1976-77(+) | 2 | 20 |
| | 1977-78(+) | 9 | 07 |
| 3 महाराष्ट्र | 1975-76(+) | 101 | 35 |
| | 1976-77(+) | 28 | 13 |
| | 1977-78(+) | 29 | 80 |
| 4 गुजरात | 1975-76(—) | 14 | 69 |
| | 1976-77(+) | 22 | 95 |
| | 1977-78(+) | 35 | 36 |
| 5 कर्नाटक | 1975-76(—) | 149 | 10 |
| | 1976-77(—) | 139 | 18 |
| | 1977-78(—) | 110 | 54 |
| 6 तमिलनाडु | 1975-76(+) | 13 | 92 |
| | 1976-77(+) | 17 | 24 |
| | 1977-78(—) | 32 | 83 अनुमानित लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। |
| 7 पश्चिम बंगाल | 1975-76(—) | 110 | 54 |
| | 1976-77(—) | 89 | 56 |
| | 1977-78(—) | 16 | 00 अनुमानित लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। |
| 8 उत्तर प्रदेश | 1975-76(—) | 138 | 01 |
| | 1976-77(—) | 108 | 09 |
| | 1977-78(—) | 101 | 76 अनुमानित लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। |
| 9 केरल | 1975-76(—) | 2 | 75 |
| | 1976-77(—) | 9 | 16 |
| | 1977-78(—) | 18 | 48 अनुमानित |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------|----------------|---|---|
| 10 | उड़ीसा | 1975-76(—) 15 48
1976-77(—) 19 55
1977-78(+) 2 00 अनुमानित, लेखों को सभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना | |
| 11. | जम्मु व कश्मीर | 1975-76(—) 12 07
1976-77(—) 13 06
1977-78(—) 11 71 अनुमानित, लेखों को सभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। | |
| 12 | हरियाणा | 1975-76(—) 39 69
1976-77(+) 14. 22
1977-78(+) 3 17 अनुमानित, लेखों को सभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। | |
| 13. | मान्य प्रदेश | 1975-76(—) 74 30
1976-77(+) 18. 00
1977-78(—) 10. 00 अनुमानित, लेखों को सभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। | |
| 14. | भारत | 1975-76(—) 2 11
1976-77(+) 11. 73
1977-78(+) 15 03 अनुमानित लेखों को सभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। | |
| 15.] | त्रिपुरा | 1975-76(—) 6 17 अनुमानित, लेखों को सभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।
1976-77 अनुमानित, लेखों को सभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है और लेखों को
1977-78 अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। | |
| 16. | पंजाब | 1975-76(—) 59 35
1976-77(—) 32. 00 अनुमानित, लेखों को सभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।
1977-78 सभी अनुमानित लगाया जाता है और लेखों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। | |

नम्रजन तथा फास्फेट उर्वरकों की खपत

6442 श्री अन्त राम जाधववाल :
 क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की
 कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कृषि वर्ष 1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान नम्रजन तथा फास्फेट उर्वरकों की, अलग अलग, राज्यवार खपत कितनी हुई,

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में नम्रजन तथा फास्फेट उर्वरकों की प्रति एकड़, अलग अलग, खपत कितनी हुई, और

(ग) कृषि वर्ष 1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान 5 एकड़, 5 एकड़ से 10 एकड़ तक तथा 10 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले लोगों द्वारा राज्यवार रसायनिक उर्वरकों की कुल खपत का कितने प्रतिशत भाग प्रयोग में लाया गया।

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रातापसिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) वर्ष 1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में नाइट्रोजन तथा फास्फेट की प्रति हेक्टर खपत का एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ग) उर्वरकों की खपत के आकड़े जितों के आकार के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि, 1976-77 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य के मध्यम 2 हेक्टर 2-4 हेक्टर और 4 हेक्टर से अधिक की जोतों में खेती करने वाले किसानों द्वारा खपत किए गए रसायनिक उर्वरकों की प्रतिशतता का एक विवरण सलग्न है। यह प्रतिशतता राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक अनुमान परिपक्व द्वारा किए गए एक नमूना सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर निकाली गई थी।

विवरण-1

1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान माहद्वीय तथा फार्मेटयुक्त उर्वरकों की राज्यवार खपत

(हजार मीटरी टन)

| क्र० | राज्य का नाम | 1960-61* | 1975-76 | 1977-78 | पी० | एन० | पी० |
|------|--------------|----------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | एन० | एन० | एन० | | | |
| 1 | सर्गम प्रदेश | 26 56 | 14 37 | 257.37 | 54 43 | 351 60 | 133 20 |
| 2 | केरल | 6 37 | 1 47 | 31 66 | 14 33 | 37.06 | 16 77 |
| 3 | कर्नाटक | 15 05 | 4 33 | 131.30 | 38 12 | 160 87 | 56.59 |
| 4 | तमिलनाडु | 24 67 | 7 97 | 199.64 | 44 08 | 265 67 | 73.01 |
| 5 | गुजरात | 8 40 | — | 110.59 | 32 74 | 175 58 | 84.13 |
| 6 | मध्य प्रदेश | 5 58 | 0 85 | 77.29 | 29 93 | 99 69 | 49.50 |
| 7 | महाराष्ट्र | 25.26 | 11 83 | 168 05 | 36 11 | 228 00 | 71 00 |
| 8 | राजस्थान | 2.58 | 0 26 | 62.35 | 14 71 | 90 16 | 17.80 |
| 9 | ह्रियाणा | ** | ** | 86 31 | 8 32 | 150 20 | 28.66 |
| 10 | पंजाब | 7.30 | 0.49 | 231.78 | 53 29 | 319 94 | 104.19 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| 11 उत्तर प्रदेश | 37 93 | 0 92 | 386 17 | 63 24 | 647 59 | 139 33 |
| 12 हिमाचल प्रदेश | 0 13 | 0 07 | 6 18 | 1 40 | 6 78 | 1 69 |
| 13 जम्मू और कश्मीर | 0 87 | — | 7 66 | 1 36 | 9 72 | 2 26 |
| 14 उत्तराखण्ड | — | 0 16 | 3 35 | 1 30 | 4 76 | 0 26 |
| 15 बिहार | 11 36 | 2 51 | 100 61 | 15 70 | 137 68 | 22 80 |
| 16 उड़ीसा | 4, 49 | 0 39 | 37 04 | 9 04 | 45 77 | 11 99 |
| 17 पश्चिम बंगाल | 8, 08 | 3 35 | 85 96 | 24 87 | 113 93 | 28 99 |
| 18 मणिपुर | 0 02 | 0 02 | 1 57 | 0 13 | 1 91 | 0 93 |
| 19 मेघालय | उ० न० | उ० न० | 0 81 | 2 29 | 1 31 | 0 50 |
| 20 नागालैंड | उ० न० | उ० न० | 0 07 | 0 01 | 0 11 | 0 0 |
| 21 त्रिपुरा | उ० न० | उ० न० | 0 38 | 0 10 | 0 44 | 0 01 |
| 22 मिजोरम | उ० न० | उ० न० | उ० न० | उ० न० | 0 06 | 0 03 |

“विशाल उत्तरों के कारण पर अनुमानित ।
 “—जगह से शामिल किया गया है क्योंकि 1960-61 में हड़ियांग युद्ध राज्य नहीं था ।
 उ० न०—उत्तर नहीं ।

विवरण—३

वर्ष 1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में नाइट्रोबल (एन) तथा फास्फेट (पी० एच०) की प्रति हेक्टर खपत

(किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर)

| क्रम सं० | राज्य का नाम | 1960-61 | | 1975-76 | | 1977-78 | |
|----------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | | एन० | पी०, एच०, | एन | पी०, एच०, | एन० | पी०, एच०, |
| 1 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 2.25 | 1.22 | 19.86 | 4.20 | 27.13 | 10.28 |
| 2 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 2.71 | 0.63 | 10.62 | 4.81 | 12.43 | 5.42 |
| 3 | कर्नाटक | 1.42 | 0.41 | 11.77 | 3.42 | 14.42 | 5.07 |
| 4 | तमिलनाडु | 3.37 | 1.09 | 27.59 | 6.09 | 36.72 | 10.09 |
| 5 | गुजरात | 0.86 | — | 10.84 | 3.21 | 17.22 | 8.25 |
| 6 | मध्य प्रदेश | 0.31 | 0.05 | 3.62 | 1.40 | 4.67 | 2.32 |
| 7 | महाराष्ट्र | 1.34 | 0.63 | 8.55 | 1.84 | 11.59 | 3.61 |
| 9 | राजस्थान | 0.18 | 0.02 | 3.63 | 0.86 | 5.25 | 1.04 |
| 9 | हरियाणा | — | — | 15.83 | 1.53 | 27.55 | 5.26 |
| 10 | पंजाब | 0.78 | 0.05 | 37.06 | 8.52 | 51.15 | 16.66 |
| 11 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 1.75 | 0.04 | 16.72 | 2.74 | 28.04 | 6.03 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 12 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 0 15 | 0 08 | 6 69 | 1 32 | 7 34 | 1 83 |
| 13 | उत्तर और पश्चिम | 1 07 | — | 8 30 | 1 47 | 10 53 | 2 45 |
| 14 | बंगाल | — | 0 07 | 1 05 | 0 41 | 1 50 | 0 08 |
| 15 | मिज़ोरम | 1 02 | 0 23 | 8 91 | 1 38 | 12 20 | 2 02 |
| 16 | उड़ीसा | 0 69 | 0 06 | 4 79 | 1 17 | 5 92 | 1 55 |
| 17 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 1 27 | 0 53 | 10 80 | 3 13 | 14 32 | 3 64 |
| 18 | मणिपुर | 0 11 | 0 10 | 7 48 | 0 62 | 9 10 | 4 43 |
| 19 | मेघालय | उ०न० | उ०न० | 3 99 | 1.43 | 6 45 | 2 46 |
| 20 | नागालैण्ड | उ०न० | उ०न० | 0 61 | 0 09 | 0 96 | 0 35 |
| 21 | त्रिपुरा | — | — | 1 00 | 0 26 | 1 15 | 0 03 |
| 22 | मिजोरम | उ०न० | उ०न० | उ०न० | उ०न० | उ०न० | उ०न० |

टिप्पणी

1 1960-61 के बाकड़ा की गणना वितरित अवस्था के आधार पर की गई है ।

2 गणना के लिए सम्बंधित राज्यों में सचन दीए गए क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

3 1977-78 में प्रति हैक्टर धान की गणना व लिए 1975-76 के क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखा गया है क्योंकि उस वर्ष के क्षेत्र का सभी निचरिण पूरी किया गया है ।

.. — राजस्व में शामिल किया गया है क्योंकि 1960-61 में हरियाणा पृथक् राज्य नहीं था ।

विवरण—3

राज्यों में कुल खपत की प्रतिशतता के रूप में फार्म के आकार के अनुसार उर्वरको (एन+पी, ओ+), के औ) की गव्यवार गन्त (प्रतिगत आकड़े)

| राज्य | फार्म का आकार
कम | 2 हैक्टर से 2-4
हैक्टर | 4 हैक्टर से अधिक | योग |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----|
| 1. आंध्र प्रदेश | 27.0 | 27.4 | 45.6 | 100 |
| 2. केरल | 93.8 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 100 |
| 3. कर्नाटक | 37.9 | 30.6 | 31.5 | 100 |
| 4. तमिलनाडु | 53.1 | 29.7 | 17.2 | 100 |
| 5. गुजरात | 12.7 | 23.6 | 63.7 | 100 |
| 6. मध्य प्रदेश | 10.9 | 23.6 | 65.5 | 100 |
| 7. महाराष्ट्र | 19.6 | 19.5 | 60.9 | 100 |
| 8. राजस्थान | 8.8 | 25.2 | 66.0 | 100 |
| 9. हरियाणा | 6.2 | 21.6 | 72.2 | 100 |
| 10. पंजाब | 7.5 | 29.5 | 63.0 | 100 |
| 11. उत्तर प्रदेश | 30.8 | 36.4 | 32.8 | 100 |
| 12. हिमाचल प्रदेश | 69.8 | 21.2 | 9.0 | 100 |
| 13. जम्मू और कश्मीर | 72.8 | 23.8 | 3.5 | 100 |
| 14. असम | 64.3 | 24.4 | 11.3 | 100 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|------|------|------|-----|
| 15 बिहार | 38 6 | 29 2 | 32 2 | 100 |
| 16. उड़ीसा | 33 9 | 37 6 | 28 5 | 100 |
| 17. पश्चिम बंगाल | 58 5 | 31 9 | 9 6 | 100 |
| 18 मणिपुर | — | उ०न० | — | — |
| 19 पंजाब | — | उ०न० | — | — |
| 20 नागालैण्ड | — | उ०न० | — | — |
| 21 त्रिपुरा | — | उ०न० | — | — |
| 22 मिक्चिम | — | उ० ० | — | — |

Recovery of Peripheral Charges from Group IV Housing Societies

6443. SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding peripheral service charges to be paid to the D.D.A. by group IV Housing Societies which have been allotted land in Prilampura, Rohtak Road and Shahdara;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar charges were recovered from group I, II and III societies in Vasant Vihar, Panchsheel, Shanti Niketan, etc.; and

(d) if not, the reasons for different treatment for group IV societies whose members generally belong to middle and low middle income group?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the Sabha.

Children Welfare Programme in Delhi

644. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Territory of Delhi Administration has decided to spend Rs. 77 lakhs for the welfare of children during the current children year;

(b) if so, what are the programmes and welfare schemes prepared in this regard;

(c) how the poor children will be benefited through these schemes, and

(d) whether any amount will be spent on the improvement of talent among the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programmes include regular health check-up, immunization, mid-day meals programme, free provision of uniforms and text books, merit scholarships to children, grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations to run creches for the children of working mothers and State Integrated Child Development Services.

(c) Most of the schemes have been prepared to benefit the vulnerable sections of the society covering socially and the economically backward areas Integrated Child Development Services and Nutrition Programmes are to cover resettlement colonies/J.J. Colonies which are predominantly inhabited by the poor.

(d) Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee are considering the proposal to introduce special scholarships for children of outstanding talent in various fields, during the International Year of the Child

Proposal for raising Sugar Buffer Stock

6445. SHRI K. L. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for raising the sugar buffer stock from the present 5 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons, therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

& IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SNGH) (a) No Sir
(b) Does not arise

कालेजों के अध्यापकों के विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के बतनमानों के लिए अनुदान

6446 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान क्या शिक्षा सभाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालेजों के अध्यापकों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नए बतनमान देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न स्तरों पर अनुदान दिए जाते हैं और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस शीप के अंतर्गत राज्य वार कितनी राशि दी गयी और किन राज्यों में इस राशि का उचित उपयोग किया है तथा कौन से राज्य ऐसा नहीं कर सके ?

शिक्षा सभाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों में 1-1-1973 से सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षकों के बतनमानों के परिशोधन के एक योजना स्वीकृत की थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों तथा उनसे संबद्ध कॉलेजों के शिक्षकों के संबंध में इन परिशोधनों को बतनमानों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों को 1-1-1973 से 31-3-1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान होने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय के 80 प्रतिशत तक की वित्तीय सहायता देने का भी निर्णय किया था।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान तभी दिए जाते हैं जबकि वित्तीय सहायता के उन पर प्रस्ताव के बीच सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिए जाएं और उन पर व्यापक की प्रगति

की रिपोर्ट दे दी जाए। योजना के अंतर्गत 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों का निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिए गए हैं —

| | रुपय |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 आंध्र प्रदेश | 1 50 00 000 |
| 2 असम | 1 50 00 000 |
| 3 बिहार | 1 50 00 000 |
| 4 गुजरात | 20 000 |
| 5 हरियाणा | 40 000 |
| 6 हिमाचल प्रदेश | 2 50 00 000 |
| 7 महाराष्ट्र | 2 50 00 000 |
| 8 नागालैंड | 2 28 000 |
| 9 पंजाब | 1 50 00 000 |
| 10 राजस्थान | 75 00 000 |
| 11 तमिलनाडु | 75 00 000 |
| 12 उत्तर प्रदेश | 2 34 72 000 |
| 13 पश्चिम बंगाल | 1 88 00 000 |

जिन राज्य सरकारों ने प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिए गए हैं किन्तु जिन्होंने अभी वित्तीय सहायता जारी करने के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान किताब व्यय की सूचना नहीं दी है वे हैं मणिपुर मेघालय उड़ीसा और त्रिपुरा। मध्य प्रदेश केन्द्रित और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार ने प्रस्ताव को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया है। जबकि कर्नाटक सरकार ने प्रस्ताव को जो केन्द्रीय योजना के अनुरूप नहीं था सहायता के लिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

Shortfall in Expenditure on Small Farmers Development Agency Marginal Farmers Development Agency

6447 SHRI K S VEERABHA DRAPPA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any shortfall in the Marginal Farmers Development Agency

the Small Farmers Development Agency during the current year; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to provide institutional finance to augment the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

5-Point Plan for Protection and Advancement of Children

6448 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 5-point plan of the Prime Minister which contemplates special efforts for the protection and advancement of children, and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for implementing this 5-point plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) In his message to the Nation on the eve of the International Year of the Child, the Prime Minister made an appeal for special efforts for the protection and development of children and urged:

(1) every one to donate liberally to the National Children's Fund;

(2) voluntary organisations to adopt the child welfare schemes outline in the National Plan of Action;

(3) the members of the Medical profession to spare time at least 3 hours in a week for voluntary provision of health care to the deprived child,

(4) the organisations of kisans, workers, businessmen, professionals and others to fulfil their social

responsibility towards children by adopting at least one school for implementing national programme; and

(5) the writers and artists to help publish a set of 100 children's story books explaining the cultural heritage of India in our language; of these 25 should be published in 1979.

(b) The Government of India has approached all the State Governments, major voluntary organisations and professional organisations to help translate the Prime Minister's appeal into action.

Allotment of Type 'C' and 'D' accommodation to Lok Sabha Secretariat

6449. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of type 'C' and 'D' quarters handed over to Lok Sabha Secretariat for allotment to their employees during the years 1977 and 1978, separately, type-wise;

(b) the number of type 'C' and 'D' quarters proposed to be handed over to Lok Sabha Secretariat for allotment during the year 1979, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 42 type 'C' quarters have been handed over to the Lok Sabha Secretariat during the period for allotment to the staff of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats. No type 'D' quarters were handed over.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to hand over 8 type 'D' quarters in Seemal Bagh (DIZ area) as and when new quarters are completed during 1979. Type 'C' quarters would be handed over when the quarters sanctioned by the Lok Sabha Secretariat are taken up for construction and completed.

Loans to Private Parties by HUDCO

6450 SHRI S R REDDY
SHRI P M SAYEED
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR
SHRI A R BADRI
NARAYAN

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited has decided to advance loans to private parties for building houses for sale to the public and

(b) if so the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard and the conditions so that the advance is significantly utilised for houses to persons in the lower income category and they get houses at a reasonable cost?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The terms on which loan will be advanced by HUDCO are as follows —

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Net rate of interest | 14% |
| (ii) Extent of Loan assistance | 50% of the project cost |
| (iii) Maximum repayment period | 5 years |
| (iv) Component of lower cost in the Scheme | Not less than 50% of the total number of dwellings constructed under the project shall have plinth area not exceeding 40 sq mts and the balance shall have plinth area between 40 to 80 sq mt. The total sale price per unit should not exceed Rs 25000 in the case of dwelling units with plinth area not exceeding 40 sq mts and Rs 45000 in the case of dwelling units with plinth area between 41 to 80 sq mts |

Forest Wealth

8451 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made an estimate of forest wealth in the country and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Forests in India occupy an area of about 750 million hectares which accounts for 22.8 per cent of the total land area. According to the report of Task Force on Forest Resources Survey Planning Commission Government of India 1972 the growing stock in the country's forests has been estimated to be approximately 2400 million m³.

चीनी की कीमतों में वज्र के बाद उतार-चढ़ाव

6452 श्री एस० एस० सोमानी क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को चीनी की कीमतों में वज्र के बाद भारी उतार-चढ़ाव के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं,

(ख) यदि हा तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आनंद प्रताप सिंह) (क) से (ग) माघ 1979 के शुरू में चीनी के मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी की प्रवृत्ति देखी गई थी। दिल्ली,

कानपुर, कलकत्ता और बम्बई के बाजारों में डी-30 ग्रेड की चीनी के थोक मूल्य 28-2-1979 को 220 रुपये से 230 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच चल रहे थे लेकिन यह मूल्य बढ़कर 31 मार्च, 1979 को 254 से 285 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल हो गए हैं, मद्रास के बाजार में ई-30 ग्रेड की चीनी का थोक मूल्य जो 28-2-1979 को 220 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था बढ़कर 31-3-1979 को 258 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल हो गया था। मूल्यों में इस बढ़ोतरी के विरुद्ध कुछ प्रयासों का प्रारंभ हुआ है। मूल्यों का पूरे स्तर बहुत ही कम था और उद्योग को उत्पादन की लागत के भारित मूल्य से नीचे था। सरकार मूल्यों पर अत्यधिक नियंत्रण रख रही है और यदि मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी की प्रवृत्ति बनो रहती है या मूल्य अनुपयुक्त समझे जाने वाले स्तरों पर पहुँच जाते हैं तो उपयुक्त उपचार उपलब्ध किए जाएंगे।

DDA, Built Residential Accommodation for SC/STs

6453. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the pretext of 15 per cent reservation applicants who got their names registered in Janata Category in the year 1972 are being ignored and non-scheduled Caste people who got themselves registered in the year 1976 are being allotted residential accommodation;

(b) whether the concession of depositing 30 per cent of the amount at the time of taking over possession of the DDA built accommodation and that of repaying the balance in 15 years previously given to the SC/ST people has also been withdrawn;

(c) if so, which is the authority responsible for taking this anti SC/ST decision;

(d) will the Government take necessary steps to see that the senior SC/ST people in the Janata category are not bypassed and the other concession of depositing 30 per cent of the amount etc. are restored to them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Even now allottees of Janata category of flats pay the cost on this basis.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

International Centre for Children in Capital

6454. SHRI SUKHEENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to construct an International Centre for children in the capital, on the eve of International Year of the Child;

(b) if so, when and where it will be constructed; and what would be the estimated cost; and

(c) what will be the objective of the International Centre for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Assistant Engineers in CPWD

6455 SHRI AHMED M PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is criteria of revised seniority list of Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D. issued in February, 1979;

(b) whether as per this seniority list Junior Assistant Engineers (Direct Recruit) have become senior to Assistant Engineers appointed directly from the Rank of Junior Engineers by 14 years

(c) if so what are the reasons of this discrimination,

(d) whether Government have to certify to the Subordinate Committee that no official/person is being adversely affected by such an issue of order with retrospective effect whether this certificate has been recorded in the present case and by which authority

(e) will it affect the otherwise senior Assistant Engineers who have been officiating as Executive Engineers since 1973, and

(f) whether the operation of the Revised Seniority will not cause serious frustration to the rank and file of the services, if so steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) As per the Government of India Notification No GSR 281 dated the 31st March, 1979

(b) & (c) As per the aforesaid criteria, at some places in the provisional Seniority List Assistant Engineers directly recruited become senior to those promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineers and, at some other places the direct recruits become junior to the promotees. As such, there is no discrimination.

(d) An Explanatory Memorandum, which, as per legal advice, satisfies the requirements of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has been issued by Government alongwith the Notification referred to at (a) above.

(e) & (f) Do not arise as the Seniority List issued on 19th February 1979 is provisional and is subject to

corrections as a result of consideration of objections received.

छठी योजना के दौरान परती तथा बजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना

6457. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या परती तथा बजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने का कोई कार्यक्रम छठी योजना में शामिल किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1979-1980 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी प्रतिशत भूमि में कृषि हो सकेगी?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) केन्द्रीय स्तर में राष्ट्रीय मृदा का सुधार करने की केवल एक योजना है।

(ख) लगभग 86 000 हेक्टाड़।

Conveyance Allowance Permissible to the Officer of C.P.W.D

6458 DR BIJOY MONDAL Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the rates of conveyance allowance permissible to the officers of CPWD for the various slabs of mileage covered in a month

(b) whether there is any proposal to enhance the above rates—keeping in view the various rises in the cost of Petrol and the abnormal increase in the Budget Proposals for the current year,

(c) if so the details thereof and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The officers of CPWD

who are required to travel extensively on duty are paid conveyance allowance at the following rates:

| Average monthly travel on official duty kilometers | Own Motor Car | Other mode of conveyance |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|
| (Rate of monthly conveyance allowance) | | |
| 201 to 300 . . . | Rs. 150.00 | Rs. 52.50 |
| 301 to 450 . . . | 225.00 | 75.00 |
| 451 to 600 . . . | 262.50 | 90.00 |
| 601 to 800 . . . | 300.00 | 105.00 |
| above 800 . . . | 337.50 | 112.50 |

(b), (c) & (d). The above rates of conveyance allowance have been laid down by the Ministry of Finance. Since there has been further increase in the petrol price recently, the matter is being taken up with that Ministry.

उदयपुर और जयपुर के बीच डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

6459. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर और जयपुर के बीच डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था कब आरम्भ की जायेगी ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ज्वीरा गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) मार्च, 1981 तक ।

(ख) उदयपुर को जयपुर ट्रंक माटोमेटिक एक्स्चेंज से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है । यह एक्स्चेंज लगाया जा रहा है और 1980 तक चालू हो जाने की आशा है । तत्पश्चात् उदयपुर के लिए एस. टी.डी. दी जा सकेगी ।

सूखा क्षेत्र अध्ययन दल

6460. श्री बोलन राम शरण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने सूखा क्षेत्र अध्ययन दल की स्थापना कब की और उसका प्रयोजन तथा इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या थे और यह अपना काम कब तक पूरा कर सेंगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों में नदी बेसिनों के प्रतिष्ठित जल संसाधनों का उपयोग करने की स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन और अध्ययन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में एक विशेष एकक की स्थापना की गई है । इस यूनिट के अध्यक्ष एक मुख्य इंजीनियर हैं और उनके अन्तर्गत दो अध्यक्ष इंजीनियर और छः डिप्टी हैं । इस प्रस्ताव को सितम्बर, 1975 में मंजूरी दी गई थी । इस एकक द्वारा विभिन्न अध्ययन और अन्वेषण किये जा रहे हैं और आशा है कि 1980-81 तक फील्ड कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा और एकक को रिपोर्टें 1981-82 तक तैयार हो जाएगी ।

Ashram Type Residential Schools for Tribal Children

6461. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 295 on 12th March, 1979 regarding national policy on education and state:

(a) whether in formulating the national policy of education only Ashram type residential schools and colleges including vocational training institutions are contemplated for the tribal students in view of its heavy drop out of tribal children from non-residential schools;

(b) if so, what are the stages at which these institutions will be established and what should be the number of Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary

schools and total number of other vocational type institutions proposed, and

(c) if not, what are the constraints against establishing residential institutions specially suited to the Scheduled Tribe students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The draft national policy on education will be considering the general issue of removing imbalances and inequalities that persist in the education system. It proposes that special efforts must be made to identify the problems of the weaker sections including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and to bring all such people into the fold of education. The Government of India has already suggested to the State Governments opening of ashram type residential schools as a part of such efforts based on their requirements.

New Wheat Strain

6462. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any new strain of wheat was evolved by Hissar Agricultural University,

(b) if so, its details,

(c) whether the new strain has been tested in agriculturists fields, and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Haryana Agricultural University developed two new wheat strains WH 147 and WH 157 recently

(b) Both the strains were tested in trials organised by the All India Co-ordinated Wheat Improvement Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Based on these tests WH 147 has been released for

cultivation under timely sown, high fertility, irrigated conditions of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kota and Udaipur divisions of Rajasthan and the Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh. The Haryana Agricultural University recommended this variety for the dry western districts of Haryana State also WH 157 was released for cultivation in the irrigated eastern districts of Haryana namely, Karnal, Ambala, Kurukshetra and Sonapat.

(c) The new strains have been tested in the Farmers' Fields both in Haryana and Central India.

(d) Both WH 147 and WH 157 are readily accepted by the farmers and they are becoming popular. The area under these wheats is likely to increase in the future.

Report on Working of Drought Prone Area Programme and Small Farmers Development Agency

6463. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have asked the States to submit their reports on the working of the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Small Farmers Development Agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise,

(c) the amount so far allocated to each State during last three years and the progress in the utilisation of the amount as well as the performance in terms of physical targets in each State, and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4276/79].

(d) Yes, Sir. By and large, the performance of the States has been satisfactory.

Employment Generated and Schemes Implemented under Food for Work Programme

6464 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise total number of employment (in terms of man-days) generated through implementation of 'Food for Works' programme, during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) State-wise schemes undertaken for implementation and schemes actually implemented during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 under the said programme, and

(c) the programme for 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing Statewise employment generated through Food for Work Programme during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is enclosed.

(b) A statement indicating the available State-wise information regarding schemes implemented during the last two years under the programme is also enclosed.

(c) A target of utilisation of 15 million M. T. of foodgrains under Food for Work Programme during 1979-80 has been fixed tentatively. The number of schemes to be taken up under different items of work will depend upon the programmes prepared by the State Governments. The

total utilisation, however, is expected to result in generation of 600 million mandays of additional employment reckoning at the assumed average rate of 2½ kg. per head per day.

Statement

Employment Generated under Food for Work Programme during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

| State | Employment generated
(in lakhs Mandays) | |
|---------------------|--|---------|
| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | .. | 49.392 |
| 2. Assam | N.R. | N.R. |
| 3. Bihar | 14.76 | 77.720 |
| 4. Gujarat | .. | 37.760 |
| 5. Haryana | .. | N.R. |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 0.70 | 1.205 |
| 7. Karnataka | 5.02 | 0.868 |
| 8. Kerala | 21.43 | 11.632 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | 2,20,000
(persons) | N.R. |
| 10. Maharashtra | N.R. | *23,100 |
| 11. Orissa | 68.69 | 175.640 |
| 12. Punjab | 0.14 | 9.151 |
| 13. Tripura | N.R. | N.R. |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh | 58.19 | 27.953 |
| 15. Rajasthan | 6.87 | 53.760 |
| 16. West Bengal | 218.43 | 67.650 |
| 17. Mizoram | .. | 0.011 |
| TOTAL | 394.23
+
2,20,000
(No of persons) | 510.892 |

*Relates till the period ending 31-12-1979
N.R.—Reports not received.

Statement

State s o i s f o m a t o n r e a d n g S h e m e i m p l e m e n t e d d u r i n g 1977-78 a n d 1978-79 u n d e r F o o d f o
W o r k P r o g r a m m e A s o n 4-4-79

| Name of the State | P y s c a l a s s e t s c r e a t e d d u r i n g
1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | | 1056 km (roads fo med) 2859
km (roads gravelled) 311 27
km (roads mattelled) 292
CD works 134 MI works area
735 Acres 16 New and 154
repa ring School Bu ld ngs |
| 2 Assam | N R | N R |
| Bihar | 510 km roads 488 Hec (MI)
40 Hect (SC) 2650 Hec flood
Prot E W 418 60 lakh cft | 2334 km roads 12566 Hect MI
1200 hect (flood Prot)
19 hec (SC) 1488 93 lakh
(CFT) ea th work 1 63 km
plant prot and plantat on and
24 07 hect nu sery 363 32 km.
weed ng 200 hect irr gat on |
| Gujarat | | 29488 hect maintenance and
repa rs under major med um and
and MI works 96000 cm ex
cavat on works under MI and
MI works 172092 cm ea th
work 1356 km. new Plant
23 9 hect new plant ma nte
nance of Plant 927 km and
4155 hect plan weed ng 1440
hect. fill ng of 1 lakh plants
and watering to 25 lakh plant
135912 km ma ntenance and
improvement of road 1500 hect
field channel works 500 hect
land levell ng works |
| Haryana | | N R |
| Himachal Pradesh | Ma ntenance & new work Deta ls
not rece ved | 17 ma ntenance works an l 8 new
works completed Deta ls not
rece ved |
| Karnataka | 132 Nos MI works Plantation
works n a t u n t s o n 1743 hect
ria ntenance of 570 hect plan
tat on 1837 km fire p ot 210
hect. fire trenches 1000 hect
adv trench ng | Repairs to 44 MI tanks under ex
ecut on food grains have been
u l sed on maintenance of PWD
works infn incomplete ma n
tenance of plantat on in 693 35
Hec |
| 8 Kerala | 1279 hect MI 504 hect. flood
prot 651 km. road const 12
hect IR 15 hect SC 15 hect
afforestation | Under Major & M nor irr gat on
wo ks 49 hect of land recla med
12 renovat on works completed
and 97 works in progress and
120 km bunds completed
84 56 km road cmpleted the
Roads and State
h gh ways works 63 27 km
Road completed and 59 Road
works in progress |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|--|--|
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | 244 nos. roads, 279 nos. tanks, Maintenance of 1662 local dev. 32 nos S.Bid. 408 nos. Afforest works 322 nos. of scarcity works. | |
| 10. Maharashtra | N.R. | 172 Minor irrigation tanks, 412 percolation tanks, 48 other minor irrigation works completed, 2,35,000 hectares of land brought under contourbunding, 1666 Nalla bunding works completed, 1990 kms. road completed land development of 29,000 hect of command area of major and medium projects completed. |
| 11. Orissa | 17022 hect. MI, 16400 hect. flood prot. 36 km. embankment repaired 18700 hect. SC, 1275 hect. Eco. Plant, 11 nos gully control, 53000 hect. Sc, 70 hect Cashew Plant, in progress 22400 km. road repaired 260 km new road con., 140 hect. quick growing species and nature conservation. | Maint. of 1015 MI Project, earth works 905301 cum, 3885 km road con., maint and cashew plant 9988 acres, eco. plant. 100 hect. by 32 units, 3 culverts and 130 channels, 334 S Buidge. renovation of 24 tanks and con. of 307 wells, maint., rep o 234.50 km. embank |
| 12. Punjab | 600 sqf. concret pavement, 730 acf. brick pavement, 1072 refit S W. pipe land, 11 rft RCC pipe sewer, 305 ft. W. supply pipe line. | 38 hect. SC. works, 124.22 kms Dev. land PWD B&R, 26.90% 43.47% PWD (RWS) 262.65 M. Tonnes. |
| 13. Tripura | N.R. | N.R. |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh | 723 km. earth work, 54 km. bricks on edge, Kharanja, 75 hect. afforest, 2121 km. road cont. and other maintenance works. | 315 km. earth works, 54 km brick on edge, 898.28 km link roads, 1800 hect plantation. |
| 15. Rajasthan | 31 MI Works compltd, 15100 hect MI, 3900 hect. forest rehabilitation, 457 km. roads. | N.R. |
| 16. West Bengal | 42137 hect MI, 826 sq km. flood prot. 462 hect. SC, 18346 km road con, 935 nos. prim. sch buildings. | 11658 km. of roads imprvd., 20130 hect. benefited under major, medium, & minor irrgn. by new schemes and imprv. in of old schemes. 459 km. of embankment imprvd., 660 hect. of land reclaimed 905 sch. & community buildings improved. |
| 17. Mizoram | | 13 school buildings construction of 3 fair bridges constn. of 23 common halls, constn. of 21 play ground, constn. of 14 water tank and 1 craft centre. Construction of New Road 8 km. |

Food for Work Programme was not implemented by the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tripura and Mizoram, during the year 1977-78.
N.R.—Report not Received.

Lack of Modern Agricultural Technology cause of Rural Poverty

6465 SHRI D D DESAI, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a recent FAO Report has listed the inability of Modern agricultural technology to reach small farmers as the major cause of rural poverty, and

(b) if so, remedial measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir This is, however, the global view on transfer of technology for agriculture production.

(b) The Government has taken the following remedial measures in this regard

(I) The Central Sector Special Programme of Rural Development such as Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme and Integrated Rural Development include specific components which are expected to help in the transfer of modern agricultural technology to small farmers

(i) Cost of inputs for demonstration of new technology or the package of practices, limited to Rs 200 per demonstration is borne out of funds in the case of Small Farmers Development Agency and Integrated Rural Development. In Drought Prone Areas this assistance is available to the extent of Rs 500 per hectare

(ii) Subsidies on minor irrigation works, like wells, tubewells etc., soil conservation, land reclamation, improved farm implements storage bins phosphatic and potassic fertilisers and subsidies are available at the rate of 25 per cent of the capital cost for small farmers and 33 1/3 per cent for the marginal farmers Input subsidy in S.F.D.A. is, however available only to small farmers

(II) However there is always a gap between laboratory results and

performance in farmers' fields To narrow down this technological gap, a recognised agricultural extension approach known as the "Training and Visits System" evolved on the basis of experience gained in Chambal and Rajasthan Canal areas in Rajasthan, Chambal Area in Madhya Pradesh and Command Areas in Andhra Pradesh, where pilot projects on these lines were started with World Bank assistance during Kharif 1974 is being implemented in several States in the country

This methodology provides for direct contact between research scientists and the field staff ensuring at the same time an effective feedback of field problems, making research more practical and field oriented Adequate transport facilities particularly at the sub-divisional level are made available for the mobility of staff in the field Projects have been finalised with World Bank assistance and are under implementation in States of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat Karnataka and Haryana. Negotiations are going on with other States and they are expected to be covered with the System.

The above methodology ensures regular transference of agricultural technology to all categories of farmers

(III) Transfer of agricultural technology to small farmers is being encouraged through farmers training field demonstrations farmers' field days, farmers' visit to different places and multi media information support including radio

Procurement Price of Paddy

6457 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government concedes the fact that the procurement price of paddy should be dependable on materials, methods and media used for the production of paddy,

(b) what is the cost of paddy per quintal in Government farm,

(c) what is the Government's procurement price of paddy from the farmers, and

(d) what steps are taken by the Government to remove the inconsistent procurement price of paddy from the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The materials, methods and media used and the cost thereof vary from State to State, and within a State from region to region and from cultivator to cultivator. While considering the question of suggesting procurement price for the coarse variety of paddy, the Agricultural Prices Commission take into account all relevant factors including data on cost of production, changes in input prices, changes in prices of competing crops, the likely impact of procurement prices on the general price level and a reasonable margin for the producers. The prices of other varieties of paddy are fixed keeping in view the traditional differential in the prices of the different varieties in each State. Before announcing the support prices, detailed consultations are held with the State Governments and their views are taken into consideration.

(b) Presumably the reference is to the farms run by the Government of India. The per quintal costs of production of paddy for 1977 at the Central State Farms at Suratgarh and Sardargarh (Rajasthan) where paddy is being grown in small areas are as follows:

| | | |
|------|------------------|-------------------|
| year | C.S.F. Suratgarh | C.S.F. Sardargarh |
| 1977 | Rs. 76.00 | Rs. 73.15 |

(c) The procurement price of paddy for coarse variety for 1978-79 has been fixed at Rs. 85 per quintal and the procurement price for other varieties of paddy has been raised by Rs. 8

per quintal over the procurement prices fixed for 1977-78 kharif marketing season.

(d) In view of what has been explained in (a) above, the question does not arise.

Fishing Trawlers Operating within 20 Km Zone

6468 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of trawlers not equipped for deep-sea fishing that have been allowed to be imported by the Government;

(b) whether these are being used for fishing within 20 Km off the shore, displacing the traditional fishermen,

(c) whether the multinational companies have threatened to quit the fishing industry if they are also not permitted to fish within 20 Km. off shore; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. All the deep sea fishing vessels are to operate beyond the area of operation of small mechanised and non-mechanised boats.

(c) The Government have not received any notice from multinational companies to this effect.

(d) The question does not arise.

राजस्थान के प्रभावपस्त जिले

6468. श्री होरा भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में वर्ष 1978-79 में खरी फसल पर भोला वृद्धि होने तथा धरीफ

की फसलों पर प्रतिवृष्टि होने के कारण राज्य के कुछ भागों को अभावग्रस्त घोषित कर दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने और किन्-विन् जिला को अभावग्रस्त घोषित कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लोगों को राहत देने की व्यवस्था की है और यदि हा, तो कितने लोगों को राहत दी जा रही है तथा कितनी दी जा रही है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या अकाल कानून के अन्तर्गत अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित होते ही किसी भी तरह की वसूली रोक दी गई है और यदि हा, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

हुपि और सिंघाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह धरनाला) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 में राजस्थान के 24 जिलों की 91 तहसीलों के 4390 ग्राम बाड अनिवृष्टि और अपमान वर्ष में खरीफ फसलों की क्षति होने के कारण अभाव की परिस्थितियाँ में प्रभावित हुए घोषित किए गए हैं ।

झोला वृष्टि के कारण कोटा, चित्तौड़गढ़, बूंदी, झालावाड़, गंगानगर, सीकर, झुनगू, भरतपुर, भीलवाड़ा, टोंक, अजमेर / सवाई माधोपुर, जयपुर और अलवर जिलों के 655 ग्रामों में फसलों के प्रभावित होने की भा. सूचना मिली है ।

(ख) 1978-79 के दौरान अभाव की परिस्थितियों से प्रभावित होने के रूप में घोषित किए गए 24 जिलों के नाम ये हैं — अजमेर, जयपुर, भरतपुर, सीकर, झुनगू, टोंक, कोटा, बूंदी, झालावाड़, उदयपुर, बालवाड़ा, गंगानगर, चित्तौड़गढ़, बीकानेर,

चुरू, श्रीगंगानगर, जोधपुर, मिराही, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जालौर, नागौर और पाली ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सभी प्रभावित जिलों में “काम के बदले अनाज” कार्यक्रम के अधीन योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं जहाँ लोग प्रति दिन 5 किलोग्राम गेहूँ की मजदूरी की दर से रोजगार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं । जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, पाली, नागौर, बीकानेर चुरू और जालौर के जिलों को पेयजल की सप्लाई करने के लिए 70 लाख वाटर टैंकर भी आवंटित किए गए हैं । बाड़मेर में पेयजल की सप्लाई रेल बोर्न टैंकरो से भी की जा रही है ।

झोला वृष्टि से प्रभावित जिलों में जिन परिवारों की 75 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक फसलें झोलावृष्टि के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुई हैं उनको प्रति परिवार एक किटन की दर पर मुफ्त राहत दी जा रही है । सभी प्रकार की राहत कितने व्यक्तियों को दी जा रही है उसकी सख्या बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(घ) सरकार ने राज्य अकाल महिला तथा राजस्थान पट्टेदारी कानून के अधीन अभाव की परिस्थितियों से प्रभावित घोषित किए गए सभी ग्रामों में 30-9-79 तक भूमि राजस्व तथा सरकारी ऋणों की वसूली स्थगित कर दी है । इन क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों में प्राण अल्पकालीन ऋण को मध्यावधि ऋण के रूप में भी परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है । सरकार ने रबी में झोलावृष्टि से प्रभावित जिलों में भू-राजस्व की वसूली भी स्थगित की है और अल्पकालीन ऋण को मध्यम कालीन ऋणों में बदलने की अनुमति दी है ।

Arrears from FCI due to farmers

6470 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the outstanding arrears of payment, State wise, due to the farmers from the Food Corporation of India as on date, and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Food Corporation of India to increase the number of paddy purchasing centres in view of the fact that paddy production has got doubled during the course of one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No amount is due to the farmers from the Food Corporation of India for the food-grains directly purchased by the Corporation.

(b) Purchase centres have been set up in various States by the Food Corporation of India for procurement of paddy under price supports. Additional purchase centres will be opened in consultation with the State Governments as and when found necessary.

Subarnarekha Project

6471 PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar finalised the long pending Subarnarekha project for flood control and irrigation;

(b) if so, the facts about the project; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the long awaited project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARANALA): (a) An agreement has been reached between the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa on 7th August, 1978 on the utilisation of the water resources of the Subarnarekha Kharkai basin

(b) The Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project of Bihar envisages the following works:—

(i) A masonry dam on the Subarnarekha river near Chandil.

(ii) An earth dam near Icha on Kharkai, a tributary of Subarnarekha.

(iii) Two barrages—one on Subarnarekha near Galudih and the other on Kharkai near Bhua.

(iv) Canal system from the two dams and the two barrages.

The scheme, estimated to cost about Rs 129 crores, envisages annual irrigation to an area of 2 lakh hectares, regulated supply for meeting the industrial and drinking water requirements in Bihar areas and flood moderation benefiting West Bengal and Orissa areas

(c) The Government of Bihar have already initiated action for acquisition of necessary land and creation of infrastructure. The expenditure upto the end of March, 1979 is about Rs 11 crores. The Government of Bihar have proposed an outlay of Rs. 8 crores for the project for the year 1979-80.

चम्बल घाटी में केन्द्रीय कृषि फार्म

6472. श्री अर्जुन सिंह सदोरिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल घाटी क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय राजकीय कृषि फार्म की स्थापना करने की दृष्टि में वहां कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ; और

(ग) उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कैबिनेट के अनुसार भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम ने मुरैना (6460 हेक्टा) पूना (4415 हेक्टा) और विलासपुर (5050 हेक्टा) जिलों में सर्वेक्षण किया

या (उनमें से राज्य फार्म की स्थापना के लिए कोई भी स्थान उचित नहीं पाया गया था।

Central Team to Assess Damage of Crop due to Hailstorm in Madhya Pradesh

6473 SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a Central team has been deputed by the Central Government to survey the damage and loss to crops caused by severe hail storm in Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh

(b) if so whether the team has submitted its report,

(c) whether the report has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh as well, and

(d) what action has been or is being taken on the basis of the report/reports mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No Sir The State Government has not asked for any visit of a Central team.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) The State Government asked for food-grains for free distribution in the affected areas as gratuitous relief. One thousand tonnes of wheat has already been released to the State Government for the purpose

Shifting of Industries to Industrial Complex Okhla Delhi

6474 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR
SHRI R. V. SWAMINA
THAN

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has any scheme to shift industries running in

thickly populated areas like Pahar Ganj, Pahari Dhira, Sadar Bazar etc in Delhi,

(b) if so what action has been taken and the progress made so far in this regard?

(c) whether industrial plots have been given to the owners of the industries in the above noted areas in Industrial Complex Okhla etc to shift these industries from the above areas,

(d) if so, whether these industries have not been shifted though such plots have been allotted for the past many years

(e) if so the number and names of such industries and

(f) the reasons as to why they have not shifted to those plots from these areas?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) So far 4699 allotments have been made to such industries in Delhi

(c) Yes Sir

(d) This is partly true

(e) & (f) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that a survey in this regard has not yet been conducted

Exodus of Refugees from Dandakaranya to Marichjhapi

6475 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the East Bengal Refugees who were settled at Dandakaranya left for Marichjhapi and

(b) if so whether they have developed any small scale industry there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported by the Government of West Bengal that they have no knowledge or information in this regard.

Report of World Bank Team on Ground Water in Assam

6476 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank team visited Assam in 1975-76 to study the groundwater potential of that State;

(b) whether the team had expressed surprise at the total non-utilisation of what it described as one of the world's vastest reserve of groundwater;

(c) whether any study of the report has been made by the Central Government and whether the State Government has forwarded any suggestions and requests to the Central Government on the basis of the report of the team; and

(d) whether any action is contemplated on this report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electronic Telephone Exchange in Delhi

6477. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace existing exchanges in the capital with electronic telephone exchanges; and

(b) if so, whether on experimental basis Government are satisfied with its performance and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Soya Bean Production in M.P.

6478. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Survey pointed to the need for the possibility of Soya Bean production in Madhya Pradesh on a large scale, the difficulty being only in marketing; and

(b) what steps have been taken to set it right and encourage large scale production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to overcome the problem of marketing of soyabean in the country, including Madhya Pradesh which has the largest area under the crop, the Government of India have fixed a support price of Rs. 175 per quintal for 1978-79 and entrusted the purchase operations to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED). The NAFED have purchased 63,839 tonnes of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh during 1978-79 which is about 34 per cent of the estimated total production of soyabean in the State.

Apart from the market support as indicated above, the following assistance is being provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh by the Government of India for the development of soyabean under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme:—

(i) Subsidy on the production of different stages of seed and its distribution.

(ii) Free distribution of minikits each containing seeds of new varieties sufficient for half hectare

(iii) Subsidy for carrying out large scale demonstrations on farmers' fields in order to popularise the adoption of scientific methods of cultivation and

(iv) Provision of additional staff for extension work

Nation wide Scheme for Sports and Games

6479 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have evolved a nation wide scheme for enthusing the younger generation in sports and games

(b) if so details thereof and

(c) if not what is the intention of the Government in regard to sports and games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN) (a) to (c) Sports is an activity that falls within the State list of the Constitution. Competitive aspect of sports is in the hands of National Sports Federations/Associations which are autonomous bodies free from political, commercial or governmental interferences. However within these constitutional limits and within the funds available for sports Government have been implementing some schemes aimed at enthusing the younger generation in sports and games. These include —

(i) Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme,

(ii) A National Programme of Rural Sports Tournaments from Block level to National level

(iii) Holding up of National Sports Festival for Women preceded by 359 LS—6

similar festivals at State or lower levels and

(iv) Grant of Arjuna Awards to outstanding sportsmen and sports women.

The State Government has been asked to consider seriously the possibility of making sports and games as compulsory subject in schools

Government is thinking of evolving a new National Sports Policy and for this purpose the All India Council of Sports has been requested to recommend the lines on which such a policy may be formulated

बक्सर-कोलावार परियोजना

6480 श्री रामानन्द तिवारी

क्या जूजि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में गंगा की बाँकी नियमित बरतन व विप्लव कुछ दूर पूर्व बक्सर-कोलावार परियोजना आरम्भ की गई थी और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके आरम्भ से अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्याज क्या है ?

जूजि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख) 30.67 कराड़ हाथ की अनुमानित लागत वाली बक्सर-कोलावार स्कीम में गंगा के दक्षिणी किनारे पर 96 किलोमीटर मान और गंगा व सगम के कोलावार तट सान व पश्चिमी किनारे के साथ 11 किलोमीटर गंगा (पूर्वी) के दोनों किनारों के साथ 38 किलोमीटर और गंगा (पश्चिमी) व दोनों किनारों व साथ 20 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबन्धों का निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है और इसमें 79,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्रों के लाभान्वित होने की आशा है। इस स्कीम का क्रियारूप बिहार सरकार द्वारा चरणबद्ध आधार पर किया जा रहा है। इस स्कीम पर काय 1973-74 में आरम्भ

हस्ता या औद्योगिक धरातल के उपलब्ध होने पर उस कार्य के 1979-80 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा थी। लेकिन धनराशि की कमी के कारण श्री 1975 में पटना के जलमयन हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पटना बाढ़ मुद्रा दम की प्राथमिकता के कारण परदेहाय में निर्यात की आवश्यकता के कारण इस स्कीम पर मार्च, 1978 तक लगभग 500 लाख रुपये की धनराशि ही खर्च की जा सकी। 1978-79 के दौरान इस स्कीम पर 1 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय होने की प्रत्याशा है। 1979-80 के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने इस स्कीम के लिए 225 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

Cultivation of Hops

6481. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per acre yield of hops in different regions of India;

(b) whether India is producing enough hops to meet its internal demands; and

(c) whether Government intend to encourage cultivation of hops and if so, in what ways?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) At present, cultivation of hops is mainly being done in the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and on experimental trial basis in U. P. No firm estimates of per acre yield of hops is available due to its recent cultivation in the country. However, according to some adhoc estimates the production of hops during 1978-79 is estimated at 1000 quintals and 15 quintals in the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of

hops. However, Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are encouraging the cultivation of hops in their respective areas. Some of the steps being taken in this direction are (i) promotion of research (ii) introduction of better management and cultural practices and processing of hops. Himachal Pradesh Government is also providing 50 per cent subsidy on initial cost of investments and 100 per cent subsidy on hops processing drying equipments etc.

Possibility of Narmada River going Dry

6482. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report about the possibility of the Narmada river going dry at its source;

(b) whether it is a fact that the source at the pond (Kun) which is the origin of the river in the hills of Amarkantak in the Vindhyas is believed to be dwindling because of ecological imbalance effected by large-scale deforestation and mining for bauxite in the region;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Amarkantak Development Authority is considering to restrict bauxite mining, farming in the plateau, stoppage of digging of tube-wells and plantation of mixed forests on a big scale; and

(d) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

जनजाति क्षेत्रों में तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का बढ़ाया जाना

6483 श्री यागुन सुम्बरई क्या सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कर सकें कि

(क) क्या सरकार नाबिचार जनजाति क्षेत्रों में तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं बढ़ाने का है,

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उदार नीति धरती जायगी ताकि कम आवादी वान और कम दूरी पर स्थित गावा में यह सुविधा पट्ट मक ? और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ?

सचार मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साधु) (क) और (ग) जी हाँ इस सम्बन्ध में पहले से ही उदार नीति अपनायी गयी है ।

(ग) जनजाति क्षेत्रों में तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार बिना किसी हानि की सीमा तथा न्यूनतम राजस्व के बिना किसी शर्त के किया जाएगा वगैरह कि एक बड़े केन्द्रीय ग्राम की 10 कि० मी० की अरीय दूरी में आने वाले ग्रामों के समूह की जनसंख्या 2500 या अधिक हो लेकिन एक दूसरे से 10 मिनीमीटर अरीय दूरी के भीतर दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर इस आकार पर नहीं खोले जा सकत ।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था कर दिए महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय ग्राम का निर्धारण करत समय निम्न क्रम से धरीयता दी जायगी —

(क) जनजाति विकास खंड मुख्यालय ।

(ख) वे स्थान जहाँ एन० ए० एम० पी० एन० (बड़े आकार का बहुउद्देशीय मह-कारी समितिया) स्थापित हैं और

(ग) वे केन्द्र जिन्हें स्थानीय जनजाति विकास विभागों द्वारा ग्राम उद्योगों के विकास

और/या मकान इषि विधाम हेतु मिचार्ड परिषदना क लिए चुना है ।

STD between Amritsar Ludhiana and Ludhiana Delhi

6484 DR BALDEV PARKASH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the time by which the STD service between Amritsar Ludhiana and Ludhiana Delhi are going to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) Full time STD from Ludhiana to Amritsar (one way) and night STD from Ludhiana to Delhi (one way) is already available. STDs in the reverse direction on full time basis would be provided by mid 1960.

Resources to Rajasthan for Desert Development

6485 SHRI RAM KISHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the extent to which resources were made available to Rajasthan during the past two years under the Desert Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) The Desert Development Programme was started in 1977-78. During the past two years Central assistance of the order of Rs 974.18 lakhs has been provided to Rajasthan State under the Programme.

Officers on Probation in DGS&D

6487 SHRI T S NEGI
SHRI SHYAM LAL
DHURVE

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the officers of Indian Supply Service of

DGS&D are being put on probation on every subsequent promotion, which is in contravention of the rules 13 and 14 of Indian Supply Service (Class I) Rules 1961; as amended up-to-date and also rule 1(7) of Paper on Probation issued by Ministry of Home Affairs vide O.M. No. 44/1/59/Ests (A) dated 15th April, 1959; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action being taken to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Rule 13 of the Indian Supply Service Rules regarding placing of officers on probation refers to only direct recruitment to grade III of the Service. Rule 14 relates to promotion in service.

According to the stipulations of Government, "since performance in a lower service can only indicate an employee's potentialities for a higher service, it is necessary that his suitability should be judged before he is confirmed in the higher service", and those promoted as well as fresh entrants to a service should be kept on probation for a period of two years. Accordingly, the officers are placed on probation at the time of every subsequent promotion.

महाराष्ट्र के लोहा गांव में डाकघर की इमारत का गिर जाना

1488. श्री केसावराव धोंड्ये : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की वृत्ति करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के मराठावाडा क्षेत्र के नरिड जिले में काथार वायुड के लोहा गांव में डाकघर की मिनी छान्य स्थान पर स्थापनित किया गया है ;

(ख) इस इमारत की मरम्मत के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

(ग) क्या इस आशय की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि इस इमारत के सामान की चोरी की जा रही है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) लोहा स्थित डाकघर को एक किराये की इमारत में तारीख 1-4-74 को स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) विभागीय इमारत काम करने लायक नहीं रह गई है और इसकी दोबारा मरम्मत कराने के प्रश्न को लेकर जाच की जा रही है ।

(ग) इस पुरानी इमारत के सामान की चोरी की बाबत कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त 'ग' को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Closure of International Telex Exchange at Bombay.

6489. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI WILL the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Telex Exchange commissioned in December, 1974 in Bombay is shut down;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for its smooth functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir, the 50 line semi-automatic in telex exchange was commissioned in 1974 as an interim measure and has now been closed.

(b) All the circuits have now been transferred to the fully automatic Telex Exchange commissioned at Bombay in January, 1978

(c) This new exchange is working satisfactorily.

मेडिसाना, गुजरात में सहकारी दुग्ध समितियों के लिए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

6490. श्री मोतीभाई प्रार० चौधरी;
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के जिला मेहसाणा व गांधी की सहकारी दुग्ध समितियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए राशि जमा करायी है ;

(ख) उन सहकारी दुग्ध समितियाँ क नाम क्या हैं और जहाँनें बिजु तारीखा को अनेक्षित राशि जमा करायी ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त दुग्ध सहकारी समितियाँ को 31 मार्च, 1979 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) स (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

Assistance sought by Karnataka for running Literacy Scheme

6491 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the extent of assistance sought by the Government of Karnataka by way of financial grants to voluntary agencies/organisations engaged in running literacy schools in the State as part of the national adult education programme;

(b) which are the voluntary agencies/organisations approved or recommended by the State Government for the purpose of providing financial grants for running literacy schools in the State

(c) how many literacy schools are now being run by each of these agencies/organisations in the State and what is the total number of adult illiterates covered by all these schools and

(d) what is the total amount of assistance so far given to each of these agencies/organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUDDER) (a) to (d) The Scheme of assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. 30 adults are expected to be enrolled in each centre.

2. A list of voluntary agencies recommended by the Government of Karnataka for financial assistance for running adult education centres number of centres and the amount of financial assistance approved during 1978-79 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Assistance sought by Karnataka for Running Literacy Scheme

| Sl No | Name of the Organisation | Project Approved | Amount grant approved |
|-------|--|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Social Service Guild, Kristu Jyothu College, Bangalore | 30 Centres | Rs. 49,500/- |
| 2 | Mysore Samaj Vidya Kendra, Magadi | 30 Centres | Rs 40,- |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | | |
| 3 | Bangalore Multipurpose Social Service Society, Bangalore | 30 Centres | Rs. 49,500/- |
| 4 | Anekal Jesuit Educational and Charitable Society, Bangalore | 30 Centres | Rs. 49,500/- |
| 5 | The Poonja Jesuit Schools Society, Xavier Training College, Belgaum. | 60 Centres | Rs. 98,200/- |
| 6 | Janaseva Vidya Kendra, Channanahalli | 60 Centres | Rs. 98,200/- |
| 7 | Vanamitra Kendra, Bangalore | 60 Centres | Rs. 98,200/- |
| 8 | Bharatiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh, Dharwar* | 60 Centres | Rs. 98,200/- |
| 9 | Bharatiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh, Bangalore* | 60 Centres | Rs. 98,200/- |
| 10 | Sree Bhavani Education Society, Magadi, Bangalore | Under Consideration | |
| 11 | Karnataka Health Institute, Belgaum | Do. | |
| 12 | Rashthrohana Parishat, Kempegowdanagar. | Do. | |
| 13 | Research Centre in Rural Education, Gokarn | Do. | |
| 14 | Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare, Bangalore | Do. | |
| 15 | Vidatha Education Society, Anekal | Do. | |
| 16 | Sarvodaya Vidyapeetha, Vijayanagar | Do. | |
| 17 | Haveri Taluka, Khadi and Village Industries Cooperative Society, Ltd., Totade Yallapur Post Office Nelogal | Do. | |
| 18 | Central Institute of Workers Education | Do | |
| 19 | Karnataka Hindu Krishi Karanika Mandal, Ramanagaram, Bangalore | Do | |
| 20 | Karnataka State Adult Education Council, Mysore | Do. | |
| 21 | Bharat Sevak Samaj, Belgaum | } These applications will be considered after final decision is taken on the report of the Kapoor Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of Bharat Sevak Samaj. | |
| 22 | Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bangalore | | |

* Grants to these organisations are being released through the parent body i.e., Bharatiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

Applications for Telephone Connections

(a) whether many applications were pending for sanction of phone lines;

6492 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(b) if so, the total number of applications pending upto-date, State-wise and since when; and

(c) when and how to solve the deadlock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course of time

Fisheries Corporation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6493 SHRI R P DAS Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the position of proposal drawn up by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in regard to formation of a Fisheries Corporation with the objectives of implementing a programme for utilisation of the fish catch and export thereof which indicates economic viability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) The Andaman Administration had sent a proposal for establishing a Fisheries Development Corporation at a cost of Rs. 10.95 crores. The proposal envisaged a fleet of eight deep sea vessels and thirteen mechanised boats. Some reservations were expressed on the proposal during the Plan discussion in the context of weak infrastructural facilities and inadequate organisation in Andamans. Further information is being obtained from Andaman Administration. The matter is still under consideration.

Govt. Accommodation to Employees suffering from T.B. and Cancer

6494 SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of employees who had been allotted quarters on the basis of T.B. and Cancer

(b) the number of applications which had not been considered

favourably for allotment of quarters on the basis of T.B. and Cancer and

(c) if so, what is the reason of their rejection?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) During the years 1977 and 1978 182 employees had been allotted quarters on the grounds of T.B. and Cancer

(b) During the year 1977 and 1978 417 applications for ad hoc allotment on the grounds of T.B. and Cancer had been rejected

(c) They did not fulfil the criteria laid down for the grant of ad hoc allotment on the ground of T.B. and Cancer

Prices of Cereals during Last Three Years

6495 SHRI A R BADRI
NARAYAN
SHRI M V CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY
SHRI P M SAYEED

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) how much and how far the prices of food and other cereals in the country have risen in the course of the last three years

(b) how the soaring prices of food cereals are proposed to be checked

(c) the reasons for the increase and

(d) what is the increase in the various States and steps being taken to check them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) The all India index of wholesale prices of cereals as on 1st March 1979 at 157.3 showed a rise of 8.3 per cent over the corresponding index of 145.3 in March, 1976. However compared to

the corresponding index in March, 1977, the latest index shows a fall of 14 per cent.

(c) Cereal prices had shown a rise during 1976-77 mainly on account of the fall in production in 1976-77.

(d) Statements giving wholesale prices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and

maize at the end of March 1979 and the variations over March-end 1976 and March-end 1977 in the different States are enclosed. It will be seen that prices of all the cereals have generally shown a fall in most of the States over the last two years and the prices, at present, are ruling at reasonable levels.

Statement

Wholesale Prices (Rs. per quintal)

| State | Level of wholesale prices as on 31-3-79 | Variations in the latest wholesale prices as on 31-3-79 | |
|----------------------------|---|---|------------|
| | | 31-3-77 | 31-3-76 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| RICE | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 110-160 | (-) 8-30 | Mixed |
| Assam | 170-180 | (+) 8-15 | (-) 5-40 |
| Bihar | 150-200 | (-) 10-15 | (-) 5-34 |
| Gujarat | 160-305 | (+) 10-25 | (+) 10-35 |
| Haryana | 142-175 | . | (-) 25 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 163 | (+) 8 | . |
| Karnataka | 140-218 | (-) 5-23 | Mixed |
| Kerala | 162-203 | (-) 10-60 | (-) 55-86 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 150-180 | (-) 0-25 | (+) 5-20 |
| Maharashtra | 172-185 | (-) 20-39 | (-) 30 |
| Orissa | 140-167 | (-) 1-23 | (+) 0-26 |
| Punjab | 144-430 | Mixed | (+) 12-182 |
| Tamil Nadu | 150-167 | (-) 5-30 | (+) 13-18 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 143-430 | (+) 2-30 | (+) 15-72 |
| West Bengal | 162-217 | (-) 7-23 | (+) 17-40 |
| Delhi | 162 | (-) 18 | (+) 17 |
| WHEAT | | | |
| Bihar | 140 | (-) 10 | (-) 22 |
| Gujarat | 135-148 | (+) 5-14 | (+) 22-91 |
| Haryana | 134-144 | (+) 4-12 | (+) 14-30 |
| Karnataka | 185 | (-) 30 | (+) 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Maharashtra | 140—143 | (—) 2 | (+) 10—11 |
| Punjab | 116—131 | (—) 6—7 | (+) 1—11 |
| Rajasthan | 130—145 | Mixed | (+) 23—37 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 113—145 | (—) 1—22 | (+) 10—37 |
| Delhi | 131—133 | (—) 29 | .. |
| JOWAR | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 70—85 | (—) 33 | (—) 11—20 |
| Gujarat | 113 | . | (—) 12 |
| Karnataka | 100—104 | (—) 6—30 | (—) 23—25 |
| Haryana | | | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 90 | (+) 12 | (—) 10 |
| Maharashtra | 105—140 | (+) 5—10 | (—) 5—10 |
| Rajasthan | 110—120 | (—) 4—10 | (+) 16—50 |
| Tamil Nadu | 83—102 | (—) 15—47 | (—) 14—22 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 88—107 | Mixed | (+) 13—37 |
| BAJRA | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 83 | (—) 31 | (+) 10 |
| Gujarat | 104—115 | (—) 1—5 | (+) 15—19 |
| Haryana | 72 | (—) 18 | . |
| Madhya Pradesh | 91 | (—) 12 | (+) 8 |
| Maharashtra | 80—100 | (—) 7—25 | (—) 15 |
| Karnataka | 60—95 | (—) 25—48 | (—) 6—15 |
| Rajasthan | 95—100 | (+) 3 | (+) 20—30 |
| Tamil Nadu | 84—90 | (—) 27—45 | (—) 08—12 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 72—85 | (—) 10—22 | Mixed |
| Delhi | 95 | (—) 10 | (+) 21 |
| MAIZE | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 83—95 | (—) 17—21 | (+) 10 |
| Bihar | 125—139 | Mixed | (+) 37—50 |
| Gujarat | 112 | (—) 1 | (+) 37 |
| Karnataka | 92 | (—) 20 | .. |

Review of the Work of UGC

603 SHRI ANANT DAVE WILL

the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased

to state—

(a) whether University Grants Commission have been functioning without regulations for transaction of business and undefined business and have exceeded its power thereby compelling the Planning Commission to revise its allocation of funds

(b) whether Government have set up a twelve members committee to review its working and grant of wasteful funds and

(c) if so what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(DR PRATAP CHANDRA GUPTA SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR PRATAP CHANDRA GUPTA DEB) (a) The powers and functions of the Commission are specified in the

University Grants Commission Act 1956 To enable the work of the Com

mission to be carried out smoothly and without delay the Commission had re

vised in November 1968 to suit its

Chairman to exercise its powers with the provision that all action ta

ken by him in accordance with this delegation be reported to the Com

mission for information A provision for framing regulations under which

the powers of the Commission could be delegated to its Chairman The

Chairman or other officers was incor

porated in the Act through an amendment in June 1972 However

no regulations under this provision have been framed so far There is no

relationship between the Commission exercising its statutory authority and the allocation of funds for higher edu

cation in the successive five year plans

(b) No Sir However in October 1978 the Government had directed

that the UGC should undertake a comprehensive review of its program

mes and the impact that they have made on the fulfilment of its statu

tory responsibilities with a view al

so to identifying the schemes which

609 SHRI SAVAR NUKHERJEE WILL the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to

state

(a) whether the Government are aware that the production of pulses

declined at the rate of 0.63 per cent per annum between 1960-61 and

1976-77, and

(b) if so the reaction of the Government in this regard as pulses are

rich source of protein for the 90 per cent of the population who are

poor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

SINGH BARNALIA (a) Yes Sir

during the period 1950-51 to 1976-77,

the production of pulses recorded a

negative growth rate ie (—) 0.63 per cent per annum However for the

period 1967-68 to 1977-78 the growth rate is positive and works out to

(—) 0.20 per cent per annum

(b) In ensive measures are being taken to augment the production of

pulses in the country These include enhanced use of phosphate fertilizers

rhizobium culture and plant protection measures introduction of short

duration pulse crops through multiple cropping and inter cropping Steps

have also been taken to streamline and strengthen the seed multiplication

program so as to cover larger areas. Subsidy is being provided for

the production of breeder seeds at the rate of Rs 300/- per quintal for

gram arhar and lentil and Rs. 500/-

per quintal for moong, urd and cow-pea. Assistance for these measures for increasing the production of pulses is being given under The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Pulses. Further, to give incentive for increasing production, the minimum support price for gram which accounts for nearly 50 per cent of total pulse production has been successively raised in the last two years from Rs. 95/- per quintal in 1976-77 to Rs. 125/- per quintal in 1977-78 and further to Rs. 140/- per quintal during 1978-79. For the first time, the support price of arhar and moong has been fixed at Rs. 155 and Rs. 165/- per quintal respectively during the current year.

देहातों में मकान बनाया जाता

6510. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रताप पादव :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण लोगों को मकान सम्बन्धी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए चालू वर्ष 1979 में पूरे देश में सरकार का कितना व्यय करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस तथ्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई व्योरेवार योजना प्रस्तुत की है,

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकान सम्बन्धी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने और राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को ही ध्यान में रखते हुए गंगा द्वारा भूमि के कटाव से प्रभावित लोगों के लिए विशेष धनराशि न्यत करने का विचार रखती है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिये बिहार राज्य को कितनी धन राशि देने का विचार है;

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और नर्वास मंत्री (श्री भिकुन्दर चव्हाण) : (क) राज्य क्षेत्र और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों दोनों के लिए ग्रामीण आवास सहित आवास हेतु वित्तीय

वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए प्रत्याशित व्यय 154.31 करोड़ रुपए है।

आवास का विषय राज्य क्षेत्र में होने से केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता आवास सहित सभी राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए "समेकित ऋण" और "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जाती है। राज्य सरकारें अपनी अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार अपनी-अपनी प्लान स्कीमों पर जिसमें ग्रामीण आवास भी शामिल है, समेकित सहायता का उपयोग करने में स्वतंत्र हैं। इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास के धन में आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Maintenance of Government Quarters (old construction) in Gole Market Area, New Delhi

6511. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government Servants residing in Government Quarters in Gole Market area (old construction) are not required to pay any rent;

(b) if Government realises usual rent from such occupants whether Government is not bound to maintain these quarters in good repairs;

(c) whether annual maintenance thereof is not undertaken on the plea that these quarters are on demolition list;

(d) whether the bath room and latrine walls in Wilson Square have not been provided with impervious cement and ceiling plaster chips off at occupant's risk; and

(e) whether the Government propose to get these quarters inspected by a team of officials and MPs to

ascertain true facts and listen to the woes of occupants?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Usual licence fee is recovered from the allottees of all Government residences in Gole Mar

ket area as per rules except in cases of some old class IV employees entitled to allotment of rent free accommodation or such other employees who are entitled to such concession as per terms of their appointment

(b) Proper maintenance of these quarters is being done

(c) Annual repairs of these quarters are carried out

(d) Dado in rich cement mortar in bath and toilet walls was not provided anywhere in DIZ area including Wilson Square Complaints of falling plaster are attended to

(e) There is no such proposal. The quarters are inspected by officers of the Department from time to time

Government accommodation for SC/ST

6512 SHRI MOHAY LAL PILL

With the Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and RE

HABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) number of applicants who applied for residential accommodation for the allotment year 1st October 1978 to 31st December 1980 and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees among them

(b) number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes provided with Type A Type B and Type C residential accommodation during the years 1976 1977 and 1978

(c) whether the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes upto 31st December 1971 to the Central Government service in Delhi offices entitled to Type-A, Type B

(b) Type 1976 1977 1978

A 47 21 B 22 25 C 84 35

(c) and (d) 10 per cent of the clear vacancies in types A and B and 5 per cent of the clear vacancies in types C and D are reserved for allotment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees for General Pool accommodation in Delhi. It would not indicate whether all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees with priority dates upto December 1971 would be provided residential accommodation by 1980

(e) Government have undertaken a crash programme of constructing 15300 residences in Delhi in the general pool in types A, B, C and D to ease the shortage of accommodation for the Central Government employees

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्लाटों की ऊंची दरों पर बिक्री

64113. श्री राम सागर : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इतनी ऊंची दरों पर प्लाटों की नीलामी आम जनता को भ्रमन उत्पन्न करने की नीति के अनुरूप है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गत तीन वर्षों में केवल पूँजीपतियों को ही प्लाट बेचे हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिमीटर अधिकतम, न्यूनतम और औसत विक्रय मूल्य क्या रहा ; और

विवरण

निम्नलिखित होत बरों के दौरान नीलाम किए गए कुल क्षेत्र के लिए औसत दर-उच्चतम दर और निम्नतम दरों का विवरण :

| | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. नीलाम किए गए भू-खण्डों की कुल संख्या | 206 | 223 | 515 |
| 2. नीलाम किए गए भू-खण्डों का कुल क्षेत्र (वर्गमीटर में) | 43967 888 | 58026 883 | 125153.60 |
| | रुपये | रुपये | रुपये |
| 3. प्राप्त कुल राशि | 10931700 | 13427300 | 30575700 |
| 4. वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त उच्चतम दर प्रति वर्गमीटर | 505. 61 | 658 79 | 1113. 10 |
| 5. वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त निम्नतम प्रति वर्गमीटर | 103. 59 | 109. 72 | 92. 59 |
| 6. वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त औसत दर प्रति वर्गमीटर | 248. 63 | 231 40 | 244 31 |

Discriminatory Policy by D.D.A. towards Lawrence Road Welfare Federation

6514. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation have protested to

(घ) क्या सरकार की दृष्टि से यह मूल्य आम आदमी की वय शक्ति के अनुपात में है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहल) : (क) और (घ). भारत सरकार के अनुदेशों के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र में 200 वर्गगज से अधिक के भू-खण्डों को सामान्यतया सार्वजनिक नीलामी द्वारा बेचा जाता है। आम आदमी के लिए 200 वर्गगज से कम के छोटे छोटे भूखण्ड पूर्व निर्धारित दरों पर दिए जाते हैं जो नीलाम की दरों से कहीं अधिक कम हैं।

(ख) जी, तभी।

(ग) एक विवरण सलग है।

the Delhi Development Authority for not allowing them to hold the Gandhi Jayanti celebration on the 2nd October, 1978 in the Community Hall of Lawrence Road residential complex;

(b) whether it is a fact that R.S.S. and various allied organisations were allowed to use the Community Hall on various occasions and that no charges were recovered from them;

(c) if so the reasons for the discriminatory policy of the D.D.A. towards Lawrence Road Welfare Federation in this and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No Sir

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that no organisation was allowed to use the Community Hall at Lawrence Road free of charge

(c) and (d) Do not arise

गांवों में विकास योजनाएं

6515. श्री सुबराज क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रत्येक 10 व्यक्तियों में 8 व्यक्ति गांव में रहने हैं,

(ख) क्या विकास योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य गांवों में बढ़ी संख्या में रहने वाले लोगों के स्तर को ऊंचा करना है,

(ग) क्या विकास योजनाओं से मुख्यतया लाभ भूस्वामी अथवा सम्पन्न किसानों को मिला है,

(घ) क्या भूमिहीन अथवा कम भूमि वाले लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ और

(ङ) यदि हा तो गांवों के मुनियिजित विकास के लिए पर्याप्त संचाधना की व्यवस्था करने और उपलब्ध भूमि का बड़े पैमाने पर वितरण करने के लिए अब तक कानूनी और प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) जी हा लगभग इतम ही ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) यह दर्शाने वाला कोई प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं है कि विकास योजनाओं से अपेक्षाकृत केवल बड़े किसानों का ही लाभ पहुंचा है । ग्राम विकास विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित कार्यक्रम पता लगाए गए लक्षित वर्गों अर्थात् छोटे किसानों सीमांत किसानों, भूमिहीन श्रमिकों ग्रामीण कारीगरों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों का उत्थान करने के लिए मुख्य रूप से निर्दिष्ट है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Subsidies given to Wheat, Jute and Paddy Growers

6516 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN With the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the total amount of subsidies given separately to the wheat, jute and paddy growers during the years 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 and 1978-79

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the paddy and jute cultivators are living below the poverty line and

(c) if so what welfare schemes have been taken by the Government to uplift the economic condition of the poor farmers—real assets of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No subsidies are given directly to the growers for increasing the production of wheat jute and paddy. However various programmes for agriculture and rural development taken up both under the Central and State Sectors are designed to benefit the farming community. Special development programmes like Small and Marginal Farmers

Development Agencies, Drought Prone Area Programme, CAD Programme, Tribal and Hill Area Development and Desert Development Programme, have been taken up for the benefit of poor farmers. Under these programmes subsidies on a wide range of items are being given such as minor irrigation works, fertilizers, soil and water conservation, distribution of milch animals, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry etc, horticulture, fisheries, sericulture and farm forestry. The general pattern of subsidy is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|------|--|
| 1. For small farmers (holdings between 1 to 2 ha.). | 25 % | } The rate of subsidy for scheduled Tribes Farmers has recently been raised to 50 per cent |
| 2. For marginal farmers (holdings less than 1 ha.). | 33½% | |
| 3. For community works (irrigation including drainage.) | 50 % | |

(b) and (c). A large number of farmers growing paddy and jute have small holdings. Many of them are yet to take to improved technology and also to make use of various supporting facilities. Government's effort is, therefore, directed to popularise improved technology through a net work of extension services and also to help them to develop supporting facilities like irrigation. Effort is also directed towards making available improved seeds, fertilisers, plant protection materials and credit. Several programmes like the Intensive Jute Development Programme, Community Nurseries Programme of Rice and the Minikit Programme for Rice, Wheat and Millets etc. are designed to demonstrate improved technology to the farmers and motivate them to adopt improved practices. In areas where special programmes of rural development like SFDA are in operation, the main thrust of these programmes is towards the group of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with a view to improving their production technology as well as creating assets which help the adoption of improved technology.

Export orders for Synthetic Resins

6517 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee set up by the Development Committee for oleo resins, gums and essential oils;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export orders for synthetic resins are not being fulfilled for want of a Scientific policy for tapping and commercial exploitation of pine, gum resins and also due to wrong classifications of timber as a minor produce and if so, and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to create production potential in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the concerned Ministries of Commerce, Industrial, Development and Chemicals and Fertilizers and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Rare Ancient Paintings stolen from Museums

6518 SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU:

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a good number of rare ancient paintings stolen from Indian Museums are being sold in some European countries;

(b) whether one such painting recovered from London, very recently has been received by the Chandigarh Museum through the Police Department and

(c) if so the measures Government propose to take to prevent the stealings and also to recover those stolen paintings?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) As far as the Central Museums are concerned, 102 miniature paintings were reported stolen from the Government Museum and Art Gallery Chandigarh in 1980. One painting was retrieved through the Interpol Division of C.B.I. on 10-10-1978.

(c) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972 regulates the export trade in antiquities and provides for the prevention of smuggling fraudulent dealings in antiquities and for their compulsory acquisition. A number of measures have been taken to prevent thefts. Some of these are Security measures of museums, important temples and places of archaeological interests special cells to ensure prompt and regular dissemination of information relating to thefts of antiquities to ensure special look outs at Customs check posts to prevent smuggling of antiquities.

An International Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property as adopted by the XVth General Conference of UNESCO in November 1970 had been ratified.

Illiteracy among Industrial Workers

6519 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the

illiteracy among the industrial workers in major industrial cities in the country?

(b) if so, the details thereof, age-groups and the details regarding the scheme of Government to effectively combat the problem of illiteracy among the industrial workers and

(c) whether any financial allocation has been made for the implementation of these programmes during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) The Central Board of Workers Education, Ministry of Labour has made preliminary enquiries in the industrial units located in their regional centres with a view to identifying the industries/establishments where predominantly illiterate workers are employed and prepared Registers of such illiterate workers. The Board has started 41 adult education centres from October 2, 1978 (one in each of the 39 regions and two in Bombay region) for these illiterate workers. The programme is proposed to be expanded during 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the Labour Ministry's Plan of 1979-80 for this Scheme as against the provision of Rs. 50,000 during 1978-79.

Adult Education facilities are also provided to workers in industrial areas by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare through the Shramik Vidya peeths and Workers Social Education Institutes. Five such institutions have already been functioning at Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Indore and Nagpur. Three new Shramik Vidya peeths have been sanctioned for Jamshedpur, Calcutta and Bangalore. The provision for this scheme during 1978-79 was Rs. 20 lakhs. During 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 37.15 lakhs (Rs. 17.15 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 20 lakhs under Plan) has been made.

Violation of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by M/s. Cadbury (I) Limited

6520. SHRI SRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any show cause notice has been issued to M/s. Cadbury (I) Ltd. for violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether any reply has since been received by Government in regard thereof; and

(d) any action taken by Government against the company?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The show cause notice was issued to the Company on 13th September, 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is being examined.

Discovery of Tunnel in Bhubaneswar

6521. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the detection of a 4 m-long, 2 m-wide and 15 m-high underground tunnel in the heart of the State Capital of Orissa (Bhubaneswar) was discovered recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. However, a pit in natural laterite formation has been discovered there.

(b) The pit has no archaeological importance. According to the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Bhubaneswar

Sub-Division, the size of this pit is approximately 9.14 m. X 4.57 m

Rural Housing

6522. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans of the Central Government to provide more and more good quality housing in rural areas of the country;

(b) which are those bodies which are taking up rural housing in the country and what are their working capitals and policies; and

(c) why rural housing is being continuously ignored while urban housing has been getting more than due importance?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Housing, including rural housing, is in the State Sector. Central financial assistance to States for all their State Sector programmes, including rural housing, is provided in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance according to their needs and priorities. At the Central level, the National Buildings Organisation and the Central Building Organisation are working in areas which could be built at low cost employing improved use of locally available building materials and construction techniques.

(b) The rural housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments through their designated agencies such as Housing Boards, Rural Housing Boards, District Boards, Panchayats, Taluka Boards, etc. The details about their working capitals and policies are not available.

crores of rupees are lying in the A.P.W.D. stores in Andaman and Nicobar Islands when these were purchased year wise and the amount of foreign exchange involved and the quantity and their cost of spare parts used in the last three years and

(b) what is the total quantity of paints and hammers used for the last three years state year wise and item wise separately and the present stock available in the A.P.W.D. stores of Andaman and Nicobar Islands along with the years quantity of purchase?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKSHI) (a) and (b) Resuscitate information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Common Pay Scales for Junior Engineers in Andaman P.W.D.

6525 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAI TA Will the Minister of Works and HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the non diploma holder Junior Engineers in Andaman P.W.D. are given a low pay scale creating discrimination in the theory of Equal work Equal pay if so the details mentioning how these non-diploma holders were recruited as Junior Engineers

(b) whether Government is considering to remove the said discrimination/anomaly by having one pay scale for all the Junior Engineers if so when and

(c) whether in C.P.W.D. there are any such different pay scales of Junior Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKSHI) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Greater attention is being paid to the problem of rural housing and this is reflected in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 where a provision of Rs. 500 crores has been proposed exclusively for rural housing. During 1980 the State Governments have also been provided for the first time a loan allocation of Rs. 14 crores from the General Insurance Corporation for village housing schemes and construction of houses for economically weaker sections. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation have also started financing rural housing schemes since 1977-78.

New Irrigation Projects to be commissioned in 1979-80

6523 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM TA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) which new irrigation projects are likely to be commissioned in the country during the 1979-80 financial year,

(b) what are the total expenditures on each of such Projects and how much agricultural land would be benefited by these projects in irrigation and

(c) will these projects be able to come into operation on the scheduled dates?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BATHALIA) (a) to (c) The sectoral outlays in the State Plans for 1979-80 have not yet been finalised.

Purchase of Foreign Make Spare parts

6524 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAI TA Will the Minister of Works and HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is aware of that huge quantity of foreign make spare parts involving

Committee on Education for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6526. **SHRI MANORANJAN BLAKTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor results in the schools of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a Committee was formed to go into the affairs; if so, who are the persons in the committee and those who visited Andaman and Nicobar Islands, state details of their visit;

(b) whether the committee met the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee, the representative body of the Territory; and

(c) whether Committee has submitted any report; if so, what are the salient recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c) The Government are aware about the poor results in some of schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A Committee was

constituted by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare which visited the Islands from 12th to 18th September 1978 in order to make an on the spot study of the problems of school education in the Islands. The Committee consisted of the following members

1. Dr R. P. Singhal, Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education.
2. Shri Girdhari Lal, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.
3. Shri Baldev Mahajan, Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

A copy of the tour programme of the Committee is enclosed (Statement-I).

The Committee met the members of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee on 12th September 1978. The Committee has since submitted its report. Some of the major recommendations of the Committee are enclosed. (Statement II). The report of this Committee has been sent to the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands for taking necessary follow up action.

Statement-I

Tour Programme of the Committee

| Date | Time | Programme |
|---------|------------|---|
| 12-9-78 | 08:00 Hrs. | Arrival Port Blair by IAC flight. |
| | 10:30 Hrs. | Meeting with the Chief Secy-cum-Education Secy. A. & N. Islands. |
| | 11:30 Hrs. | Visit to TTI (Craft Teachers Workshop) Port Blair. |
| | 12:30 Hrs. | Meeting with officers of the Directorate of Education, and heads of High and Hr. Sec. Schools at TTI, Port Blair. |
| | 14:00 Hrs. | Visit to Girls HS School, Port Blair. |
| | 15:00 Hrs. | Visit to Fisheries Museum and Cellular Jail. |
| | 16:00 Hrs. | Visit to Anthropological Museum. |
| | 17:00 Hrs. | Meeting with the members of CCAC & HMAC (Cultural House) |

| Date | Time | Programme |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 13-9-78 | 17 30 Hrs | Meeting with the Members of the Educational Associations, A & N Islands (Circuit House) |
| | 18 30 Hrs | Meeting with the members of the Library Association (Circuit House) |
| | 19 00 Hrs. | Meeting with Principal & Staff of K. V., Port Blair (Circuit House) |
| | 09 15 Hrs. | Visit to Primary School Bhatubasti |
| | 10 00 Hrs | Visit to Soil Conservation Farm a Sappiglat |
| | 12 00 Hrs | Visit to Middle School Ferrargung |
| | 14 30 Hrs | Visit to Primary School Shanthankhari |
| | 17 00 Hrs | Meeting with Delegation of Teachers Association of A & N Circuit House. |
| | 18 30 Hrs | The Hindi Day' celebration by Nav Parimal at TTI |
| | 09 30 Hrs. to 11 00 Hrs | Meeting with Chief Secretary |
| 14-9-78
(Onam Holiday) | 11 30 Hrs | Visit to Ross Island. |
| 15-9-78 | 17 00 Hrs | Visit to Cottage Industries Emporium |
| | 09 00 Hrs. | Visit to Boys Hr Sec School, Port Blair |
| | 10 30 Hrs. | Meeting with Chief Commissioner A. & N Islands |
| | 11 30 Hrs | Meeting with the staff of Boys Hr Sec School Port Blair |
| | 12 10 Hrs | Visit to Model Primary School Port Blair |
| | 12 30 Hrs | Visit to K. V., Port Blair. |
| | 14 00 Hrs | Cultural Programme by the students of K. V Port Blair |
| | 15 00 Hrs. | Visit to Govt. High School Haddo. |
| | 23 00 Hrs | Departure for Rangat by M V Kendul |
| | 06 00 Hrs | Arrival Rangat (Middle Andaman Islands) |
| 16-9-78 | 09 00 Hrs. | Visit to Junior Basic School Rangat |
| | 10 00 Hrs | Meeting with Dy Education Officer Rangat |
| | 10 30 Hrs | Visit to Hr Sec. School Rangat |
| | 11 30 Hrs. | Meeting with teachers of the School |
| | 12 30 Hrs. | Visit to Middle School, Bakultala. |
| | 16 00 Hrs. | Meeting with the delegation of Rangat Branch of A & N Teachers Association |
| | 17 00 Hrs | Meeting with Pradhan of Status and Jobs Fair Workers |

| Date | Time | Programme |
|---------|------------|---|
| | 17.30 Hrs. | Meeting with CCAC Members and Local Officers |
| | 18.00 Hrs. | Meeting with Mr. Kardaswami, Leader of D M K. Party |
| | 18.30 Hrs. | Visit to Adult Literacy Centre Palla Unnayan Samity Rangat. |
| 17-9-78 | 08.45 Hrs. | Visit to Primary School, Panchvati |
| | 09.30 Hrs. | Visit to Senior Basic School, CFO Nalla. |
| | 10.30 Hrs. | Visit to Govt High School, Swadesh Nagar |
| | 11.30 Hrs. | Visit to Middle School, Billiground. |
| | 12.00 Hrs. | Visit to Junior Basic School, Korang Nalla. |
| | 12.30 Hrs. | Visit to Junior Basic School, Basantipur. |
| | 14.30 Hrs. | Visit to Primary School, Majabunder |
| | 15.30 Hrs. | Visit to Hr. Sec. School, Majabunder |
| | 16.30 Hrs. | Meeting with Delegation of Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, Rangat Branch. |
| | 17.00 Hrs. | Meeting with local representatives |
| | 17.30 Hrs. | Departure for Rangat. |
| | 19.30 Hrs. | Arrival Rangat. |
| | 22.00 Hrs. | Departure for Port Blair by M. V Kondul. |
| 18-9-78 | 05.00 Hrs. | Arrival Port Blair. |
| | 09.30 Hrs. | Visit to Carmel Convent School, Port Blair. |
| | 10.30 Hrs. | Final round of discussion with the Chief Commissioner, A. & N. Islands |
| | 11.30 Hrs. | Meeting with Director of Education, A. & N. Islands. |
| | 12.30 Hrs. | Visit to Govt. College, Port Blair. |
| | 18.00 Hrs. | Cultural programme by local school students at TTI, Port Blair. |
| | 20.00 Hrs. | Chief Commissioner's Dinner at Govt. House. |
| 19-9-78 | 09.00 Hrs. | Departure for Calcutta by IAC Flight. |

Statement-II

Summary of Recommendations given by the Expert Committee

1. The following are major areas which need special attention with a view to raising the standard of school education in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands:

1. Planning for future development.

2. School Buildings and residential accommodation for teachers.

3. Supply of text-books.

4. Medium of instructions and study of languages.

5. Teachers' recruitment, training, service conditions, assessment, supervision and inspection.

6 Evaluation of pupils and promotion policy

7 Socially useful productive work, games and sports and co-curricular activities

8 Students services

9 Administrative set up

2 The future opening of schools should be regulated according to a definite plan for expansion.

3 It would be in the interest of proper utilisation of the resources if the schools with low enrolment are expanded in the coming years rather than any new school is opened in their neighbourhood.

4 A Junior Basic School should have a minimum of 5 class rooms with additional space for the office and storage facilities, and residential accommodation for the teachers recruited from the mainland and the inter-island recruits.

5 While sanctioning opening of new class I, it should be ensured that it has an enrolment of at least 20 students per medium.

6 While considering upgradation of a Junior Basic School to Senior Basic School, a minimum enrolment of 25 students in class VI should be ensured. If necessary more than one Junior Basic School should serve as feeder institutions to the Senior Basic School.

7 The Administration may consider the possibility of reviewing also the existing position of schools keeping in view the current enrolment as well as distance travelled by the students

8 During the 6th Plan, a special provision should be made for construction of school buildings additional laboratories and class-rooms Adequate provision should also be made for acquiring essential furniture and other equipment for schools. An additional sum of at least Rs 75 lakhs should be

budgeted for this purpose each year during the 6th Plan period.

9 The problem of non-provision of residential accommodation to eligible teachers, which is affecting the morale of the teachers thereby adversely affecting the standards of instruction in the schools, should be tackled on a priority basis and much larger provision should be made in the 6th Plan for construction of staff-quarters for teachers. The present backlog in respect of teachers' quarters should be cleared at the latest by the end of the 6th Plan

10 The quarters constructed as a result of larger budgetary allocation during the 6th Plan should be earmarked for allotment only to teachers, especially when such quarters are constructed in the school complexes.

11 There should not be frequent changes in the text-books for classes I—VIII. Since text books have been brought out by the NCERT for these classes the existing text-books of the NCERT for these classes should be adopted for the next 5 years

12 The books for classes I to V should be got translated into different languages which are used as media of instruction in the schools. For this

timely translation and printing of these text-books in different regional languages

13 The proposal to get the text-books of the NCERT translated into regional languages would not only avoid delay in obtaining supplies of text-books from different States but would also ensure uniformity of standards in curriculum which is found to be very much lacking at present. The Text-Books Cell should be placed under the charge of an officer of the rank of Assistant Director of Education with necessary supporting staff

14. For the purpose of expediting supply of text-books in English and Hindi from the mainland to the Islands, proper arrangement for getting the supplies from Delhi and having them despatched from Calcutta to the Islands need to be given special attention.

15. A few sets of approved text-books should be made available in the school libraries and each teacher should be in possession of the respective text-books for purpose of teaching in the classroom.

16. The Administration should devise arrangements whereby the Headmasters of the schools could procure the requisite sets of text-books from the book-depot at Port Blair and ensure their timely supply, on payment, to the students who are not entitled to free supply of text-books.

17. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Chief Commissioner and the Secretaries Team, as also the fact that the present arrangement has proved to be counterproductive and resulted in lowering of standards of education, the following provision for the medium of instruction at different stages of education is proposed:—

(A) Junior Basic Stage

- (a) Hindi or mother tongue may continue to be medium of instruction besides being a subject of study from class I—V.
- (b) Hindi and English may continue to be taught from class III where medium of instruction is other than Hindi or English.
- (c) Where the medium of instruction is language other than Hindi or English, the student may also be given an option to study Hindi or English as an optional subject from class I onwards.

(B) Senior Basic/Secondary Stage

The three-language formula should be followed. A student may offer

mother tongue, Hindi and English under this formula. One of the languages may be dropped at the end of class VIII as per the Central Board's curriculum. But the medium of instruction at this stage should be either Hindi or English.

(C) Higher Secondary Stage

A student may offer any of the three languages, viz., mother tongue, Hindi or English as two languages—one at the core level and the other at the elective level as prescribed in the curriculum of the Central Board of Secondary Education. The medium of instruction should be either Hindi or English.

18. A phased programme should be drawn up for the existing teachers who do not fulfil the minimum requirements to acquire the prescribed qualifications.

19. There should be at least one properly qualified Hindi teacher in every school imparting instruction through a medium other than Hindi.

20. To do away with the shortage of teachers, the Administration should, after ascertaining the deficiencies in the strength of various grades of teachers, make a concerted drive to recruit the required number of teachers. Efforts should be made to recruit as many teachers as possible locally, but if qualified teachers are not available the Administration should not hesitate in recruiting good teachers from the mainland. If sufficient number of teachers is not available through direct recruitment the services of teachers belonging to shortage categories may be obtained from different state Governments on deputation basis for a period of 3-4 years.

21. One of the Major reasons for the shortage of teachers is the absence of critical

to ensure better professional commitment on the part of the teachers.

22 Promotion rules should be suitably modified if necessary to ensure that mere seniority is not the criterion for promotion but the criterion should be seniority cum merit and in the case of higher posts the promotion should be based on well established principles of selection i.e. subject to eligibility merit alone should be the main consideration

23 Suitable Review Boards should be established to consider the cases of such teachers whose performance over the years is far below the average

24. The Teachers Training Institute Port Blair should be involved in a big way for arranging orientation for different categories of teachers. There should be refresher courses for teachers who have put in 5 years or more service. As the performance of students was particularly poor in English and Mathematics orientation courses should be held for different categories of teachers in these subjects as a first priority

25 The dates for the commencement and conclusion of the summer vacation should be fixed well in advance and the shipping authorities should be requested to keep in view these dates while finalising the schedule of sailings

To curb the tendency to over stay on the mainland after the expiry of summer vacation it should be made obligatory for the teachers seeking extension of stay on ground of illness to produce medical certificates from the Civil Surgeon or Chief Medical Officer of the place, rather than from a private medical practitioner. The delay in return of teachers should not be condoned and the period should be invariably treated as leave without pay

26 As recommended recently by the Education Ministers' Conference no detent on should be made in classes I to II and formal examinations be held for only class III and above. However every teacher should identify weak

students and arrange for suitable remedial teaching. The common examinations being held at present at the end of classes V and VIII should be conducted in a more realistic manner so as to prevent extremely weak students moving on to the next stage of school education

27 A panel of senior teachers drawn from the high and higher secondary schools Principals and Deputy Education Officer concerned may be set up in each education district to make a test check of some of the answer-scripts of the examination to ensure uniformity of standards

28 The base of the educational pyramid, viz. the elementary education should be considerably strengthened to improve educational standards in the Islands.

29 Special attention need to be given by the Directorate of Education to school which have shown poor results so that large scale failure of students is avoided. The teachers and heads of these schools must also realise that they are accountable for such a state of affairs

30 In keeping with the new concept of Socially Useful productive work suitable programmes have to be developed further. The Directorate of Education should be as a first step attempt to identify common core programmes which should be undertaken by all schools.

31 Steps should be taken to identify suitable vocational courses at the higher secondary stage and arrangements made for imparting instructions in the same.

32 More funds should be spent on sports and physical education as the present arrangement is inadequate. There is hardly any provision for games and physical education in the curriculum of Junior Basic Schools—at least one period a day should be set aside for games, physical education and co-curricular activities.

33. The transport system may be rationalised with the help of local transport authorities and wherever necessary special trips of buses should be arranged after adjusting the school timings so as to avoid rush-hours.

34. For effective supervision and inspection, the officer in-charge of each Zone should be at least of the rank of an Education Officer/Assistant Director of Education and the pay scale for this functionary should be Rs. 1200—1600

35. To assist the Director, a new post of Deputy Director in the pay scale of Rs. 1300—1700 should be created.

36. The pay-scale of the Director of Education should be raised to Rs. 1500—1800 to attract a suitable officer on deputation basis.

Social and Economic Position of women in Ladakh

6527. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the social and economic position of women in Ladakh;

(b) the present employment conditions of women in India; and

(c) whether the Government have examined the need for launching a special education programme for women in India and details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Available data shows that in a number of modern urban industries the number of women workers increased 6 to 10 times as in mining,

the manufacture of machinery, electrical appliances and medical and scientific instruments and in trade and banking between 1961 and 1971. But in the same decade, the female work force suffered a serious decline in some sectors such as horticulture, livestock breeding, food processing, dairy products and jute textiles. More recent data available for the organised sector show that though the share of women in total employment is low, it has been creeping up in recent years. It increased from 11 per cent in 1971 to 12 per cent in 1977.

(c) There are a number of programmes which take into account the special need of education of women. The National Adult Education Programme, the Programme for Universalisation of Elementary Education, take into account the special needs of women's education. The other programmes are Condensed courses for adult women and Functional literacy of adult women. Women also participate in medical and para-medical education and vocational training programmes.

Achievement of Central Ground Water Board for Tube Wells in Rural areas

6528. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made supported by State-wise figures in which the Central Ground Water Board has been assisting (Providing Tubewells) in the rural areas in the last 3 years (year-wise); and

(b) the number of Tubewells proposed to be provided in the next 3 years (year-wise) in the various parts of N.E. Region and name of such places in the Goalpara District of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA (a)
Statement showing the number of tubewells of various categories drilled in the various States during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto Feb '79) is attached as Appendix A

(b) It is proposed to provide 135 boreholes in the North Eastern Region

during the next 3 years. The tentative yearwise break up is 38 for 1979-80, 57 during 1980-81 and 40 during 1981-82. Out of this 6 Nos. of boreholes would be provided in the Goalpara District of Assam. The exact location of these places would be decided on the basis of Hydrogeological Surveys.

Statement

| Sl No | Name of State/U.T. | 1976-77 | | | 1977-78 | | | 1978-79 | | |
|-------|--------------------|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|------------------|----|----|
| | | EB | OB | SH | EB | OB | SH | (Upto Feb. 1979) | | |
| | | | | | | | | EB | OB | SH |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | 15 | 22 | 1 | 13 | 7 | | 5 | 5 | |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 27 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 3 |
| 3 | Tamil Nadu | 31 | 19 | 1 | 22 | 30 | | 14 | 23 | 4 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 5 | 14 | | 19 | 30 | 2 | 45 | 2 | |
| 5 | Kerala | 1 | | | | | | 6 | 3 | |
| 6 | Bihar | 13 | 2 | | 9 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 7 | |
| 7 | Orissa | 4 | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 8 | West Bengal | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 3 | | |
| 9 | Rajasthan | 7 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 27 | 1 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 6 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | | 4 | 3 | |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| 13 | Punjab | 7 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 41 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 1 |
| 14 | Haryana | 1 | 52 | | 14 | 34 | 9 | 6 | 6 | |
| 15 | Assam | 3 | | | 21 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 2 | |
| 16 | Tripura | | 1 | | 2 | | | 6 | 1 | |
| 17 | Meghalaya | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| 18 | Manipur | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Nagaland | 6 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | | 26 | 17 | |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 17 | 6 | | 22 | 7 | | 25 | 13 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|--------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|
| 22. | Pondicherry | 6 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| 23. | Delhi | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 24. | Chandigarh | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 26. | Dadra Nagar Haveli | 7 | | | 5 | 1 | | | | |
| 27. | Mizoram | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 200 | 186 | 19 | 191 | 116 | 14 | 210 | 157 | 9 |

EB — Exploratory Boreholes.

OB — Observatory Boreholes.

SH — Shm Holes.

Central aid and achievements of scheme on cost of cultivation of principal crop

6529. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of Assistance given to each State/Union Territory and Agricultural Universities separately during the last three years and the achievements under the scheme on cost of cultivation of principal crops; and

(b) the role of State Governments in this regard in the effective implementation of this scheme and year-wise amount allocated by each State Government of North Eastern Region during the last 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Comprehensive Scheme on Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops coordinated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is a Central plan scheme wholly financed from the central funds. Under the Scheme, cost studies are carried out on selected principal crops on rotation basis in

each State from year to year on a main sample (with large sample size) followed by repeat sample (with a relatively smaller sample size). The field work of the cost studies is entrusted to the agricultural universities in most of the States barring two States where certain agricultural colleges are in-charge of the work. These centres are called the Implementing Agencies of the Scheme.

The Implementing Agencies are given grants-in-aid for the purpose of conducting the studies. The amounts of grants-in-aid released to the various Implementing Agencies during the three years ending with 1978-79, are furnished in Statement I. As regards the achievements in terms of cost of cultivation/production studies by these centres, the number of studies carried out/undertaken during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 indicated in Statement II.

(b) The State Governments are not involved in implementation of the scheme or financing thereof. In view of this the question of furnishing information on the allocations of funds by State Governments of North Eastern Region during the last five years does not arise.

Statement I

5. It is showing the grants made and released to various Agricultural/General Universities for implementing the Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops in different states

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No. | States | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|--------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2.93 | 2.88 | 4.19 |
| 2 | Assam | 2.71 | 4.91 | 3.95 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2.79 | 2.88 | 2.78 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 3.75 | 4.41 | 7.21 |
| 5 | Haryana | 1.83 | 2.14 | 2.27 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 2.19 | 2.29 | 3.41 |
| 7 | Karnataka | 3.44 | 3.34 | 2.50 |
| 8 | Kerala | 2.28 | 2.42 | 2.00 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 3.10 | 3.33 | 3.00 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 3.44 | 3.86 | 3.85 |
| 11 | Orissa | 3.83 | 2.70 | 1.57 |
| 12 | Punjab | 2.00 | 2.23 | 1.79 |
| 13 | Rajasthan | 3.60 | 3.47 | 4.00 |
| 14 | Tamil Nadu | 3.28 | 3.11 | 3.30 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 4.94 | 5.28 | 4.99 |
| 16 | West Bengal | 3.64 | 3.67 | 4.00 |
| 17 | Andhra Pradesh (Special Study VFC Tobacco) | 2.67 | 2.72 | 5.05 |
| TOTAL | | 52.50 | 55.68 | 57.79 |

Statement II

Cost studies undertaken under the Comprehensive Scheme for the generalisation of cost estimates during the period 1976-77 to 1978-79

| States | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | G. Nut Paddy
Cotton | S. Cane
Cotton
Paddy | S. Cane
Paddy
Cotton |
| Assam | Jute
Paddy | Paddy
Jute | Mustard
Paddy
Jute |

| States | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bihar | S. Cane
Paddy
Wheat | S. Cane
Paddy
Wheat | Maize
S. Cane
Wheat |
| Gujarat | Jowar
Bajra
Cotton | Bajra
G. Nut
Cotton | G. Nut
Bajra |
| Haryana | Wheat | Paddy
Wheat | Gram
Wheat |
| Himachal Pradesh | Potato
Maize | Potato
Maize | Maize
Potato |
| Karnataka | G. Nut
Cotton, Ragi | G. Nut
Cotton, Ragi | Jowar
G. Nut |
| Kerala | Coconut | Paddy | Paddy |
| Madhya Pradesh | Jowar
Paddy
Gram | Jowar
Paddy
Wheat | Gram
Tur
Jowar |
| Maharashtra | Bajra
Cotton
S. Cane | Jowar
S. Cane
Cotton | Onion
Jowar
Cotton |
| Orissa | Paddy
G. Nut | Paddy
Jute | Jute
Paddy |
| Punjab | Maize
Wheat | Maize
Wheat | Paddy
Wheat |
| Rajasthan | Jowar
Maize
Gram | Barley
Maize
Bajra, Gram | Bajra
Barley |
| Tamil Nadu | Jowar, Paddy
Cotton | Paddy, Jowar
Cotton | G. Nut, Cotton
Paddy |
| Uttar Pradesh | Barley
S. Can, Paddy | Wheat
Barley,
S. Cane, Paddy | Wheat |
| West Bengal | Paddy, Jute
Wheat | Jute, Paddy
Wheat | Paddy, Jute |
| Andhra Pradesh
(Special Study V.F.C. Tobacco) | V.F.C.
Tobacco | V.F.C.
Tobacco | V.F.C.
Tobacco |

More Training Camps under 'Save Grain' Scheme

6530. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently opened and propose to open more training camps in the country under the scheme 'Save

grain' to impart training to farmers in the modern scientific technique for storing foodgrains in safer places etc.;

(b) if so, the details about the training Camps where opened so far along with the number of farmers trained by each of them;

(c) will the Government extend this scheme to open training camps in Assam in the immediate future; and

(d) if so details thereof and the details where such camps will be opened in 1979 district-wise in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Under the scheme of Save Grain Campaign 17 teams are now functioning in different places in the country. For imparting training in the scientific techniques of storing foodgrains, the teams conduct two types of training courses viz (i) stipendiary training courses for representatives of farmers, traders and

cooperatives with the provision of Rs 100/ per head as stipend and (ii) non stipendiary training courses for village level workers, volunteers etc. A statement indicating the number of farmers etc. trained in the training camps organised under the 'Save Grain Campaign Scheme is attached.

(c) and (d) A save Grain Campaign team has already been stationed at Gauhati since 1978. One stipendiary training course for 50 farmers has already been completed in Marh, 1979 at the Farmers Training Centre at Khanapara (Gauhati). More training camps will be organised during the year in consultation with the State Government at different places.

Statement

Statement indicating the number of farmers, etc., trained in the training camps organised under 'Save Grain Campaign Scheme'

| S No | Location of
Save Grain
Campaign Team | No of persons trained in different types of training Camps | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|----------|------|------------|-------|-----|------------------------|------|--|
| | | Fourth Plan | | | Fifth Plan | | | 19879 (Till
Feb 79) | | |
| | | I | II & III | I | II | III | I | II | III | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | |
| Started during 1969-70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | H Qrs New Delhi | 452 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Bombay (Now at
Pune) | | 5029 | 1168 | 357 | 6488 | 300 | 1298 | 2448 | |
| 3 | Patna | | 23383 | 1111 | 1975 | 6298 | 350 | 367 | 1546 | |
| Started during 1973-74 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Gharabad | | 88 | 1177 | 943 | 5997 | 330 | 448 | 1410 | |
| 5 | Hyderabad | | 226 | 1239 | 1205 | 12125 | 491 | 381 | 2112 | |
| 6 | Bhopal | | 59 | 1221 | 135 | 2879 | 347 | 473 | 333 | |
| 7 | Madras | | 151 | 1200 | 4105 | 6011 | 320 | 231 | 1196 | |
| Started during 1976-77 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Chandigarh | | | 606 | 1227 | 1485 | 355 | 216 | 530 | |
| 9 | Lucknow | | | 444 | 667 | 4402 | 299 | 417 | 1091 | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 10 | Udaipur | . | .. | .. | 422 | 924 | 2689 | 261 | 270 | 1221 |
| 11. | Calcutta | . | .. | .. | 392 | 770 | 2374 | 248 | 161 | 961 |
| 12. | Bhubaneswar | . | . | . | 400 | 436 | 1932 | 403 | 263 | 1180 |
| Started during 1978-79 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | Ahmedabad | . | .. | .. | .. | . | . | . | . | . |
| 14 | Gauhati | . | .. | .. | . | .. | . | . | . | . |
| 15 | Bangalore | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 16. | Rampur (sub Team) | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 201 | 95 | |
| 17. | Trivandrum (sub-Team). | .. | . | . | .. | .. | 50 | . | . | |
| 18 | Varanasi (sub Team) | .. | .. | . | .. | . | 49 | . | 37 | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | . | 452 | 23936 | 9380 | 17204 | 54140 | 3880 | 4731 | 14160 |

I. Stipendiary training camps of three weeks' duration.

II. Non-stipendiary training camps of about a week's duration.

III. Non-stipendiary training camps of 2-3 days duration.

Decline in number of schools/institutions imparting Education in Urdu

6531. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of schools/institutions imparting education in Urdu is on the decline in the country;

(b) if so, what are the figures of the last two years, and

(c) steps that are being taken to popularise Urdu and give it its due place in the educational and cultural fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Education is primarily a State subject and arrangements for providing facilities for the teaching of Urdu in schools is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(c) In so far as the Central Government is concerned, several steps have been taken to promote Urdu. The Government have set up the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu which brings out academic literature comprising university level books, school textbooks, supplementary readers and other types of literature. Since calligraphy is an integral part of Urdu Book Production, 3 calligraphy centres have been set up while assistance is provided to 2 Urdu Akademies for their calligraphy centres. Apart from the publication programme, a scheme

has been formulated for teaching Urdu to non Urdu speaking people through correspondence courses. The Government of India are also assisting the National Book Trust and Sahitya Akademi as well as various voluntary organisations engaged in the task of promotion of Urdu. The National Book Trust has been publishing Urdu books on various topics. The Sahitya Akademi has also brought out a number of books which comprise literary and general books and given awards to distinguished Urdu writers. Training is also being conducted to prepare teachers in Urdu at the regional training centres established at Solan and Pabala by the Government of India.

Central aid for reclamation of Coastal areas for cultivation

6532. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme with central assistance for coastal land reclamation for cultivation purposes in various parts of the country

(b) if so salient features of the scheme and progress achieved in terms of financial and physical achievements during the last three years upto March, 1978 and the progress anticipated during the current year and the provision of funds for 1979-80 alongwith schemes proposed to be taken up State wise

(c) whether the implementation of the scheme has been reviewed and the important findings

(d) decision taken in regard to contents and administrative arrangement pattern of financing and other incentives of the scheme etc. and

(e) foreign assistance technical/financial sought and made available so far to solve this problem more effectively and important details thereof

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No, Sir

(b) to (e) Do not arise

Schemes for Development of Cotton

6533. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have formulated a special scheme for development of cotton and improving cotton yield especially in dry areas of the country

(b) if so details of the centrally aided scheme formulated objective pattern of assistance administrative arrangements at Central and project level provision of fund and targets set for the last three years vis a vis achievements reported project area wise details of programme for 1979-80 project wise region wise and important features thereof

(c) whether the performance of the project implementation has been reviewed since initiation of the projects and important trends/revelations emerging out of such objective review and details of policy administrative and other decisions/changes made in the programme contract/administrative and operational arrangements delegation of administrative financial powers training project functionaries and

(d) foreign aid made available and utilised for such projects details of the projects aided by foreign agencies and proposals under consideration particularly from Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme launched in 1971-72 is being implemented in 24 potential districts including sixteen dry districts with the

object of maximising production of cotton by the adoption of improved package of practices. Under the scheme, the Government of India is providing financial assistance to meet the cost of staff, contingencies, subsidy on certified cotton seed, plant protection equipment, operational charges on aerial spraying, demonstrations and cultivation expenses for raising nucleus and foundation seed of cotton. The scheme is being implemented by the State Governments and as such its administrative control vests with them. Funds released under the scheme during the last three years and the provision made for 1979-80 are as under:—

| Year | Amount released
(Rs. in Lakhs) |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1976-77 | 244.47 |
| 1977-78 | 400.20 |
| 1978-79 | 502.50 |
| 1979-80 (Outlay) | 600.00 |

The physical achievements made under various components of the scheme during the past three years and the targets set for 1979-80 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. A number of assessment surveys have been made and the studies have revealed that there is a healthy trend of progress both in the irrigated as well as rainfed areas. No problems regarding financial powers or administrative set-up have been experienced as the States themselves are the implementing agencies.

(d) The Government of India is also implementing an Integrated Cotton Development Project with the World Bank loan assistance in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra with an estimated cost of Rs 288 crores of which World Bank has provided loan component of Rs 144 crores covering whole of the foreign exchange cost component plus 21 per cent of the local cost. The project is running in Amravati district of Maharashtra. The project provides through Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation short-term credit to the farmers for financing package of inputs and funds for modernisation/augmentation of and cotton seed processing facilities.

नजफगढ़ नाले पर पुल

6536. श्री बाजीबा देसाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद के साथ हाल में हुई दिल्ली प्रशासन और नगर निगम के अधिकारियों की बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि नजफगढ़ नाले पर पुल का निर्माण करने का कार्य केवल नगर निगम द्वारा किया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) मदन पार्क, जयदेव पार्क और अन्य कालोनियों को जोड़ने की दृष्टि से दिल्ली में स्वतन्त्र भारत मिल के पीछे नजफगढ़ नाले पर पुल का निर्माण किए जाने की मांग के बारे में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि वे नजफगढ़ नाले पर रोड न० 34 के क्रमिक पर पुल बनाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं। यह पुल रोड न० 34 के दूसरे ग्राही मार्ग के लिए इसी स्थल के पुल के डिजाइन की तरह दिल्ली प्रशासन के वाइ नियन्त्रण विभाग द्वारा प्रदत्त "कूप नीब" के आधार पर बनाया जाएगा।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि प्रश्न के इस भाग में वर्णित स्थल पर पुल बनाने के लिए उनके पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

कविता कालोनी, नागलोई, दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक शौचालय

6537. श्री बाजीबा देसाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बाउंडे सख्या 37 में नागलोई के निकट कविता कालोनी के

पश्चिम में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सार्वजनिक शौचालय कानूनी के बहुत निकट निर्मित किए गए हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कविता कालोनी के निवासियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है ,

(ख) क्या कालोनी के प्रतिनिधि गत छह वर्षों में इस स्थान में इन शौचालयों को हटाने के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक हटाया नहीं गया है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार इन स्थान में इन शौचालयों को कब तक हटाने का है ;

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि कविता कालोनी एक अनधिकृत कालोनी के रूप में बनाने में पहले इस क्षेत्र में जे०जे० कालोनी नागलोई के लिए सैम्टिक टैंक सहित सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का निर्माण किया गया था।

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से अर्थात् इस कालोनी को दिल्ली नगर निगम को हस्तान्तरित करने के पश्चात् दिल्ली नगर निगम के सम्बन्धित विभाग को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) इन शौचालयों को हटाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि वे जे०जे० कालोनी, नागलोई में दी गई मूलभूत सुविधाओं का एक अंग है।

जूनागढ़ जिले में बयली में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब

6538. श्री धन सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या गुजरात के जिला पंचायत कार्यालय, वाघवाम समिति, जूनागढ़ ने जूनागढ़ जिले के बयली नगर में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में देरी करने के बारे में 8 फरवरी, 1979 को उन्हें शिकायत भेजी है ;

यदि हा तो इस सम्बन्ध में सीरा क्या है

(घ) उसका नाम में कितना टलाफोन भवना का बाड है क्या इसमें अब तक कितने टलीफोन बनवाने लिए गए हैं 15 फरवरी 1979 का टलाफोन बनवाने के लिए कितने आयन्स पत्र पत्र में अभिन धे और आयन्स कतीया व क्या नाम है या

(ग) यह आयन्स पत्र अभिन रहने क क्या कारण है आइडनकताया व इसक लिए कितना खम हा है या कब से और उह टलीफोन बनवाने अब तक लिए जाये ?

सचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) (क) जा हा वयनी एक्मचज द्वारा टलीफोन बनवाने की मजूरी म हुइ दरी व बारे में विवरण का गई या ।

(ख) और (ग) वयनी एक्मचज की धमता 200 लाइनों का है जिम से 113 कनवशन चालू है । 15-2-79 का प्रस्ताव मूची म 5 गम आइडन व जिमान 1000/ रुपय अग्रिम जमा करा रख थ । विवरण अनुबंध म दिया गया है । पत्र IV क अतिरिक्त अनुबंध म दिए गए सभी मामल निपटा लिए गए है क्योंकि पार्टी ने अनुपूरक भाष पत्र का भुगतान नहीं किया था ।

विवरण

अनुबंध

तारीख 15-2-1979 को वयना एक्म चज की प्रतीभा मूची को स्थिति

| प्रस० | पार्टी का नाम | पंजीकरण की तारीख |
|-------|---------------|------------------|
|-------|---------------|------------------|

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | शिवलाल मच्छलान | |
| | शिवमगर रस्टोरेट | 20-5-1978 |
| 2 | श्री भवानी प्लास्टिक इन्स्टीट्यूट | 20-5-1978 |
| 3 | वल्लभ नाथ भाद भट | 20-5-1978 |

4 पटन मजदुरान जडा

भाइ

18-9-1978

5 वम्बा छाता तान वावरी 3-11-1978

जामनगर को टलवत द्वारा अहमदाबाद टलाफोन वेड के साथ जोड़ना

6529 श्री धम सिंह साई पटल क्या सचर मन्त्रा यह बतान की दुरावरण नि

(क) क्या मजरात व मोराट्ट प्रदा म जामनगर निगी का टलम द्वारा अहमदाबाद टलीफोन वेड म जाइन तथा जामनगर क माइक्रोव वेड का बाड बनवाने क मय जाइन का प्रस्ताव हा और क्या ये जना काय पूरे कर लिए गए हैं

(ख) यदि हा तो जय और क्या उहनि काय प्रारम्भ कर लिया है

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उनके क्या कारण है और

(घ) य दोना काय कब तक पूरे किए जाएंगे ?

सचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) टलवत (क) टलीफोन एक्मचज व माय टलम एक्मचज को जोड़ना सम्भव नहीं है । फिर भी फिहाल जामनगर टलवन और अहमदाबाद का साथ जाड का क ई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

म इकोव (क) राजकोर और जाम नगर क बीच 300 चलता का नरी बें माइक्रोव प्रणाली काय कर रही है । प्राग राजकाट कोएक्मिण प्रणाली क जरए अहमदाबाद स जुडा हुआ है । अहमदाबाद राजकाट और राजकाट-जामनगर क बीच बनवाने प्रणाली की क्षमता वडान की दृष्टि से बाडबैंड माइक्रोव प्रणाली की मजूरी व की गई ह । इन प्रणाली पर काय चल रहा है ।

(घ) ये प्रगतिवा लगाई जा रही हैं।

(ग) ग्रहमदाबाद-राजकोट सैकन में रिपोर्टर स्टेशन का कार्य तथा राजकोट में टर्मिनल स्टेशन का कार्य प्रगति में है। इन मागों पर रेडियो उपस्कर सप्लाई किए जाने की प्रतीक्षा है।

(घ) ग्रहमदाबाद राजकोट और राजकोट-जामनगर के बीच ब्राड बैंड माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली चालू योजना के दौरान उपलब्ध कराए जाने की आशा है।

मायावदर राजकोट के मुख्य बाजार में स्थित पुराने डाकघर में तारघर

6540. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात के मीराष्ट्र प्रदेश के राजकोट जिले में मायावदर के मुख्य बाजार में पुराने डाकघर में तारघर स्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं जबकि वहाँ तार की लाइनें मौजूद हैं।

(ख) क्या पुराने डाकघर में तारघर भी कार्य करना शुरू कर देगा जैसा कि लोगों की इच्छा है, और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मायावदर रेलवे स्टेशन रोड के पीछे की स्ट्रीट के अन्दर के भाग में जो नया मकान बनाया गया है वह अच्छा और मजबूत नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो यह मकान कब और किसकी कीमत पर बनाया गया ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). मायावदर स्थित पुराने डाकघर भवन में 15 फरवरी, 1979 से टी०एम०ओ० काम कर रहा है और यहाँ पर तार सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, इस भवन का निर्माण हाल ही में कम लागत निर्माण योजना के

अन्तर्गत लगभग 60,000 रुपये की लागत में किया गया और फरवरी 1979 में इसका अधिवहन किया गया।

नवानगर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल जामनगर की ओर से अभ्यावेदन

6541. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नवानगर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल, जामनगर, का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल 2 दिसम्बर, 1978 को राजकोट में मंत्री महोदय से मिला था और उसने एक अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ज्योरा क्या है, और

(ख) अभ्यावेदन में सूचीबद्ध मागों के सम्बन्ध में माग-पत्र वार श्रव तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है प्रत्येक करने का विचार है और यदि कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है, तो वह कब और कैसे करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। माग का ज्योरा और प्रत्येक माग की वर्तमान स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखी जा रही है ?

विवरण

नवानगर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल, जामनगर की मागों का ज्योरा और प्रत्येक माग की वर्तमान स्थिति।

(1) ग्रहमदाबाद के लिये सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा

जामनगर और ग्रहमदाबाद के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा की योजना पहले से बनी हुई है। चूँकि वर्तमान माध्यम अपर्याप्त है, अतः अधिक क्षमता वाली प्रणाली में इसकी बढ़ती करके इसकी क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान विस्तार की आशा है।

(2) जावनगर डेलोकान एक्सपोज का विस्तार

एक्सपोज विस्तार काय 1981 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

सप्लाई की जाने वाली कुछ मदों पर पावरी होने की वजह से इसमें शीघ्रता होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(3) महमदाबाद टी ए एक्स से जामनगर के लिए टी ए एक्स कनेक्शन

इसकी योजना पहले से ही है और उपरोक्त पैरा 1 में उल्लिखित अधिक धमता वाले माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली की स्थापना के साथ इसकी व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

(4) चालू माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली का चौड़ी पट्टी वाला माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली में परिवर्तन

इसकी योजना पहले से ही है और चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान इसकी श्रान्त की जाती है ।

World Bank Loan to Maharashtra Government for Irrigation Projects

6042 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government would sign agreement with the World Bank regarding assistance or loan for six irrigation projects namely Bhima, Krishna Warna, Upper Wardha and Upper Penganga and

(b) whether any irrigation project in the State of Orissa is being executed or will be executed in near future with the World Bank assistance or loan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The credit programme for the fiscal year 1980 (July 1979 to June 1980) of the World Bank includes a loan assistance for Maharashtra Composite Project, comprising six irrigation projects in the State viz Bhima, Krishna Warna Kukadi Upper Penganga and Upper Wardha. The project report is being prepared by M/s WAPOOS (a Government of India Enterprise) and appraisal will be done by the World Bank. Substantial work has already been done in the project preparation and negotiations for the assistance are likely to be held during the current year.

The Bhima project component of the Composite Project is likely to be separately considered for assistance from the funds of IFAD for which negotiations are likely to be held simultaneously with the negotiations for the Composite Project with the World Bank.

(b) An agreement has been signed in October 1977 with the World Bank for a loan assistance of 58 million dollars for execution of medium irrigation projects in Orissa. The Scheme covers about 15 medium projects and the total cost of the projects will be of the order of 81 million dollars. In addition under the World Bank project works on land consolidation worth 67 million dollars and works on on-farm development worth 41 million dollars are included. Including price escalation the total cost of the project has been estimated at \$116 million (Rs 1044 crores). The agreement will be in force till 1983-84. In addition to the agreement on the medium irrigation projects of Orissa in their future lending programme the World Bank may consider giving credit assistance to Orissa Composite Project (likely to consist of two projects viz Rengali Irrigation Project and Mahanadi Barrage Project of Orissa) and the Subarnarekha project which is a joint project of Orissa and Bihar States. The preliminary work in this regard is in progress.

Uniform Land Reform Laws

6543. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to have uniform Land Reforms Laws throughout the length and breadth of the country i.e. in all the States;

(b) whether in the matter of family definition, Government propose to have one definition throughout the country; and

(c) whether the Government may consider the stringent and stiff family definition of Orissa to bring it in the same line as other States have done?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). (a) Laws on ceilings on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States generally in conformity with the National Guidelines

(b) As recommended in the National Guidelines, the ceiling limits prescribed under the laws are applicable to a family of 5 members, the term 'family' being so defined as to include the husband, the wife and minor children

(c) While the definition of 'family' in the Orissa law is slightly more stringent than what the National Guidelines has suggested, some other States have also departed from the Guidelines in this respect. State Governments were free to make more stringent provision in their laws. The Government of Orissa suggested an amendment of the definition of this term and were advised by the Government of India that this would not be proper so far as disposal of pending cases is concerned. The Government of India would, however, have no objection if the State Government wanted to redefine the term in conformity with the National Guidelines for cases of future acquisition

Implementation of Minor Irrigation and Command Area Development Programme

6544 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation have written to all the Chief Ministers calling for vigorous efforts to implement the programmes of minor irrigation and Command area development, and

(b) what would be the entire area of extra irrigation in India if this year's programme is fully and successfully executed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation had forwarded recently to all the Chief Ministers the recommendations of All India Conference of State Ministers in charge of minor irrigation and command area development held in September, 1978 requesting for follow up action on the same. The recommendations call for vigorous efforts to implement the programme of minor irrigation and command area development.

(b) During 1978-79, the target is for creating a net additional irrigation potential of 1.45 million hectares from minor irrigation schemes.

Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission regarding P. & T. Deptt.

6545 SHRI R. K. MHALGI- Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the various recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in regard to P. & T. Department in their report; and

(b) which have been accepted and adopted and which are not accepted and why?

erasing of marks in the Joint Entrance Examination has come to their notice

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Rules Regarding Deputation to I.I.T., Kanpur

6548. SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for coming on deputation to I.I.T., Kanpur;

(b) whether rules permit persons in higher scales to come on deputation to I.I.T. Kanpur in lower scales of pay,

(c) if not, whether Mrs. A Raha of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has come on deputation to I.I.T. Kanpur in violation of the rules in part (b) above, and

(d) if so, reasons for this violation of rules and persons responsible for this and action now proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The I.I.T., Kanpur, follows the Government of India terms regarding deputation

(b) Yes Sir, subject to the basic pay being limited to the maximum of the deputation post.

(c) The Board of Governors of I.I.T. Kanpur created a temporary post of Principal in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1600, personal to Smt. Raha in lieu of the post of Principal in the scale of Rs. 550-900 on the recommendations of the Finance Committee and appointed her to it

(d) Does not arise.

Symposium on cashew at Cochin

6550. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether an International Cashew Symposium has recently been held in Cochin; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated and the suggestions made to improve cashew germplasm garden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir The International Symposium on Cashew was held at Cochin from 12th to 15th March, 1979

(b) Besides the host country, delegates from Australia, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka Surinam, Switzerland, Kenya, United Kingdom and Zambia participated.

The Symposium has recommended setting up of an International Committee consisting of representatives from India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Brazil, Kenya and the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam to go into the problem of collection, conservation, cataloguing and evaluation of Cashew germplasm The Symposium has also decided to approach the International Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources to arrange for an international term to visit Brazil (Considered as the home of Cashew) as soon as possible for collection of Cashew germplasm It also decided to make an assessment about the Cashew genetic material available with the various Cashew growing Countries, to facilitate exchange of germplasm.

Seniority List of N.E.C. Instructors

6552 SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (c) of Starred Question No. 173

dated 17th July 1978 regarding Seniority List of NFC Instructors and state

(a) whether it was admitted by the Honble Minister of Education and Social Welfare that in the final Seniority list of NFC Instructors the names of even those NFC Instructors were included who were not absorbed in the Directorate of Education on 1st November 1972,

(b) if so whether this Seniority list is being considered as final and

(c) if not, what steps the Ministry of Education propose to remedy this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA TAKI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) According to information made available by Delhi Administration the seniority list issued by the Directorate of Education on 26.4.1978 is final since no representation against the list was received from any Instructor when the same was circulated to all the schools

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (b) above

separate Archaeological Survey Circle for Karnataka

6553 SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had decided to form a separate archaeological survey circle for Karnataka which was part of the former circle in which Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu were included,

(b) whether there is any proposal to constitute separate Archaeological

survey circles for both Kerala and Tamil Nadu, in view of the importance of preserving lot of monuments and conducting surveys in these two States in a more planned manner,

(c) if so, details thereof, if not reasons, and

(d) what is the proportion of the money allotted to this circle, spent in Kerala and Tamil Nadu during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) In September, 1974 the Government had decided to create a new Circle (over and above the existing 10 Circles) with headquarters at Bangalore and with territorial jurisdiction covering the whole of Karnataka, excepting the Districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar

(b) No Sir

(c) The redemarcation of the territorial jurisdiction of the various Circles has been made to facilitate better supervision and maintenance of monuments and coordination with the State Governments besides rationalisation of the workload in terms of number of monuments and sites under protection. The Archaeological Survey of India looks after monuments of national importance in all the States. The spirit behind the demarcation of Circles of the Survey is not to emphasize the State boundaries for each State has its own Department of archaeology

(d) At present Kerala and Tamilnadu alongwith Pondicherry and Karaikal form the Southern Circle with headquarters at Madras. The amount allotted and spent during the last three years in this circle for the preservation of monuments for

structural repairs, chemical preservation and horticultural operations is as indicated below.—

| Year | Budget allotment for the Circle | Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of monuments |
|---------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1976—77 | 31,65,000 | 18,28,516 00 |
| 1977—78 | 39,75,000 | 23,00,419 69 |
| 1978—79 | 46,00,000 | 7,30,511.31
(upto January, 1979) |

Non-lifting of Rice in Punjab

6354. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA.
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that over one lakh ton of rice worth about Rs 15 crores procured for the F.C.I. by mills in Punjab is not being lifted;

(b) is it also a fact that even the orders of Food Ministers were not complied with;

(c) if so, why;

(d) what specific steps Government have taken to see that the orders of the Ministers are obeyed; and

(e) what is the effect of not lifting rice from Punjab on the economy of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). A levy on rice has been imposed by the Government of Punjab on rice millers at 20 per cent in the case of coarse and medium varieties and 30 per cent in the case of fine and superfine varieties. This levy is delivered to the Food Corporation of India by the rice millers. As on 4th April, 1979, a quantity of about 15.51 lakh tonnes of levy rice has been taken over by

the Food Corporation of India, which is more than the levy of 13.17 lakh tonnes actually due from the millers on the basis of paddy purchased by them. The rice millers have voluntarily offered stocks over and above their levy share to the Food Corporation of India. But because of lack of storage facilities and difficult rail movement outside Punjab, the Food Corporation of India have not been able to accept the additional quantities offered by the millers. The Government of Punjab was requested to place at the disposal of the Food Corporation of India their empty storage accommodation so that the Food Corporation of India could accept the extra quantities. The matter was taken up with the State Government and they have come forward to make available one lakh tonnes of empty storage accommodation to the Food Corporation of India immediately, and another one lakh tonnes of capacity after some time. Food Corporation of India have been instructed to takeover extra quantities of rice offered by the millers to the extent of the additional storage accommodation agreed to be given by the Government of Punjab. There is no question of orders of Food Ministers not being complied with by the Food Corporation of India. No reports of adverse effect of non-lifting of rice on the economy of the State have been received by the Central Government.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Delhi

6555 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that many applications are pending for getting telephones in Delhi

(b) if so, the number of applications pending for each Telephone Exchange in Delhi

(c) when these pending applications will be sanctioned telephones for each telephone exchange

(d) what is the programme for the development of exchanges in the next two years and

(e) what specific steps Government have taken to improve the services of telephones in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-
DEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) A statement of exchange area wise No of applications on waiting list as on 1-3-1979 and the tentative programme of provision of telephone connections is in the attached statement

(d) Development plans programmes for the next two years i.e. 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows —

| Exchanges/Exchanges | Already commissioned during March 1979 | Plan for commissioning during | |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------|
| | | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| 1 Okhla | 1700 lines (5300-7000) | | |
| 2 Shahdara East | 1600 lines (2400-4000) | | |
| 3 Shakunagar | | 10000 lines M | |
| 4 Ghazabad II | | 20000 lines M | |
| 5 Tis Hazari | | 10000 lines M | |
| 6 Raoun Garden | 10000 lines M | | |
| 7 Rajouri Garden II | 6000 lines M | | |
| 8 Chanakyaपुर | 500 lines (6200-6700) | | |
| 9 Nehru Place | 400 lines (2000-2400) | | |
| 10 Janakpuri | 1200 M | | |
| 11 Fandabad | | 900 lines (3000-3500) | |
| 12 Nehru place | | (10 000) lines | |
| 13 Karol Bagh | | (10 000) lines | |
| 14 Alipore | 100 | | |
| 15 Badli | 200 | | |

(e) Pressure on badly loaded equipment in many exchanges of Delhi will ease to a great extent with

the addition of new lines in coming years. This will show improvement in telephone services

Junction lines between various exchanges are being increased, specially to Ghaziabad and Faridabad by utilising coaxial cable.

Other steps taken to impart satisfactory and fault free telephone service to the subscribers are as follows:

1. Pressurisation of underground cables.

2. Use of Jelly-filled distribution cables.

3. Modification of crossbar exchanges to ensure improved working

4. Formation of 4 areas with Area Manager as Head of each area.

Statement

Statement to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha Vide Parts 'B' & 'C' Unstarred Question No. 6555 for 9-4-1979

| Level Exchange | No of application pending on 1-3-79 | Tentative time schedule by which waiting list as on 1-3-79 is likely to be cleared | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| | | OYT | Special | General |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20-Shahdara East | 698 | Mid 1981 | 1-4-82 | 1-4-82 |
| 21-Shahdara | 3480 | 1-4-80 | 31-12-83 | 31-12-83 |
| 22-Tis Hazari | 5082 | 31-12-79 | 30-6-80 | 30-6-80 |
| 74-Shaktnagar | 2567 | 31-12-79 | 30-6-80 | 31-12-80 |
| 26,27-Delhi Gate | 3979 | 1-4-80 | 1-4-80 | 1-10-81 |
| 37-Secretariat | 364 | 30-6-80 | 30-6-80 | 30-6-80 |
| 38-Rajpath | 789 | Not likely to in the near future. | | |
| 4-Con. Place | Nil | already current | | |
| 31,32,34,35-Janpath | Nil | already current | | |
| 51, 52-Idgah | 5366 | 31-12-79 | 30-4-80 | 31-12-80 |
| 56, 58, 59-Karolbagh & Rajouri Garden | 7922 | 31-12-81 | 30-4-82 | 31-12-82 |
| 61, 62, 69-Jorbagh | 1157 | already cleared | | |
| 63-Okhla | 1308 | 30-12-79 | 31-3-80 | 31-12-80 |
| 68-Nehru Place | 1081 | 31-1-80 | 31-12-82 | 31-12-82 |
| 65-66-Hauz Khas | 1663 | already cleared | | 31-12-82 |
| 67-Chanakyapuri | 634 | already cleared | 31-3-80 | 31-12-83 |
| 33-Delhi Cantt. | 1448 | 1-6-82 | 31-12-82 | 31-12-83 |
| 801-Alipur | 22 | by 31-12-1980 | | |
| 802-Badli | 154 | by 31-12-1980 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| 81-Faridabad | 1076 | 31-12-81 | 31-12-81 | 31-12-82 |
| 82-Badarpur | 94 | 31-3-80 | 31-3-80 | 31-3-80 |
| 83-Bahadurgarh | 94 | 31-12-79 | 31-12-82 | 31-12-82 |
| 85-Gharabad | 2144 | 30-6-82 | | 31-12-83 |
| 87-Nangla | 92 | Cleared | | 31-12-82 |
| 88-Ballabgarh | 434 | 30-6-82 | 30-6-82 | 30-6-82 |
| 86-Najafgarh | 23 | Cleared | | 31-12-83 |
| 89-Narela | 16 | Cleared | Cleared | 31-12-82 |
| 803-Janakpuri | 827 | 1-4-81 | 1-4-81 | 31-12-83 |
| TOTAL | 45,196 | | | |

Slum Clearance

6556 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND, HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the areas in Delhi which have been declared slum clearance areas,

(b) the dates when each area was declared as slum clearance area

(c) how many areas have been cleared and developed in the last 2 years,

(d) why no action has been taken this matter so far, and

(e) what is the future plan of the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) As per statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-4279/79]

(c) and (d) No slum area was cleared during the last two years. However, the following areas were developed during the last two years —

1 Sarai Khail (H LG Housing Scheme of DDA)

2 Amrit Kaur Puri (32 tenements)

3 Sarai Phoos (96 tenements)

(e) The present policy is to lay stress on improvement/development of slum areas rather than their clearance unless the same is essential.

Shifting of Essex Farms Factory

6558. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the existing Essex Farms Factory on Mehrauli Road, New Delhi is against the provisions of Delhi Master Plan and is a health hazard being obnoxious,

(b) if so why it has not so far been shifted,

(c) by what time it is likely to be shifted and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Essex Farm at Mehrauli Road has been functioning since

1951 i.e. before the coming into force of the Master Plan. The use of the land on which the farm is located is partly recreational and partly residential. Section 14 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 which deals with utilisation of land against the provisions of the Master Plan reads as follows:—

"After the coming into operation of any of the plans in a zone no person shall use or permit to be used any land or building in that zone otherwise than in conformity with such plan;

Provided that it shall be lawful to continue to use upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by regulations made in this behalf any land or building for the purpose and to the extent for and to which it is being used upon the date on which such plan comes into force"

In view of this it is covered by the proviso to section 14 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 reproduced above

(b) to (d) In view of the position explained above, no action under section 14 can be taken against the firm.

Production and requirement of Sugar

6559 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar produced during 1978-79;

(b) requirements of the country during the year;

(c) quantity exported, and

(d) surplus of sugar left after meeting the needs mentioned at (b) and (c) above?

TAP SINGH): (a) to (d). During

the sugar year 1978-79 (October—September) sugar production upto March 22, 1979 was of the order of 433 lakh tonnes. The production for the full season has tentatively been estimated at 65 lakh tonnes. The off-take of sugar for internal consumption and exports during the sugar year 1978-79 is expected to be about 58 lakh tonnes and 850 lakh tonnes, respectively, making a total off-take of about 66-67 lakh tonnes of sugar. The carry-over at the end of the season 1978-79 is expected to be about 32 lakh tonnes.

Target of Seed Production

6560 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) target, of output of seeds of the National Seeds Corporation for 1978;

(b) whether the targets have been fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) Target for production of seeds for Kharif, 1978 and for Rabi-Summer, 1978-79 was 6,49,122 quintals. Against this, the total production expected is 5,11,906 quintals. Shortage of breeder and foundation seed and poor response from growers for certain crops and varieties are the main reasons for short production.

Acreage of Cashew Plantation

6561 SHRI C BHUVARAHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the total acreage of Cashew plantation in the country, its State-wise break-up; and

(b) how much money is going to be spent during 1979-80 to develop the Cashew plant in the country, its State-wise breakup?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No official estimates of area under cashew plantation in the country are available. However, ad hoc estimates put the total area in the country at 4,21,040 hectare during 1977-78. The State-wise break up figures are given in annexure I.

Statement

Statement referred to in Lok Sabha Question Unstarred No. 6561, due for answer on 9.4.79 regarding 'Area of Cashew Plantation'

| State | Area in (Hect.)
1977-78 | Amount Proposed
1979-80 (Rs. lakhs) |
|----------------|----------------------------|--|
| Kerala | 1,19,305 | 63.842 |
| Tamil Nadu | 93,460 | 5.519 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 25,100 | 12.448 |
| Karnataka | 35,975 | 10.057 |
| Maharashtra | 79,808 | 2.766 |
| Orissa | 24,487 | 19.046 |
| West Bengal | 2,506 | 0.536 |
| Tripura | 713 | |
| Goa | 39,317 | 6.766 |
| Pondicherry | 329 | |
| Total | 4,21,040 | 121.030
or 121.0 |

Removal of Trees Standing on Agricultural Holdings in Andaman and Nicobar Island

6562. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that under the Land Tenure Regula-

(b) An amount of Rs. 121 lakhs has been tentatively proposed to be spent during 1979-80 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Cashew development in the country, to be shared by the Centre and States on a 50:50 basis.

In addition, the Government of India are participating in the share capital of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation which has been set up to look after the development of cashew in Government lands in that State. A provision of Rs. 22 lakhs has been made in the Central Budget for 1979-80 for this scheme.

The State-wise figures are given in the attached statement.

tion in Andaman and Nicobar Islands commercial trees standing on the Agricultural holdings of farmers, if not removed within five years after occupancy right, shall be the property of farmers owning the land if so the total number of such trees in Andamans (village-wise).

(b) whether Forest Officers taking advantage of the ignorance of law

forcibly remove such trees from the holdings of the farmers particularly in North Andaman;

(c) if so, the names of villages from which the Forest Department removed the trees and whether such villages are enjoying occupancy right for more than six years; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take against the officers who defied the law deliberately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the ... Sabha in due course

Suspension of Officers in D.D.A.

6563 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news appearing in 'Hindustan Samachar' dated 22nd February, 1979 is correct that the Vice-Chairman and two executive officers of Delhi Development Authority against whom Central Bureau of Investigation had lodged reports, were not suspended whereas six employees were suspended in March, 1978 and the reasons for such discrimination; and

(b) the action taken against the aforesaid officers after reports were lodged against them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Rajan Committee Report

6564. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement of Prof. Satish Chandra Chairman of University Grants Commission that the UGC is not aware of the contents of the Rajan Committee Report; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Since the Report of the Rajan Committee, which is of a confidential nature, is still under consideration of Government, the question of indicating Government's reaction to the statement of the Chairman, UGC does not arise.

Cases of Illegal Occupation of Wakf Lands

6565. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of cases in the courts all over the country are pending regarding illegal occupation of Wakf lands, and

(b) if so, when a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These cases will be decided by the courts in due course.

Assistance sought by Orissa for running Adult Literacy Schools

6566. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of assistance sought by the Government of Orissa

by way of financial grants to voluntary organisations or agencies engaged in the State in running adult literacy schools as part of the national adult education programme

(b) which are the voluntary organisations or agencies approved or recommended by the State Government for the purpose of providing financial grant for running literacy schools

(c) how many schools are now being run by each of these organisations in the State and what is the total number of adult illiterates covered by all these schools and

(d) what is the total financial assistance so far given to each of these organisations for running the literacy schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN

DER) (a) to (d) The Scheme of assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part-time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. 30 adults are expected to be enrolled in each centre.

A list of voluntary agencies recommended by the Government of Orissa for financial assistance for running adult education centres, number of centres and the amount of financial assistance approved during 1976-79 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

| Sl No. | Name of the Organisation | Project Approved | Amount grant approved |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Rs |
| 1 | Orissa Rastriya Parishad Puri | 20 Centres | 24,150 00 |
| 2 | U Lal Nayagan Mandal Angul | 30 Centres | 38,600 00 |
| 3 | Pragati Multi purpose self-employment Training Centre
Shahdol Nagpur | 30 Centres | 36,255 00 |
| 4 | Janakalyan Samiti Cuttack | 30 Centres | 49,500 00 |
| 5 | Shri Balaaraman Gram Mandal Parishad Sundargarh
Cuttack | 30 Centres
Under Consideration | |
| 6 | Janakalyan Samiti Jaipur | Do. | |
| 7 | Ukalma Mad Gramodyog Sangha, Bolangir Distt. | Do | |
| 8 | Khudreswar Jubak Sangha Kanpur Distt. Balasore | Do | |
| 9 | Ghildadevi Jubak Sangha Sunderapatna Nabarkanta | Do | |
| 10 | Jachandi Yuvak Sangha Jamsil Balasore | Do | |
| 11 | Lohia Academy Trust, Bhubaneswar | Do | |
| 12 | Sankaraj Chauran Chakra Boligond Street, Puri | Do | |

| | 3 | 4 |
|---|---------------------|---|
| 13 Shri Jagannath Naish Budyalaya and Proudth Shiksha Mandal, Puri | Under Consideration | |
| 14 Gramasri, Jhuvaneswar | Do. | |
| 15 Bharatya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Orissa, Branch | Do. | |
| 16 Cuttack Jilla Mahila Vikas Samiti, Andrapur, Cuttack | Do. | |
| 17 Jageswari Proudha Sishaya Samiti, Kalayanpur, Cuttack | Do. | |
| 18 Jageswari Pallimangal Club, Benagaon, Puri | Do. | |
| 19 Tipit Ramchandi Mahila Samiti, Krishna Prasad Block, Puri | Do | |
| 20 Nandighose Youth Organisation Bolgarh Block, Puri | Do. | |
| 21 National Institute of Social Welfare and Social Science, Suryanagar, Bhubaneswar | Do | |
| 22 Jugulai Pathagar, Dinailo | Do | |

Assistance Sought by Himachal Pradesh for running Adult Literacy Schools

6567. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of assistance sought by the Government of Himachal Pradesh by way of financial grant to voluntary agencies or organisations engaged in the State in running adult literacy schools as part of the national adult education programmes,

(b) which are the voluntary agencies or organisations approved or recommended by the State Government for the purpose of providing financial grants for running literacy schools;

(c) how many schools are being run at present by each of these organisations and what is the total number of people covered by all these schools; and

(d) what is the total financial assistance so far given to each of these organisations for running these literacy schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) to (d). The Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part-time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. 30 adults are expected to be enrolled in each centre.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh did not recommend project proposal of any voluntary agency for financial assistance for running adult education centres during 1977-78 and 1978-79. However, during 1977-78 State Branch of Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, (District Ajmer) functioning in Himachal Pradesh submitted an application direct to the Ministry for financial assistance. A grant of Rs. 77,200/- was

approved to this organisation for running 60 centres. Being an all-India organisation the application was not required to be routed through the State Government in accordance with the rules then prevailing.

Assistance sought by Punjab for running Adult Literacy Schools

6568 **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the extent of assistance sought by the Government of Punjab by way of financial grant to voluntary agencies in the State engaged in running adult literacy centres as part of the national adult education programme,

(b) which are the voluntary agencies or organisations recommended by State Government for the purpose of providing financial grants for running literacy schools,

(c) how many adult literacy schools are being run by each of these organisations at present and what is the total number of students covered by all these schools and

(d) what is the total financial assistance so far given to each of these organisations for running the literacy schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) The Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. 30 adults are expected to be enrolled in each centre.

During 1978-79 the Government of Punjab forwarded an application submitted by Shaheed Kanshi Ram Educational Trust, Kharaar for financial assistance for running adult education centres. A grant of Rs 98,200/- was approved to this organisation for running a project of 60 centres.

During 1977-78 State Branch of Social Work and Research Centre Tilonia, Ajmer functioning in Punjab submitted an application direct to the Ministry for financial assistance and a project of 60 centres was approved, grant being Rs 77,200/- Being an all-India organisation the application was not required to be routed through the State Government in accordance with the rules then prevailing.

Survey of unemployment and under-employment in rural sector

6569 **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT**
SHRI A. K. ROY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has made several surveys to assess unemployment and under-employment in rural sector

(b) if so when such surveys were done and the findings thereof,

(c) whether such surveys have also been made by other independent organisations and

(d) whether these surveys have given conflicting assessments, if so, what efforts have been made to evolve new and simple system of data collection with a view to formulate programmes of the Government for removal of unemployment and under-employment of the rural sector within 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) The National

Sample Survey Organisation have carried out several surveys in the past to assess employment and unemployment both in the rural and urban areas of the country

(b) Such surveys were conducted by the N.S.S.O. from their 9th Round onwards, covering the period May 55—September, 55 upto the 32nd Round covering the period July 77—June 78. The findings of these surveys are available in their corresponding Survey Reports published from time to time.

(c) No other comprehensive National Sample Survey on employment and under-employment appears to have been conducted by any other organisation.

(d) No. However, it may be added that the N.S.S.O. has been requested to undertake annual surveys on employment and unemployment in order to provide current information on a comparable basis. The CSO has a proposal for the collection of block level data in a sample of blocks selected for area planning. The feasibility of organising annual surveys through P.E.O. in a sample of blocks not selected for area planning is also under consideration. Efforts are being made to obtain data on employment directly generated under Plan schemes of various Ministries and the State Governments. The data so far available from these sources are, however, unsatisfactory. Efforts are being made to improve the data.

Operation of Foreign Fishing Trawlers in Indian Waters

6570. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign fishing trawlers carry on illegal fishing in Indian

territorial waters, if so, names of the foreign countries and how many incidents were noticed in 1978 and action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government have decided to acquire mechanised fishing vessels from abroad, if so, how many have been procured during 1978 and from which country; and

(c) whether trawlers can be manufactured by ship building industry in India, if so, the efforts made in this regard and the policy of the Government in general to tap the fish wealth of India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. In 1978 five incidents of unauthorised fishing by foreign trawlers of which four involved Taiwanese trawlers and one Burmese, were noticed in the territorial waters of India. In two cases the trawlers were brought to Indian bases and released after warning, in two cases the vessels escaped before they could be apprehended and in one case the foreign nationals were put on trial.

(b) Yes, Sir. One fishery survey vessel has been procured during 1978 from the Netherlands by the Government of India. Besides private fishing companies have imported 12 fishing vessels, 10 from Mexico and 2 from Japan during 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are two large, 21 medium and 12 small shipyards capable of manufacturing trawlers in India. Government have drawn up a perspective plan to develop the trawler building industry. Currently 8 fishing vessels are under construction at the Goa Shipyard, which has been strengthened for the purpose with assistance from Norway.

The policy of the Government is to quickly saturate the Exclusive Economic Zone with Indian fishing vessels by encouraging indigenous construction, purchase from abroad and operation on a charter or joint venture basis.

Construction of houses for agricultural labour and landless workers

6571 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the details regarding the number of houses constructed for the agricultural labour and landless workers in the villages during last two years State wise and

(b) what are the details regarding the financial assistance given to them, by various states as well as by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Housing is in the State Sector. The following are the two rural housing schemes which were introduced in 1967 and 1971 respectively by the Central Government —

(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and

(ii) Provision of House sites to Landless Workers in rural areas

The number of houses constructed under the Village Housing Projects Scheme during the last two years is not available. However since the introduction of this scheme 67083 houses have been constructed as per the progress reports received for the State Governments upto 31st March, 1979. A statement showing the State-wise position is attached. Since the introduction of the scheme for provision of house sites to landless workers/labourers in rural areas 1654403 landless families had been allotted house sites free of cost as per the progress reports received from the State Governments upto 31st December 1978. A statement showing the State wise position is attached. The details regarding the houses constructed on the house sites are not available.

(b) Central financial assistance for State Sector programmes including housing is provided to States in the

shape of block loans and block grants and the State Governments are free to utilise the same according to their needs and priorities. The details regarding the financial assistance given by the States to the beneficiaries are not available. Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also started financing rural housing schemes since 1977-78. HUDCO provides loan assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of a housing project in rural areas undertaken by any agency nominated by the State Government provided the cost of each house does not exceed Rs. 4000. HUDCO under their rural housing scheme has so far sanctioned 16 rural housing schemes with a loan commitment of Rs. 1703 crores for construction of 117787 dwellings for economically weaker sections in the rural areas. During 1978 the State Governments have also received for the first time a loan allocation of Rs. 14 crores from the General Insurance Corporation for village housing schemes and construction of houses for economically weaker sections.

Statement

| Sl No | Name of State/ Union Territory | No of houses completed |
|-------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 454 |
| 2 | Assam | 1 |
| 3 | Bihar | 131 |
| 4 | Haryana | 203 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 428 |
| 6 | Jammu & Kashmir | — |
| 7 | Gujarat | 1786 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 7823 |
| 9 | Kerala | 7206 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 2539 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 10341 |
| 12 | Manipur | 74 |
| 13 | Orissa | 6726 |
| 14 | Punjab | 2553 |
| 15 | Rajasthan | 3125 |
| 16 | Tamil Nadu | 3161 |
| 17 | Tripura | 519 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 3273 |
| 19 | West Bengal | 3652 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|
| Union Territories | | |
| 1. Delhi | . | 2815 |
| 2. Goa, Daman & Diu | . | 454 |
| 3. Lakshadweep | . | 39 |
| 4. Pondicherry | . | 478 |
| Total: | | 67,933 |

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of State/
Union Territory | No of fami-
lies allotted
house-sites |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8,52,471 |
| 2. | Assam | 49,056 |
| 3. | Bihar | 7,15,000 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 3,90,647 |
| 5. | Haryana | 2,17,701 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 4,549 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 5,275 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 7,89,973 |
| 9. | Kerala | 90,000 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 7,56,975 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 3,63,000 |
| 12. | Orissa | 1,62,171 |
| 13. | Punjab | 2,95,503 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 8,54,023 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 5,23,076 |
| 16. | Tripura | 33,307 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 12,36,139 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 2,82,961 |

Union Territories

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|--------|
| 1. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 3,926 |
| 2. | Chandigarh | 51 |
| 3. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 11,115 |
| 4. | Delhi | 11,800 |
| 5. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 1,595 |
| 6. | Pondicherry | 9,459 |

TOTAL: 76,54,409**Tribal land under improved
Agricultural Technique**

6572. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some tribal land which have been brought under various improved agricultural techniques; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In the eight pilot Central Sector Tribal Area Development Projects located at (1) Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh, (2) Singhbhum District of Bihar, (3) Danewada and (4) Kouta Tehsils of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, and (5) Ganjam, (6) Koraput, (7) Keonjhar and (8) Phulbani Districts of Orissa, administered by the Department of Rural Development, an area of 949 lakh acres of land has been brought under improved agricultural techniques since the inception of these Tribal Development Agencies in the years 1971 to 1973 upto the 31st December, 1978.

(b) State-wise details are given below:—

| Sl. No. | State | Area brought under agriculture through improved techniques since inception or the TDAS upto December, 1978 (in Area) |
|---------------|----------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 45,261 |
| 2. | Bihar | 319,856 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 66,118 |
| 4. | Orissa | 517,972 |
| Total: | | 949,205 |

Changes in higher Technical Education System

6574. SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been made some changes during last three years in the system of higher technical education so as to conform to the urgent national needs

(b) if so the details thereof and whether Government propose to start more institutions for meeting the needs of a large number of students for technical education and

(c) if so the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) With effect from the beginning of the 4th Five Year Plan, the major emphasis in the field of Technical Education has been on improvement of quality and standards. The same approach has been continued during the last three years also. As a result of this policy, a number of changes have been introduced in regard to the qualitative aspect to meet the urgent national needs as enumerated below

- (i) Improvement of training facilities in the Technical Institutions
- (ii) Development of teaching staff through different quality improvement schemes.
- (iii) Diversification of courses in engineering and technology at the Degree and Diploma level to suit the requirements of industry in the light of evolving trends of technology
- (iv) Improvement of Curricula through Curriculum Develop-

ment Centres under Quality Improvement Programme

- (v) Promotion of closer collaboration between Technical Institutions and Industry
- (vi) Extension of facilities for practical training for diploma holders and graduates in Engineering and Technology under the Apprenticeship Act
- (vii) Promotion of industrial research through effective involvement of selected technological institutions
- (viii) Promotion of effective management of Technical Institutions through various measures.

As regards the need for more technical institutions the Working Group on Technical Education set up recently to review the present status of nation's needs and to suggest re-orientation and improvement to the existing programmes has observed that the present annual admission capacity at all levels i.e. for Diploma, Degree and Post Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology is adequate. The Working Group has further recommended that the additional manpower needs can be met by increasing efficiency and effectiveness of the system. The All India Council for Technical Education at its last meeting held in February 1978 have accepted these recommendations. Accordingly new Technical Institutions are normally proposed to be started during the 6th Plan period.

Land Allotted to Tribals

6575. SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding the land allotted to tribals for cultivation State-wise during the last two years and

(b) the number of persons who have been benefited thereby State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Land allotted to tribals for cultivation consists of waste land available at the disposal of State Governments, and ceiling surplus

land. The Central Government does not monitor the distribution of waste land. The available data on distribution of ceiling surplus land to tribals during 1977 and 1978 is given in the Statement attached

Statement

Ceiling Surplus Land Allotted to Tribals

(Area in Acres)

| Name of State/Union Territory | Area distributed during 1977 and 1978 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Area distributed | No. of Beneficiaries |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh* | N A | 15,364 |
| 2. Assam | 5,053 | 2,408 |
| 3. Bihar* | N A | 3,993 |
| 4. Gujarat | Nil | Nil |
| 5. Haryana | Nil | Nil |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 12 |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir | | |
| 8. Karnataka* | N A | N A. @ |
| 9. Kerala | 1,462 | 1,778 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 18,166 | 6,771 |
| 11. Maharashtra* | N A | N A. @ |
| 12. Manipur | Nil | Nil |
| 13. Orissa | 18,766 | 13,041 |
| 14. Punjab | Nil | Nil |
| 15. Rajasthan | 1,887 | 509 |
| 16. Tamil Nadu | 3 | 9 |
| 17. Tripura | 82 | 81 |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | | |
| 19. West Bengal | N A | 3,877 |
| 20. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3,161 | 1,409 |
| 21. Delhi | Nil | Nil |
| 22. Pondicherry | Nil | Nil |
| Total | 49,593 | 49,419 |

* The State Governments have not reported the area distributed to tribals during 1977 and 1978. However, the total area of surplus land allotted to them under the revised ceiling laws is follows:—

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 40,038 acres |
| Bihar | 14,837 acres |
| Karnataka | 20,722 acres |
| Maharashtra | 50,156 acres |
| Total | 1,25,773 acres |

@ The total number of tribal allottees of surplus land under the revised ceiling laws is 9873 in Karnataka and 15,192 in Maharashtra. The number of beneficiaries during 1977 and 1978 has not been separately reported by the State Governments

News item captioned "Kashmir Mail, Walks, in Winking"

6576 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Hindustan Times dated 11th March, 1979 under the heading "Kashmir Mail, Walks in Winking",

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted an enquiry into the matter, and

(c) whether steps have been taken to eradicate this evil from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) No enquiry has been conducted, after the appearance of the news item, but Delhi Police has made some enquiries regarding call-girl rackets in posh hotels

(c) The Central Government has been exhorting the State Governments to ensure enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956. The Act has recently been amended. However, call girls have to be dealt with, within the general provisions of the Act.

Post offices, Telegraph offices and public call offices opened in rural and urban areas during 1978-79

6577 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how many new post-offices have been opened during the current year,

1978-79, both in rural and urban areas, State-wise,

(b) how many new Telegraph Offices were opened in both rural and urban areas during the current year 1978-79, State-wise,

(c) how many new public call offices have been opened in both rural and urban areas during the current year 1978-79, State-wise, and

(d) how many new telephone connections were given under OYT scheme during the current year 1978-79 and how many applications are still pending under OYT scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Inclusion of drought affected areas of Maharashtra under National Remote Sensing Agency

6578 SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the programme under the head 'National Remote Sensing Agency' is based on the past study of drought affected areas in Karnataka and the coastal belt from Cape Comorin to Ratnagiri

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to include the other drought-affected areas, particularly in Western Maharashtra under this programme, and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) The Central Water Commission had entrusted to the National Remote Sensing Agency two pilot studies of the drought affected areas of Karnataka and the Western Ghat areas of the Coastal

Belt from Cape Comorin to Ratnagiri, to study the extent to which remote sensing techniques could be utilised for providing relief to the drought affected areas by way of irrigation. The study of Karnataka areas has been completed and is under examination of the Central Water Commission.

(b) and (c). The possibilities of taking up similar studies for other areas including Western Maharashtra would be considered by the Central Water Commission after analysing the results of the studies already entrusted to the National Remote Sensing Agency.

Construction of houses for the Central Government Employees in Bombay-Pune Region

6579. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses being proposed to be constructed for Central Government employees, particularly for low-paid Central Government employees in Bombay-Pune region during the year 1979-80; and

(b) the proposed expenditure on the construction of the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). 3,550 quarters are under construction for general pool in Bombay and 300 more quarters are proposed to be taken up for construction. Excepting 140 type 'D' quarters/apartments, all the other quarters are for allotment to low-paid Central Government employees drawing pay of Rs. 999/- or less. During 1979-80, 830 quarters are expected to be completed and a sum of Rs. 307.65 lakhs would be spent on construction of general pool quarters in Bombay.

National Seeds Corporation

6580. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously considering a proposal to review and reorient/restructure the National Seeds Corporation particularly its role in production and marketing of quality seeds and other related aspects;

(b) if so, details regarding nature of steps taken/proposed in this regard to have the review done by an expert independent agency;

(c) details of provision made for various projects under NSC for 1979-80 (State-wise) allocation and actual performance of NSC during the last three years, and

(d) will the NSC undertake programme of Training on various aspects of seed-production and marketing for different levels of functionaries of the organisation and other State Seeds Corporation during 1979-80 and details of achievements in this regard during the last 3 years, year-wise, vis-a-vis the need for such training in the years to come?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the National Seeds Corporation does not implement projects on a State-wise basis, the question does not arise

(d) Yes, Sir. During the last three years it organised 10 such courses which were attended by 218 individuals as per details given below:

| Year | No. of Courses organised | No of Individuals attended |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1976-77 | 4 | 77 |
| 1977-78 | 2 | 51 |
| 1978-79 | 4 | 90 |

It is felt that training facilities need expansion for which the plans are being prepared.

Compensation for Karakul sheep died in transit

6581 SHRI VASANT SATHE W the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Agriculture Ministry has demanded compensation from STC for dead Karakul sheep gift from USSR while in transport during 1974 and the latest position regarding settlement of the claims

(b) whether the Government are aware of the story appearing in This Fortnight issue March 8 and March 21 1979 under the caption Furore over sheep

(c) if so the reaction of the Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein and facts of the matter observation wise and

(d) the number of sheep imported for research introduction purposes in the country during the last three years year wise and estimated cost thereof and result of such experiments as regards adaption of imported sheep to indicators and the policy of the Government formulated during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

जारी भूमि का क्षेत्र और जनता खेतों के निचे उपयोग

6582 थोछतू भाई नामित क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जल में (राज्यवार) जारी भूमि का हेक्टेयरों में क्षेत्र वितरण है

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के निचे कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार वितरणी प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (ध. सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) उनके द्वारा दो गई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार राज्यवार आवंटन नीचे दिए गए हैं —

| राज्य | (क्षेत्र लाख हेक्टर में) |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| हरियाणा | 1 00 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 11 00 |
| उड़ीसा | 1 06 |
| पाण्डिचेरी | 0 01 |
| गुजरात | 12 14 |
| झारख प्रदेस | 2 00 |
| तमिलनाडु | 1 06 |
| बिहार | } आवंटन एकर किए जा रहे हैं । |
| पंजाब | |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | |
| केरल | |
| दिल्ली | |
| मध्य प्रदेश | |
| कर्नाटक | |
| महाराष्ट्र | } |
| राजस्थान | |

(ख) कृषि योग्य मृदा अत्यल्प होता आवश्यक नहीं है । इस मृदा की उपलब्धता सुधारने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

प्राविधिकारियों के अनुदान और संस्कृति का विकास

6583 थो छीतू भाई नामित क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्राविधिकारी वगैरह

प्रत्येक राज्य में आदिवासीयों के समुदाय और संस्कृति का विकास और सुधार करने वाले संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है ?

जिज्ञा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : यद्यपि आदिवासी बहुल राज्यों में कार्यरत संगठनों के लिए ही कोई योजना नहीं है, तथापि संस्कृति विभाग निष्पादन करके तथा साहित्यिक कलाओं के क्षेत्र के पुस्तकालयों, संग्रहालयों और सांस्कृतिक संगठनों का विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। संस्कृति विभाग निष्पादन करके कलाओं के क्षेत्र में छात्रवृत्तियाँ/निष्ठावृत्तियाँ भी प्रदान करता है।

Opening of Universities in Rural Areas

6584. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have been taking to establish new Universities in rural areas instead of opening in urban areas in an effort to educate more rural people;

(b) if no steps are being taken on (a) above, reasons therefor; and

(c) reasons for not drawing up so far a broad based Plan for opening educational and medical universities in rural areas to fulfil the dream of Mahatma Gandhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The primary responsibility for the establishment of Universities and selection of their location is that of the State Governments concerned. However, the University Grants Commission has recently suggested to all State Governments that normally no new institutions should be set up, except in backward areas, unless their need

is clearly established on academic considerations and also in terms of resources available for their proper development. The Central Government have at present no proposal under their consideration to establish any new Central University.

(c) The development of higher education, particularly in professional fields like medicine, depends on the availability of adequate infrastructural facilities for its sustenance. Efforts are now being made to widen the base of education through greater attention to strengthening and expanding elementary education so that the needs of rural population can be met adequately.

Kosi Project behind Schedule

6585. SHRI CHITTA BASU. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of the Rs. 200 crores Kosi Multi purpose project is lagging much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). There has been delay in the execution of the Kosi Project. This is largely due to reasons peculiar to the Kosi tracts. Owing to the high silt load of the river, there has been considerable silting of the canal system. The land is quite sandy (being in the past the river beds of Khadir of the Kosi) and, unlike the rest of North Bihar, quite undulating with numerous shallow depressions and sluggish drainage. Large areas of the command are also under perennial water. Solution of the drainage problem is difficult partly because of the local topography and partly because of public opposition to the use of land for purposes of drainage. The Central Government

and the State Government are seized of the special problems of this project. The Government of Bihar have been asked to prepare a scheme of modernisation of the Kosi Canal System after in depth studies of the deficiencies of the present system and a comprehensive review of the irrigation commands under different outlets. This modernisation scheme should provide for re-modelling of canals to have adequate capacity and construction of additional minor water courses, re-modelling/provision of masonry structures like falls, aqueducts, syphons, escapes etc. provision of permanent outlets controlled by gates, lining of the canal system, adequate drainage in the command and conjunctive use of ground and surface water. With a view to step up the utilisation of the irrigation potential, the State Government would have to strengthen its command area organisation so as to provide necessary infrastructure including land reforms, land consolidation, land shaping, field channels, field drains etc. and also agricultural extension services.

Permission for Direct Recruitment of Jr P.E.Ts

6586 SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE
SHRI S S DAS

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had granted permission to Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi for direct recruitment against the vacancies of Jr P.E.Ts when already out of 339-377 NDS Instructors taken over on 1st November 1972 are still to be regularised and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARA KATAKI) (a) and (b) Delhi Administration has not asked for permission for making direct recruitment against the vacancies of Junior Physical Education Teachers. However the Executive Council, Delhi Administration in its sitting on 23.8.1978 has taken a decision that 50 per cent of the available vacancies of Junior Physical Education Teachers would be earmarked for absorption of the NDC/NDS Instructors and the remaining 50 per cent of the vacancies will be filled up through direct recruitment in order to provide employment opportunity to the qualified Junior Physical Education Teachers seeking employment.

Publicity Structure of Institutes under Education Ministry

6587 SHRI SCHINDRA LAL SINGHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the institutes under the Ministry

(b) the details of the publicity structure and the policy of the publicity of these institutes institute-wise and the amount spent for publicity during the last three years year wise

(c) the names of the news dailies and the periodicals utilised for advertisements by these institutes during the last three years year wise

(d) the details of the attitude of publicity in small and medium language dailies of these institutes and

(e) the reflection thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Works and Housing

6588. **SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the public sector undertakings and the various authorities under the Ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity structures of these units and the authorities and the amount spent by the units and authorities, unit-wise, authority-wise during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of the news dailies and the periodicals utilised by these authorities and the units authority-wise, unit-wise during the last three years, and

(d) the details of the implementation of Government policy and the help given by the small and medium news papers to these authorities and the units authority-wise, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The following are the public sector undertakings and other authorities under this Ministry.

(i) The National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited.

(ii) The Hindustan Prefab Limited.

(iii) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

(iv) The Delhi Development Authority.

(v) The Delhi Urban Art Commission.

(vi) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Change in Publicity Structure of the Public Undertakings under the Ministry

6589 **SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry,

(b) the details of the publicity structure and policy of these units, unit-wise, and the amount spent for publicity during the last three years, year-wise,

(c) the names of the news dailies and periodicals given advertisement by these units, unitwise, during the last three years, year-wise,

(d) whether any study has been made by these units about the Metropolitan approach of publicity of these units; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to give a rural bent in publicity by them unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The names of the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications are given below.

(1) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.

(2) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.

(3) Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd., New Delhi.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

राज्यों में शिक्षा को 10+2 प्रणाली

6590 श्री तहसी नारायण नायक
क्या शिक्षा समारंज कल्याण और सस्टेनिबिलिटी मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करगें कि

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि देश भर में
शिक्षा प्रणाली में एकत्रता न होने के कारण
विद्यार्थियों को बहुत अधिक कठिनाई का
सामना करना पड़ता है

(ख) देश में किन किन राज्यों में
10+2 प्रणाली लागू कर ली गई है

(ग) जिन राज्यों में यह प्रणाली लागू
कर दी गई है उनके शिक्षाविदों के विचार
क्या हैं और अन्य राज्यों में इस लागू न करने
के क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) शिक्षा के पश्चात युवकों को
आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के विचार से शिक्षा
प्रणाली में क्या परिवर्तन किए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्टेनिबिलिटी
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चंद्र जन्ना) (क) जी
हां।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ शासित
क्षेत्रों में स्कूली शिक्षा का नया ढांचा लागू
करने से सम्बन्धित स्थिति निम्नलिखित
है

(1) राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र जहां स्कूली
शिक्षा का 10+2 ढांचा है।

(1) आंध्र प्रदेश

(2) असम

(3) बिहार

(4) गुजरात

(5) जम्मू एवं कश्मीर

(6) कर्नाटक

(7) केरल

(8) महाराष्ट्र

(9) मणिपुर

(10) मध्य प्रदेश

(11) नागालैण्ड

(12) उत्तराखण्ड

(13) मिजोरम

(14) तमिलनाडु

(15) त्रिपुरा

(16) उत्तर प्रदेश

(17) पश्चिम बंगाल

(18) धरणाचल प्रदेश

(19) मण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप
समूह

(20) चंडीगढ़

(21) दादरा और नगर हवेली

(22) दिल्ली

(23) गांधी नगर और दीव

(24) लक्षद्वीप

(25) मिजोरम

(26) पांडिचेरी

* इन राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में
10 वर्षीय स्कूल के बाद दो वर्षीय
पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय है।

(II) 1979-80 में 10+2 ढांचा लागू
करने वाले संभावित राज्य —

(1) हरियाणा

(2) मध्य प्रदेश

(3) पंजाब

(III) जिन राज्यों में संविधान रूप में नई
प्रणाली अपनाते स्वीकार कर लिया
है, लेकिन अभी अन्तिम तिथि निर्धारित की
जानी है —

(1) हिमाचल प्रदेश

(2) राजस्थान

(ग) नई शिक्षा प्रणाली पर शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों और राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासकों के विभिन्न मंचों पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार विमर्श किया जा चुका है। भारत के माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्डों के सम्मेलन ने पूरे देश में एक जैसी शिक्षा प्रणाली लागू करने से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों का समर्थन किया है। राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने छठी योजना के अन्त तक सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में नई प्रणाली अपनाने का भव्य रूप किया है।

(घ) उच्चतर माध्यमिक अर्थात् जमा दो स्तर पर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा शुरू करना नई शिक्षा प्रणाली की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। यह प्रणाली छात्रों को अधिक रोजगार योग्य बनाने अथवा स्व-रोजगार में लगाने के लिए तैयार की गई है। इसके अलावा समाज के लिए उपयोगी उत्पादक कार्य माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के शैक्षिक क्षेत्र के छात्रों के लिए एक अनिवार्य विषय है।

कृषि उत्पादों का मूल्य सूचकांक

6591. श्री अतुल राम जायसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि 1967-68 को आधार वर्ष मानकर कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य सूचकांक और कृषि आदानों के थोक सूचकांक में कृषि वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में हुई वृद्धि के क्या आँकड़े हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : वर्ष 1970-71 (अप्रैल—मार्च) को आधार वर्ष मानकर इस समय सरकार विभिन्न जिल्लों के थोक मूल्यों के अग्रिम भारतीय सूचकांक को संचालित कर रही है। कृषि वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 (जुलाई, 1978 फरवरी, 1979) के लिए कृषि जिल्लों तथा विभिन्न कृषि आदानों के थोक मूल्यों के सूचकांक के मास-मास आधार वर्ष की तुलना में उनमें जो वृद्धि हुई, वह खलम विवरण में दे दी गई है।

1967-68 को आधार वर्ष मानते हुए विवरण में दी गई विभिन्न महीनों के लिए तुलनात्मक आधार पर सूचकांक, उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Statement II

('000' Ha)

| Sl No | Name of States | Additional potential during 1978-79 | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | Major & Medium | Minor |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 182 | 50 |
| 2 | Assam | 30 | 55 |
| 3 | Bihar | 105 | 225 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 85 | 32 |
| 5 | Haryana | 40 | 34 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | .. | 3 0 |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | . | 6 5 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 57 | 40 |
| 9 | Kerala | 26 | 7 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 145 | 85 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 110 | 40 |
| 12 | Manipur | 10 | 2 |
| 13 | Meghalaya | ~ | 4 |
| 14 | Nagaland | ~ | 4 |
| 15 | Orissa | 60 | 95 |
| 16 | Punjab | 25 | 42 5 |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 50 | 25 |
| 18 | Sikkim | . | 1 |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | 2 | 29 |
| 20 | Tripura | . | 2 5 |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 330 | 570 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 91 | 1 0 |
| Total States | | 1348 | 1442 5 |
| Union Territories | | . | 6 5 |
| Total States/Union Territories | | 1348 | 1449 0 |
| Say | | 1350 | 1450 |

**Expert Committee for Improvement
of Sugar Industry**

6593. SHRI R. V. SWAMI-
NATHAN;
SHRI P. M. SAYEED.
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra Government has appointed an Expert Committee to go into the working of the industry and suggest suitable cost production norms and measures to streamline procedure;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have also directed the State Government to appoint such Committees for the improvement of the sugar industry;

(c) if so, how many State Governments have responded, and

(d) whether Union Government are also appointing such type of Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). It is ascertained that the Government of Maharashtra will shortly be appointing an Expert Committee to go into the working of sugar industry and suggest suitable cost production and inventory norms and measures to streamline the procedures. However, no such instructions have been given by the Central Government to any State Government for the appointment of such Committees. The Central Government is not contemplating appointment of such type of Committee.

**World Bank Loan for Certified High
Quality Disease-Free Seed**

6594 SHRI R. V. SWAMI-
NATHAN;
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether World Bank has decided to sanction a loan to the Union Government for production of certified high quality disease-free seed.

(b) if so, whether in this regard, Rs 20 crores have been given to Haryana State.

(c) if so, the details of the proposed programmes; and

(d) whether World Bank has also given a loan to U.P. Government for construction of godowns in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The credit agreement has already been signed.

(b) and (c) Haryana's share of the World Bank aided project is Rs. 657 crores only. Under this programme, a planned attempt is being made to develop a broad-based network of seed production covering all facets of seed production covering all facts of trial, seed certification, processing, training, and production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds etc. The programme also includes canal remodelling for providing additional water supply to Hissar Farm.

(d) World Bank loan for construction of rural godowns in U.P. is being routed through the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

Reduction in Retail Price of Pesticides

6595 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Agriculture Minister, while inaugurating a seminar recently organised by the Pesticides Association of India at Delhi said that the Government might consider reducing tax burden on the pesticides Industry provided there was specific Assurance, that this would lead to corresponding reduction in retail prices of the pesticides, and

(b) the response to this offer received from the pesticides Industry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Pesticide Association of India has made a proposal which is under examination.

Enquiry into Loss due to Sale of Fire Wood in Kerala

6596 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK,
SHRI G. M. BANATWALA
SHRI SHANKER SINGH
VAGHELA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether Kerala State has lost about Rs. 15 crores after the Government entered into a five-year contract to sell fire wood at Rs. 35 a tonne (Prevailing market rate Rs. 200/-) with a well established industrialist and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into this matter through CBI and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No, Sir In January, 1979, the State Government of Kerala, had entered into an agreement with M/s. Western India Plywood Ltd., Baliapatam, Cannanore for supply of 55,000 tonnes of miscellaneous firewood annually to the said company for a period of five years subject to assessment based on installed capacity determined by technical experts and also subject to availability of the material for expansion of production from 7500 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes per annum. The value of firewood has been fixed at Rs. 25 per tonne and the State Government does not incur any loss thereby as the price fixed is nearly double the seigniorage rate and direct collection of firewood from distant coupe sites in difficult forest areas is the responsibility of the company

(b) Question does not arise, since a decision to supply firewood at the rate fixed was taken by the State Government after mature consideration for industrial development

Integrated Rural Development Programme in Maharashtra

6597 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) how many schemes under the new integrated Rural Development Programme have been taken up so far in Maharashtra,

(b) how many schemes are awaiting sanction in that State, and

(c) the total outlay of this scheme for the State of Maharashtra during a financial year of 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) 127 blocks were selected for implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Maharashtra during 78-79. Block plans containing schemes in the field of agriculture

and its allied activities were sanctioned in respect of all these blocks selected under the programme.

(c) The total outlay for the State of Maharashtra under the IRD programme during 1979-80 is likely to be about Rs. 9 crores.

Bread Plants by Modern Bakeries

6598 SHRI JANARDHANA POOLJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. not to put any more bread plants in the country, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the present Industrial policy of the Government announced in December, 1977, bakery industry has been reserved for development in the Small Scale Sector. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd cannot, therefore, normally set up any large scale bread plant.

Payment of Grants to Indian Council of World Affairs

6599. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for which the Indian Council of World Affairs (Sapru House Library) has not been paid the amount of sanctioned grants so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): During 1978-79, in addition to the regular grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.00 lakh, an additional *ad hoc* grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was also released to the Indian Council of World Affairs Library.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा क: आथम-प्रणाल:

6600. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह बात सिद्धांत रूप में स्वीकार कर ली है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की आथम-प्रणाली अपनाई जानी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने उक्त सिद्धांत स्वीकार कर लिया है और इन सब में उन राज्यों की नीतिया क्या है , और

(ग) इस सब में राज्यों में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री: (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) और (ग). उप-योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों ने आदिवासियों के लिए आथम जैसे आवासीय स्कूल खोलना, सिद्धांत रूप में मान लिया है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ये स्कूल, धन उपलब्ध होने पर ही, स्थायी आवश्यकताओं तथा अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार खोले जाते हैं ।

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 4637 DT. 28.7.78 RE, ACCOMMODATION TO ACCREDITED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SHIKANDAR BAKHT): In the reply, it was stated that 94 accredited Press Correspondents were in occupation of Press Pool accommodation and 7 in occupation of General Pool residences. Actually out of this 94, 3 Press Correspondents viz. Shri A. G. George (Sl. No. 12 of App. A), Shri A. N. Satwik (Sl. No. 37) and Shri S. K. Bose (Sl. No 68) had vacated the

accommodation earlier. Shri J M Deb (SI No 87) did not accept the Press Pool accommodation allotted to him. One additional Press Correspondent, Shri S Venketesh was in occupation of the Press Pool accommodation but was not accounted for while framing the answer. Thus in all, 91 Press Correspondents were in occupation of the Press Pool accommodation.

2. In General Pool, there are three more accredited Press Correspondents i.e. Smt Lata Bhatia, Shri N Srinivasan and Shri A K Kidwai who were also in occupation of General Pool accommodation. In all 10 accredited Press Correspondents were in occupation of General Pool accommodation.

3. The inconvenience caused is deeply regretted.

The errors in the reply came to notice after a considerable time and the position had to be verified with reference to various record and from individuals concerned and hence the statement could not be laid within the prescribed time limit.

14 hrs.

RE SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) About the short notice question which has been listed for today, we have not heard anything. I submit that it be taken up either on Wednesday or Thursday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER That will be considered by the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You are the Speaker for us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER These things are not considered on the floor of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). I rise on a point

order. The House should have been informed that the short notice question is not going to be taken up. Generally, it happens that when such situations arise the short notice question is allowed even though the question hour is suspended. I can recall some such occasions when short notice questions were allowed. The House has a right to know why the right of taking up short notice question is denied. It is a very important matter.

This will also have to borne in mind that the short notice question—the nomenclature of it—has to be adhered to. It is not that a short notice question can be shoved off to any date at the end of the session or five or six days afterwards. If the short notice question is not taken up today, it should be taken up day after tomorrow because some time will be required for circulation. These are the two questions i.e. firstly that the short notice question should be taken up as it has been taken up in the past although the Question Hour has been suspended and secondly if the short notice question is being postponed today, it should be taken up at the earliest allowing a day for circulation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER This question has been considered by the Speaker and I am told the hon. Speaker has decided that provisionally it will be listed for Monday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER That is why I said provisionally. It has not been decided finally and I suppose the observations that you have made here now would be borne in mind while deciding it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Otherwise, the Speaker should dispense with the nomenclature 'short notice question'.

11.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COM- MODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 218(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1979 regarding the maximum price per tonne of certain types of fertilisers to be sold to Tea, Coffee or Rubber Plantations or to the cultivators, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4255/79].

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF SOCIETY FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS PATIALA FOR 1977-78 AND AUDIT REPORT ETC. ON I.I.T., KANPUR, FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table.—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working for the above Society. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4256/79].

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) on the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons

for delay in laying the above Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-4257/79].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKURULLAH). I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No G.S.R. 499 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979.

(ii) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No G.S.R. 500 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-4258/79]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.—

(i) G.S.R. 497 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to Polypropylene staple fibre from Excise duty upto 30th September, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 498 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption of Polypropylene spun yarn from Excise duty upto 30th September, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 299(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to certain prepared or preserved Foods meant for free distribution from Excise.

duty upto 30th April 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum
[Placed in Library See No LT-4259/79]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962 —

(i) GRS 315(E) and 316(F) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March 1979 regarding extension of exemption to heavy melting scarp of iron and steel from basic and additional customs duty leviable thereon upto 31st March 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum

(ii) GRS 317(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to Jigs fixtures and ganges etc for the manufacture of Krup Man Light Metal Float Bridge from basic and additional customs duty upto 31st March, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum

(iii) GSR 318(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March 1979 regarding extension of exemption to armour plates for the manufacture of armoured vehicles from basic customs duty upto 31st March 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum

(iv) GSR 319(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March 1979 regarding grant of exemption to certain articles imported in connection with the manufacture of armoured vehicles from the whole of customs duty and the additional duty upto 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum

(v) GSR 320(E) and 321(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to componen parts and rubber tyres and tubes required for the manufacture of heavy medium and light commercial motor vehicles and tractors from the

basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of additional and auxiliary duties of customs upto 30th September 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) GSR 322(E) and 323(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March 1979 regarding grant of exemption to DDT for mulation from basic duty in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem* and from whole of additional and auxiliary duties of customs upto 31st March 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum

(vii) GSR 324(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to Soyabean extractions meal from the whole of export duty upto 31st March 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) GRS 325(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April 1979 regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa together with an explanatory memorandum
[Placed in Library See No LT-4260/79]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND AN EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 —

(i) Notification No 156/79 CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April 1979 regarding imposition of basic duty on steel ingots produced by mini steel plants.

(ii) Notification No 157/79 CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April 1979 regarding amendment to Notification No 148/77 CE dated the 18th June 1977 as a sequel to imposition of duty on steel ingots produced by mini steel plants

(iii) Notification No. 153/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1979 regarding amendment to Notification No 149/77. CE dated the 18th June, 1977 as a sequel to imposition of duty on steel *ingots produced by mini steel plants.*

(iv) Notification No. 159/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1979 regarding basic duty for semi-finished steel and certain steel products produced by mini steel plants.

(v) Notification No. 160/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1979 regarding amendment to Notification No 153/77. CE dated the 18th June, 1977 regarding increase in the existing rates of basic excise duty on specified iron or steel products manufactured by mini steel plants

(vi) Notification No. 161/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1979 regarding amendment to Notification No. 152/77. CE dated the 18th June, 1977 as a sequel to the imposition of excise duty on iron and steel products produced by mini steel plants

(2) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the above Notifications [Placed in Library. See No LT-4260A/79.]

14 10 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): I beg to present the Hundred and Twenty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-ninth Report on Incorrect Valuation of Assets relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue):

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation)—Dandakaranya Project—Exodus of Settlers (1978)

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on "(Public Undertakings—Delays in Commencement of Production/Business, Underutilisation of capacity and related matters" and Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto

14 12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TENTH REPORT

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT (Mandvi). I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ELEVENTH REPORT

SRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

1414 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do agree to nominate ten members required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 303 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for

the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 303 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

SRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UTILITIES TAKINGS

SRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner

required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The questions is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(IV) COMMITTEE IN THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM DHAN: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to

do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning of the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980 and do communicate to this House the names of the members nominated by Rajya Sabha.

The motion was adopted.

1422 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED FABULOUS SALARIES DRAWN BY TOP EXECUTIVES OF COMPANIES

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur)
During last November certain guidelines were issued by the Ministry of Company Affairs to limit the salaries drawn by the top executives of big companies to Rs 1.32 lakhs per annum. However according to a report appearing in the *Economic Times* of March 7 1979 the big companies are circumventing these guidelines and continue to pay fabulous salaries to the top executives. An idea of the fabulous salaries and allowances drawn by the top executives of companies is provided by the following proposals of emoluments for the manager of a limited company which were being discussed at meeting of the share-holders of that company

(A) Consolidated salary of Rs. 5,000 per month,

(B) Commission of one per cent of the net profit of the company for each financial year, computed in the manner laid down in section 349 of the Companies Act, 1956 subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000 per annum or half of the annual salary, whichever is less

(C) Rent-free furnished residential accommodation or in case he is occupying accommodation of his own, then reimbursement to him of a sum which would be calculated as fair and reasonable rental of

such premises, with all amenities such as gas, water, electricity, air-conditioners, geysers, refrigerators fully provided for and maintained by the company and with the services of watchman, gardener and domestic servants,

(D) Free use of a car fully maintained by the company including running expenses and driver for the exclusive use in the business of the company as well as for his own personal use.

(E) Full travelling expenses on holidays to and from any place within the country once a year for self and family (wife and dependent children) at the cost of the company subject to the condition that only actual fares will be allowed,

(F) Telephone at his residence all telephone bills including hire charges to be paid by the company in full

(G) Fully paid privilege leave for one month for 11 months service in each year with liberty to accumulate such leave for a period of four months but the encashment of leave due shall not be allowed,

(H) Medical benefits for self and family (wife and dependent child rent) including hospitalisation nursing home charges, treatment expenses, surgical charges, travelling charges, at the entire cost of the company not exceeding one month's salary per annum with power to him to allow the said sum to be accumulated for a period of three years only

(I) Benefit of provident fund, superannuation and retirement benefits as may be fixed by the board of directors from time to time subject to the condition that the company's contribution to the said funds shall not together exceed the limit stipulated under the Income-tax Act 1961 and the rules thereunder.

(J) Gratuity as per the company's rules provided it shall not exceed one month's salary for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 or 15 months' salary, whichever is less;

(K) Personal accident insurance policy for his benefit at the cost of the company, the insurance premium not to exceed Rs. 100 per annum;

(L) The remuneration aforesaid including perquisites, benefits and amenities shall nevertheless be paid and allowed as the minimum remuneration for any year in case of absence of inadequacy of profits for such year;

(M) If his tenure of office is terminated by any reason whatsoever before the expiration of the agreement, he shall be entitled to compensation for loss of office for the unexpired residue of his term or three years whichever is shorter, calculated on the basis of average remuneration actually earned by him during the immediate preceding three years or lesser period from the date on which he ceases to hold office.

In a country which aims at establishing the socialist pattern of society and where a huge percentage of the people live below the poverty line, such fantastically huge amounts are still being drawn by the top executives of companies

I urge upon the Government to apply themselves seriously to this problem and evolve some concrete steps to compel the companies to at least abide by the guidelines issued by them during last November.

(ii) INCREASE IN PRICE OF MATCHES PRODUCED IN THE NON-MECHANISED SECTOR AND THE NEED TO SET UP COTTAGE UNITS FOR PRODUCTION OF MATCHES IN RAJASTHAN

SHRI S. S. LAL (Bayana): Ninety-five per cent of production of matches in the non-mechanised sector, both

middle and cottage industries, is located in Tamil Nadu. Fifty-five per cent of its labour force is children below the age of 12 years. All these companies are either proprietary or partnership concerns

Sixty-eight per cent of the total demand of matches in the country is met by the non-mechanised sector in Tamil Nadu, and the 2,700 cottage units are also at the mercy of these middle sector units, which cater to 10 per cent of the demand.

This sector pays a daily wage of Rs 3 to Rs 6 to the individual child labour and thus is proved to the hilt by the fact that the wage bill of this sector meeting 68 per cent of the demand is just Rs 6 crores, while the wage bill of the mechanised sector meeting 28 per cent of the demand is Rs 8 crores.

In 1979-80, the non-mechanised sector has not been affected by any enhancement of excise levy. Yet this sector has increased the price of match boxes which would fetch them Rs. 15 crores additional revenue in a year. They not only deny the legitimate accretion of funds to the public exchequer, but also fleece the common people, particularly in the rural areas for whom a match stick is the only source of lighting. It must be mentioned here that only 30 per cent of the rural areas in the country has got electricity.

The non-mechanised sector is in the iron grip of 17 affluent families of kith and kin. Their wealth has been built on the sweat and blood of innocent blossoming buds of humanity, who get exploited by these people on account of excruciating poverty stalking this area. They have built an industrial empire of their own, building a statutory wall of 5 kilometres around, within which none can enter. I demand a statement from the hon. Minister of Industry as to what he proposes to do for breaking the monopoly stranglehold of these people on the match industry in the country.

[Shri S. S. Lal]

Cottage units for producing matches should be set up in Rajasthan where raw materials are available.

(iii) STEPS TAKEN TO MINIMIZE THE RISKS AT NUCLEAR PLANTS AND TO AVOID THE HAZARDS IN THE USE OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor mugao) On 28-3-79, a radiation leak at the nuclear power reactor at Harrisburg (USA) was first detected and in a matter of days radiation levels were abnormally high at distances as much as 300 kms away from the site. The accident is one of the worst ever not merely in the continuing threat of a core meltdown but in the wide area of exposure. The big river near by may get contaminated and already radio-active iodine has turned up in snails. There has been partial evacuation of the most vulnerable of the population in the neighbourhood and a general alert has gone out to several States close to Pennsylvania. While emergency measures are being taken scientists have not yet been able to solve the basic problem in the run away reactor. Various Governments have already rushed observers to Pennsylvania to see how the US authorities meet the threat.

The incident at Harrisburg is not an isolated one in recent days. On 3-4-79 the Swedish State Power Board closed down the nuclear power plant, Ringhals 2 near Gottenburg because of a leak in a steam generator. South Korea's only nuclear power plant has stopped operation since March 27 after a leakage of radioactive contaminated water.

A nuclear reactor at Karlsruhe (West Germany) at a research centre was closed down on April 4, following a mechanical failure. Two workers were exposed to radioactive contamination on April 4 while conducting maintenance work at the used nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Tokai about 100 kms. north-east of Tokyo. A nuclear accident means the unleashing of deadly radiation which may keep on exacting its toll over a

large area and for generations and cannot therefore be treated at par with other industrial mishaps.

I, therefore request the Government to make a statement in the House regarding steps taken to minimize such risks at our nuclear plants and to avoid the hazards in the use of nuclear technology.

(iv) STRIKE BY DELHI SCHOOL TEACHERS

श्री सशर्मा, नारायण पाटेल (मदनौर)
 प्राध्यापक महासंघ दिल्ली व शिक्षकों द्वारा कराई जा रही हड़ताल व कारण स्थिति इस प्रकार का बन गई है कि परीक्षा का स्वयं का स्वयं करना पड़ और इसका असर बड़े पैमाने पर छात्रों पर पड़ा। यदि प्रशासन द्वारा इस हेतु प्रयत्न भी नहीं करे कि हड़ताल समाप्त हो, पर उसका कोई परिणाम प्रभाव नहीं निम्न है। दिल्ली के स्कूल शिक्षकों की 21 मार्च से चल रही हड़ताल व माप ही 10वीं तथा 12वीं कक्षाओं व शिक्षकों व कारण पड़ाई एवं दम है। दिल्ली प्रशासन न प्रत्येक सरकारी व निकायों तथा स्थानीय कार्यकर्ताओं की सहायता में परीक्षा की व्यवस्था की है, किन्तु इन सब बातों में भी भारी शिकायतें हैं। हड़ताल का बर्ताव बन रहा है व भी पड़ाई अस्त-व्यस्त है तथा जो शिक्षक हड़ताल पर नहीं हैं, वे भी भी कार्य कर रहे हैं। स्थानीय परीक्षाओं व लिए समस्त कार्यक्रम, प्रश्न पत्र, उनकी जांच तथा अन्य व्यवस्था, आदि के बारे में जो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, उसका भी नितान्त प्रभाव है। यदि शिक्षकों की हड़ताल छोड़ नहीं दूँ, तो परीक्षाएँ स्वयं कराई जाने की स्थिति आ सकती है। बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं की भी स्थिति स्थानीय परीक्षाओं का कार्यक्रम सरकारी व निकायों और अभिभावकों द्वारा भी सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। इस भाव में ऊपर परीक्षाओं की परीक्षा बना उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं की जांच व परिणाम समय पर निकालना आदि महत्वपूर्ण कार्य न जो किसी मुद्देबन्धा के प्रभाव में सम्भव

नहीं है। सभी चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल की शिक्षक हड़ताल वापस ले, इस हेतु विभिन्न व्यक्तियों, समूहों द्वारा भी हड़ताली शिक्षकों का काम पर आने का आग्रह की गई है और उस का परिणाम भी अब तक प्रायः नगण्य है। ऐसी दशा में मजदूर ने पूर्व योज्य कदम उठाना आवश्यक है जिस से कि लाखों विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य पर बुरा असर न पड़े। मुझे विश्वास है कि मानव शिक्षा मंत्रालयों को जो उचित कदम उठावेंगे।

(v) REPORTED NON-PAYMENT OF SALARY TO THE STAFF BY MESSRS. ARMISTONG & SAINTH LTD, CALCUTTA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur). Sir, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Branch Incharge of Calcutta Office of Armstrong Smelt Ltd., a subsidiary holding company of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries with its head office at 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay, has stopped payment of salaries to the staff at their Calcutta office for several months. It has, therefore, become very difficult for the employees to maintain their very existence in these hard days. The families of these employees and workers are practically on the verge of starvation. Mismanagement and malpractices prevalent in the administration are responsible for this critical situation. The conspiracy started from last December against the employees although the employees are ready to cooperate with the management and are ready to work hard for the smooth functioning of the Company. The Managing Director of this Company assured in last January that the Company would take appropriate steps for the smooth running of the Company and also to release the salaries of the employees, but so far nothing has been done. On the contrary, it is feared that the Company might be closed and the workers thrown on the streets to starve along with their family members.

I would, therefore, request the Minister to intervene effectively in

the matter and make a statement on the floor of the House to allay the fears lurking in the minds of the workers and save them from further starvation.

(vi) REPORTED ATTACK BY CERTAIN ARMED PEOPLE ON NEO-BUDDHISTS IN A VILLAGE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

श्री केशवराव घोंडगे (नांदेड). सर साहब, मैं रूल 377 के द्वारा लोक-महत्त्व का अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न आप को अनुमति से यहाँ पर इत्साफ के लिए उठा रहा हूँ।

महागान्धू के मराठवाडा विभाग में औरंगाबाद जिले के अंबल ताल्लुके में डाकेकान गांव में तारीख 6-4-79 को नवबौद्ध समाज पर हथियारबंद लोगों ने बाढो-काढो अस्त्रों से खुलेआम हमला करके दो नव-बौद्ध लोगों को मार डाला है और कई लोग घायल हुए हैं। यह भीषण हमला होने से दलित और बौद्ध समाज में घबराहट फैल गई है। नव-बौद्ध समाज की संरक्षण देने में शासन असमर्थ रहा है। परिस्थिति विस्फोटक है। नव-बौद्ध समाज में असंतोष फैला हुआ है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री को से गुजारित करूंगा कि वे नव-बौद्ध दलित समाज को संरक्षण देने में फौरन कार्यवाही करके इत्साफ दे।

जय प्रगति।

(vii) REPORTED REFUSAL BY MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT A C.B.I. INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED COLLECTION OF FUNDS FROM INDUSTRIALISTS IN MADHYA PRADESH AS SUGGESTED BY MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी (गवलीमाबाद): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित लोक-महत्त्व के विषय पर प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ:

तारीख 7 अप्रैल, 1979 दिन गतिशर को स्टेट्समैन, नई दिल्ली में प्रकाशित एक

[श्री शत्रु भूषण शिवाड़ा]

समाचार में यह बात हाता है कि माननीय श्री पुष्पात्तम कामिक मंत्री नागर विमानन एवं पर्यटन भारत सरकार में धन तथा पद के सम्मान एवं मयादा को रात व निय तथा अन मानन में किनो प्रकार की जाति न हो उसका निय जा केन्द्रिय आच व्यौरा का माग कोथो उमको मध्य प्रदेश को सरकारन प्रस्वो वृत्त पर दिया है। इस प्रवाणित समाचार के अनुसार श्री सताप कुमार नाम का एक व्यक्ति न मंत्री महोदय के नाम का उपयोग कर बहुत मो धनगति इकट्ठा करन का प्रयत्न किया था या इकट्ठा किया भी था ऐसा अभियान उस पर लगाया गया है। मानन की पुष्टि के लिए मंत्री महोदय कलटखेड प्रादि की चर्चा को गई है और पक्षों को कहा गया है कि अभियुक्त न ऐसा वस्तु पुनित को दिया था, जिस का उसने बाद में खण्डन किया जिससे मंत्री महोदय के ऊपर बन्ध का गठन की छाया पड़ती है। नारन सरकार के किसी मंत्री के ऊपर गठन मार सदन एवं दण के लिए विचारणीय विषय न जाना है और धन मंत्री महोदय न स्वयं केन्द्रिय आच व्यौरा द्वारा जांच कराने का मुस्ताव दिया था तो यह सरकार सदन एवं हमारी परम्पराओं को गरिमा के धनरूप या भिमको प्रदेश की सरकार को अभिवापन मान नना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा सदन मंत्री महोदय के मुस्ताव को मराहना करेगा और साथ ही साथ सरकार से आग्रह करेगा कि वह दृढ़ता पूर्वक मंत्री महोदय के मुस्ताव को मानन के लिए राज्य सरकार का सहाय दे। यह हम प्रार में नागरजितिक महत्त्व का विषय है अतः सरकार शीघ्र ही परवाई वस्तु दखर स्थिति को साफ करे।

14.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 19 9 80—

Contd

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION—contd.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (प्रारा) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं उस दिन बक्सर कोइलवर तटवध

परिभाषना को चलाकर रहा था। यह परि-
राजना 107 किनामीटर चम्पौ गंगा नदी
के दाएँ छोर पर चल रही है। इस में 80
हजार हेक्टर भूखंड का मान पहुँच गया। पांच
वर्षों के बाद यानी 1978 तक इस
स्कीम का पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था किंतु
दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी तक इस में एक चौथाई
नी काम नही हो पाया है। इस इलाके का
हर वर्ग बांड से 40-45 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति
होती है। इसलिए भूग सरकार में आग्रह
है कि गंगा नदी वहाँ के छोर इस की पूरा कर
द ताकि नागा का शीघ्र कायदा पहुँच सके
और बड़ा फाँफो भविष्य में उपज हो सके।

इस इलाके में बड़ा बाँध बन रहा है वहाँ
सिंचाई का प्रभाव हो जाएगा। इसलिए
सरकार में मरा यह भी आग्रह है कि इस गंगा
नदी में जहाँ जहाँ जल प्रवाहित हो रहा है उसका
सुदुपयोग किया जाए। बक्सर में नाइलवर,
फिर मगर से पटना तक तटवध बनाया जा
रहा है। गंगा और रत्न राइन के बीच की
भूमि में गंगा नदी से हुई पावर पिय सेट
नागा कर पानी दिया जा सकता है और वहाँ
अच्छी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।
इसलिए सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस क्षेत्र
में सिंचाई के लिए कोई समुचित और शीघ्र
व्यवस्था करे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं पत्तन बीमा के
बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब तक पत्तन
बीमा की पाजना लागू नहीं होती है तब तक
किसानों का अपार क्षति होती रहेंगे। इस
वर्ष भी उत्तर भारत में धारा चला, अरहर,
ममूर का वर्षा आने एवं नाही स काफी क्षति
हुई है। इस क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए
किसानों को लाभ पहुँचाने का और क्या उपाय
बच जाता है? यही उपाय है कि किसान बीमा
लागू हो और शीघ्र लागू हो। खुशी की बात
है कि केन्द्रिय सरकार राज्य सरकारों से
इसके संबंध में बातचीत कर रही है। यह
भी खुशी की बात है कि गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र

में कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में सघु एवं मीमात कृषकों द्वारा उगायी जाने वाली कपास की फसल बीमा योजना लागू की गयी है और इसकी बहा लागू करने के बाद कुछ एक्सपेरिमेंट किये गये हैं। इस योजना से 632 एकड़ क्षेत्र में लगभग 51 गांवों को लाभ पहुंच रहा है। इसी तरह सरकार से मैं यह भी आग्रह करूंगा कि फसल बीमा को सारे देश में मतिमोघ लागू करे। यह भी धुसी की बात है कि 1978 के प्रथम 9 महीनों में लगभग साढ़े आठ लाख पशुओं का बीमा किया गया है। यह उरसाहृषक बात है। लेकिन यह गिर्ण एक इलाके में, एक क्षेत्र में ही हुआ है। इस को सारे भारत में लागू करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धालू के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वर्षा, लाही और और मोले के बावजूद इस देश में धाल की उल्लेखनीय उपज हुई है। धाल इतना सस्ता हो गया है कि किसानों का खर्च भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। उत्तरप्रदेश में धाल की कीमत 25 रुपये प्रति किंटन, बिहार में 35 से 40 रुपये प्रति किंटन, मिर्जाब हत्याणा और दिल्ली के धामपास के क्षेत्रों में 35 से 40 रुपये प्रति किंटन है। किसानों की धालू की खेती में जो खर्च पड़ता है वह 50 रुपये से 55 रुपये है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बताइये कि धालू को खेतों से किसान को क्या लाभ होगा? इस से उसे इतनी मति हो रही है कि वह प्रागे धालू की खेती करना नहीं चाहता है। धालू को मछने से बचाने के लिये कोल्ड-स्टोरेज चाहिये जो कि भारत सरकार के कृषि विभाग के जिम्मे है?

मैं बिहार का उदाहरण देता हूं। वहां 315 कोल्ड-स्टोरेज हैं जिनकी क्षमता सिर्फ 3 लाख टन रागने की है। खेती लगभग 4 लाख एकड़ में हो रही है। इतना पदार्थ

18 से 20 लाख टन हुई है। उहा 3 लाख टन धालू रखने की क्षमता है वहां पदार्थ है 20 लाख टन तो बताइये वहां रखा जायेगा? धालू सड़गा, और निरिवत रूप से सड़ रहा है। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ उपाय करे। उपाय क्या हो सकते हैं? कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनवाने के लाइसेंस घड़ले से दिय जाये इससे सरकार को इसमें कोई क्षति नहीं होगी।

दूसरे, इस पर समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित कीजिए। मुझे उस दिन सुनकर बहुत दुःख हुआ जिस दिन योजना की बहस पर प्रधान मंत्री कह रहे थे कि अब समर्थन मूल्य अधिक नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा, उसकी कीमत अधिक नहीं बढ़ेगी। कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादित चीजों के मूल्य बढ़ गए हैं और तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन अभागे किसान द्वारा उत्पादित फसल की कीमतें घट रही हैं।

तीसरा उपाय है एक्सपोर्ट का। मेरा कहना है कि धालू का निर्यात कीजिए, इसकी बहुत देशों को जरूरत है। अभी आप बहुत थोड़ा मात्र निर्यात कर रहे हैं। एक्सपोर्ट के लिये प्राइवेट व्यापारियों को भी ठीक कीजिए, जैसा भी हो और जो कोई भी एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहे, उनको प्राप्ता लाइसेंस की छूट दीजिए। अथवा एक एक्सपोर्ट का विंग बनाइये, जो ऐसी चीजों के निर्यात का धाया अस्तिपार करे।

इस की कीमत जो मित्र-मालिक किसानों को समय पर नहीं देते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। गुजर घडरटिंग बिल अभी रवीकृत हुआ है? उसके अनुसार सरकार चाहती है कि किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाया जाये, लेकिन क्या इन एक्ट से किसानों को पूरा लाभ पहुंच सकेगा? नहीं इस कानून के अन्धर अण्ड मित-मालिकों को 10 प्रतिशत की छूट दे रहे हैं। अगर 10

[श्री धनदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

प्रतिष्ठित तब किसानों का बाकी रहेगा, तो सरकार उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं करेगी। मान लीजिए कि एक मनुष्य बैटरी 1 गैरार्ड एक्स की शीट खरीदता है, यदि वह 10 लाख रुपया किसानों का एग ले या समय पर नहीं दे तो आप कोई कार्यवाही उस पर नहीं करेंगे। क्या यह मनुष्य नहीं है?

अग्री 2 धरत खराबिकानों का नि-
मालिकों का यहाँ बाकी है, यह क्या कम धाश्वर्य की बात है? दुख की बात है कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो चीनी मिल है, उनमें किसानों को खर्चा अधिक पड़ता है जिससे कारण वह ईश की गैरी बन्द कर देना चाहते हैं वह हमारे तरफ को खर्च करना चाहते हैं। जैसा धाग्रह है कि एक दूसरा बिल, नाथ, जिससे किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो सके और समय पर ईश कायदा की कीमत मिल सक।

हम लोग गुजरात में गये, जे दुध सहकारी समितियों को देखने के लिये। वहाँ नियम यह है कि शाम को दूध बेचिए और सुबह पैसे ले लीजिए और सुबह दूध बेचिए, शाम को पैसे ले लीजिए। क्या ईश उपजाने वाले किसानों के साथ यह नियम लागू नहीं हो सकता है? क्या मिल मालिक इस तरह पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं? क्या सरकार इन्हें निश्चित समय पर कीमत चुकाने के लिए कार्यवाही नहीं करेगा? सरकार को इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से कार्यवाही करना चाहिए, ताकि किसानों का समय पर पैसा मिल सक।

राज्य में इंडियन लक रिमचे इस्टोड्युट लाह क. अनुसंधान के विषय में अच्छा काम कर रहा है, इसमें कोई दो-राय नहीं है। लेकिन वहाँ जो अनुसंधान होता है, उसमें बड़ा

पर लाह की गती करने वाले छोटे लोगों, गिरिजनां और प्रादिवसियों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि इस अनुसंधान कार्य से उन्हें अपनी खेती का उत्पादन करने में कोई सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। हम सरकार से यह धाग्रह करेंगे कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये, जिससे वे लोग इस अनुसंधान-कार्य से लाभ उठा सकें।

लाह के बाजार को कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हमारे देशों का लाह हमारे देश की लाह की निम्नत सत्ता है। इस लिए प्राई० सी० ए० धार० को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि हम खर्च में लाह का ज्यादा उत्पादन हो सक। उदाहरण के लिए धार्जिल का लाह बहुत ही सस्ता है। हम अपने लाह को विदेशों में भेजते हैं, जबकि हमने वहाँ उसकी जरूरत है। लेकिन वहाँ पर उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। लाह का उपयोग रेलवे कोचिंग, जहाज, पेट, कार्बन विद्युत के सामान और खाद के कारखाने में हो सकता है। लेकिन सरकारी विभाग इसका उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसकी जगह दूसरी चीजों का व्यवहार करते हैं जो ज्यादा महंगे हैं इस लिए सरकार से धाग्रह है कि वह इस और गीघ्र ध्यान दे।

बलास और मिडलमैन लाह की खती करने वालों से लाह ले लेते हैं और बाजार में अधिक दाम पर बेचते हैं, इस लिए सरकार को लाह को खेतों करने वाले छोटे छोटे लोगों, प्रादिवसियों, को दान, दवालों से छुटकारा दिलाया चाहिए। यदि पुरजोर दग से काम हो तो छोटानागपुर के प्रादिवसियों का कल्याण हो जायेगा।

*SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government in its official report on the Ministry of Agriculture, has

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

claimed that the production of foodgrains and appreciable crops have recorded an appreciable increase which will strengthen the economy of our country. It is not doubt true that a new record in food production has been established. During 1977-78, the country had produced 125.6 million tons of foodgrains and the Government is expecting to reach a higher figure during 1978-79. It must also be said that the Government have stopped the import of foodgrains and they are today having a big reserve of 19 million tons of foodgrains in stock. The Janata Government have professed that they would labour for the economic upliftment of the rural people and the rural economy. If it comes about it would be a very welcome thing but I do not find that they are really progressing in this direction with a pace as they ought to. I say this because despite the record food production in our country, the lot of the rural poor has not taken any turn for the better. Nearly 80 per cent of the population of our country live in villages and they depend on agriculture. If we analyse the reality of the situation then we will find that none of the rural poor has been benefited as result of this bumper crop because the life of the rural people and the rural economy is inextricably linked with system of land distribution. The 6th Plan document issued by the Government of India last year for the period 1978-83 frankly admits of many mistakes and fundamental failure of the past. The document has also tried to paint a rosy picture of the economic plight of the future but I have no hesitation to say that when it come to actual policies and programmes, we are disappointed to find that this Government like the earlier Government is pursuing the traditional methods and their outlook continues to be more or less the same. There has been no radical change in the policies or the programmes of the Government to achieve the objectives of a bright and happy future for the country and as a result we find pov-

erty stagnation and inequalities are continuing unabated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, under the present budget the Government have imposed a levy of Rs. 665 crores out of this 90 per cent comprise of indirect taxation measures and Rs. 1300 crores is the deficit. Under these circumstances it need not be emphasised that the total tax burden of the year's budget will fall on the common man and this will have an adverse impact on the rural economy. The immediate result of this measure, in my opinion would be the increase in employment and the more and more rural people who were having a agricultural land and were dependent on agriculture for their living would be forced to sell their land and join the rank and file of the ever increasing number of landless agricultural labour. Indebtedness of the rural people will also increase. In fact, the whole peasantry in our country is groaning under the burden of indebtedness. During 1951-52 the Reserve Bank of India had made a survey of rural credit. At that time they had estimated the total debt burden of the rural people as Rs. 750 crores. Ten years later, in 1961-62 the Bank conducted another survey and found the extent of indebtedness to be Rs. 2400 crores. Although I do not have the latest figures I have no doubt that the magnitude of the problem continues to be the same. And according to some experts the figures by now must have reached the astronomical figures of Rs. 6000 crores. This by itself indicates how the rural people are being exploited by the moneylenders. On the one hand, the production of foodgrains has increased but on the other hand the burden of indebtedness has also increased. The net result of this phenomena is that the number of people who remain half-fed and under-nourished is increasing steadily and alarmingly too. The per capita consumption is less than half when compared to the percentage of consumption in other countries. We consume

[Shri A K. Saha]

62 Kg per head per year as compared to 37 Kg for European countries and 42 Kg for American countries. Even with record production of food grains the per capita net availability of cereals and pulses in 1978 was 472.6 grams per day i.e. less than 402 grams recorded for 1965 and barely equal to 468.7 grams recorded for 1961. In other words today an average India is eating as much as he did 17 years ago and less than what he did 13 years ago. Despite a very good production of sugar this year we are consuming only 14 Kg per head per year which is half the quantity consumed by the people of the other countries of the world. This is just one side of the picture. Let us now look to the other side of it. As I have already stated unemployment and indebtedness is increasing. But alongwith this the most depressing phenomena prevailing in the rural area is the ever growing concentration of the land in the hands of a few. According to economic survey report, whereas 20 years ago 5 per cent of the top land owners owned 35 per cent of the cultivable land today according to the agricultural census 4 per cent of big land owners still owned 31 per cent of cultivated land while 70 of the farmers own less than 1 acre of land. Perhaps more significant than the figures on land distribution are the figures of asset distribution which will also indicate that assets in rural areas are in the hands of a limited few which means that only a few are virtually controlling the strings of economy in the rural area. The Reserve Bank of India had conducted a study on this subject in 1971-72. According to the report the top 4 per cent of rural household had more than 50 000 of asset holdings. The top 10 per cent owned more than half of the total and the bottom 20 per cent of rural household had less than Rs 1000 of asset holding which was only 1 per cent of the total rural assets. These figures amply prove how the rich is becoming richer and poor poorer in the rural area. Alongwith this con-

centration of economic power, poverty and unemployment are also mounting. According to one estimate, the number of those below poverty line increased from 220 million in 1960 to 250 million in 1970 and to 375 million in 1976. Even the 5th Plan documents admits that 290 million people of India are living below the poverty line of which 160 million are actually earning less than 75 per cent of the national poverty figures i.e. they are even failing to meet their bare physical survival needs. Even though the FCI and the Agricultural Price Commission fixed price of agricultural crops yet the benefit does not really reach the growers. These Government agencies are not able to make full purchase of the crop directly from the cultivators and as a result the middle men appear in the scene and they corner a good portion of the profit which ought to have gone to the cultivators. Today when the cultivator produces more he is punished because he has to sell his produce willy nilly at a much cheaper rate than the price fixed by the APC or the FCI. A little while ago an hon. Member was saying that because of bumper crop, potato is selling for 30 to 40 P per Kg. Similarly in West Bengal jute is selling for Rs 50 as against the price of Rs. 178 per quintal fixed. Cotton is selling at Rs 250 as against Rs. 400/-

Obviously the middlemen are making a rich harvest of profit out of it. The cost of inputs like fertilizers, pesticides and diesel have over the years increased by 60 per cent, 40 per cent and 90 per cent respectively but these increases have not kept pace with the prices fixed by the Government for the different crops. The very cultivator when he goes to the market to buy things of daily needs he is astounded to find that every thing costs him very high. Thus the cultivators in India lose twice—when he sells his crops and when he buys his things of every day necessity from the market.

The answer to the malady referred to above lies in introducing a

radical land reform system. The Sixth Plan papers have also suggested it and I.L.O. team that visited India have the same opinion. The Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh, recently addressing the farmers in Orissa stressed upon the villagers not to concentrate on land but to find out other means and thus ignored the question of land reforms. Unfortunately, the Janata Government in the Centre and also the Janata Government in the States are indifferent to the issue. The Orissa Government has in fact tried to set at naught the progress howsoever little made in this direction by trying to introduce per head ceiling of agricultural holdings. In 1969, the Mahalanobis Committee estimated that if the ceiling limit was fixed at 20 acres, 63 million acres of land would be available for distribution. According to the latest economic survey 4.6 million acres had been declared surplus which is about 1 per cent of the total cultivated land of the country. This clearly shows the commitment of this Government to land reform. As I have already stated, in Orissa and Gujarat, the Janata Governments have even moved backward and attempted to revive some of the relative progressive provisions of the existing Act.

Sir, I would now conclude by saying a few words about my State of West Bengal. This year as you all know, Sir, there was a devastating flood which we feel was because of the faulty planning of the Damodar Valley Project and the Lower Kansabati Projects, Bankura which is my constituency, is a drought prone area and in order to mitigate the difficulties of the people particularly the agriculturists it was suggested that the Upper Kansabati river project should be taken in all earnestness and completed early. Unfortunately only three sluice gates in Lower Kansabati Project out of 7 sluice gates are under preparation and 4 more are yet to be made. I would therefore request the Minister for Agriculture that he should have a discussion with the Government of West Ben-

gal and make available to them the necessary funds to complete this project which will not only make Bankura a fertile land but also help to control floods in the State.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्याग (बहराइच) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज कृषि मंत्रालय और उस मंत्रालय के माननीय मंत्रियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ—प्रायः 32 वर्षों के पश्चात् किसानों की उन्नति और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की उन्नति की चिन्ता उनके दिलों-दिमाग में है तथा उनके प्रयास भी मराहनीय हैं कि किस तरीके से सिंचाई को बढ़ावा दें, किस प्रकार से वे बीज की उन्नति के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं और किस तरीके से काम के बदले मजदूरी की योजना चला कर उन्होंने देहातों में बेकारी और गरीबी को दूर करने की चेष्टा की। इसके साथ ही पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये जो नाना-प्रकार की योजनाएँ चालू कीं—उन सब के लिये ये धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मैं धानड़ों में नहीं जाता, वार्षिक रिपोर्टें मेरे सामने हैं—जो बहुत प्रशंसनीय है।

मे मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या घासकी लक्ष्य पूर्ति हो गई है? किसानों के कल्याण के लिये आपने ये तमाम प्रयत्न किये—क्या किसान आपके इन प्रयासों के पश्चात् सुखी है? सौभाग्य से हमारे दोनों मंत्री कास्तकार हैं; कास्त की व्यवस्था को वे प्रच्छेदित तरह से जानते होंगे। मैं उनको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ—किसान प्रायः बड़ी ही दमनीय अवस्था में है। यदि उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो वह बरबाद हो जायगा। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि घास सूख पैदावार हो रही है लेकिन पैदावार का उचित मूल्य उसको नहीं मिल रहा है और वह जगह-जगह बटकता फिर रहा है, यहाँ तक कि उसको लागत भी नहीं मिल रही है।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—प्रायः किसानों का कर्षा 4 पैसे से 7 पैसे बिबरत तक बिच रहा है, खपटगारी के

[धारा 15 प्रकाशित प्रमाण]

मित्र-मालिका न जानबूझ कर उसका गन्ना नहीं खरीदती क्योंकि उस टाइम पर कुछ जगहों पर चानी 2 रुपये 15 सेंट क्विंटल पर बिना रही थी। किसान का ऐसी स्थिति में लकड़ी का भाव भी गन्ना देना पड़ा। लेकिन धारा प्रचलन में का दाम इतना बढ़ गया है।

एक मानन्य सदस्य धारा प्रकाशित भी बहुत मंजूर है। 20 रुपये क्विंटल के ऊपर उसका दाम है।

ध. प्रोम प्रकाशित प्रमाण: ऊपर धारा यह दखिनी कि चानी के दाम प्रचलन 3 रुपये प्रति किन्ता हो गया और इस तरह में मित्र मालिका न कुछ शुरू कर दी है और धारा के मान-मान हो रहा है। लाखा रुपये का उद्दान मुनाफा क्या लिखा है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि प्रचलन यह परिवर्तन क्या आया है? इसमें मित्र मालिका और उद्दान-माया जाना या कौन सा पड़पड़ है या धारा चानी तीन रुपये प्रति किन्ता बिक रही है।

२. अब मैं गुड पर आता हूँ। इस-उभय में किसानों ने गुड बनाया और पहल उनका उनमें लाभ हुआ था लेकिन जब गुड बनाया तो नमान पड़ने के दिना में गुड 16 रुपये मन बाजार में मिलता रहा और अब जब कि गुड की पैदावार बढ़ गई, तो 52 रुपये मन के हिसाब में वह बिकने लगा और व्यापारी एक ही गलत में पड़गति हो गया। यह गति रना है, यह मैं जानता चाहता हूँ। आप धारा का हाँ न लें। इस बार लाखा टन धारा पैदा हुआ है, धारा मर पर में ही 6 हजार मन धारा पैदा हुआ है और मरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि हम उसका क्या करें। सरकार में जान है तो उसकी आपस नहीं मिलता और काँट स्टोरेज में रखने के लिए आज है ताकि धारा में वह मिल जाए, तो काँट स्टोरेज में जब कि एक बाई पर, एक क्विंटल पर

मरकारी रेट 13 रुपये है, तो उस पर 8 रुपये और धनक में ल रहे हैं और उनके यह भी धारा रखने के लिए जगह नहा है। इस प्रकार में 20-22 रुपये की बाधा और उनकी मान आ गई है। इतना खर्च करने के बाद क्या हम बाधा में इतना दाम मिलेगा, यह पता नहीं है।

यही गुड की स्थिति है इस देश में और वह इस-उपर माया-माया फिर रहा है। उस मन्त्र-मन्त्र में मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब क्या हो रहा है ऐसा क्या हो रहा है धारा और सरकार किसानों की कोई महायत्ना करना चाहती है, तो वह समय पर उनकी महायत्ना क्या नहा करती। पिछली बार भी आप न कुछ छूट खाण्डमारी वाला को एकमात्र इसी वारेड में दी थी जिसमें कुछ प्रत्यक्ष किसानों का हाँ उनके लेकिन मैं आपका बताना चाहता हूँ कि समय पर नीति परिवर्तन न होना के कारण किसानों का फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। अगर आपका किसानों की कोई महायत्ना करनी है, तो समय पर महायत्ना कीजिये। मरा जा अनुभव है उस के आधार पर मैं सरकार का यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों का उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य क्या नहीं मिलता और उनका अपनी लागत भी नहा मिल रही है ऐसा क्या है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका एकमात्र दोषा प्रगर कोई है, तो वह धारा के प्रानिध बसावन है 'राजना प्रायाम' है या यह नमान पड़पड़ कर रहा है और यह इस राज्य का तकर बज रहा है कि जो खराब पैदावार वाली बन्ना है उन महायत्ना न बढ़े और वह मानता है कि किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं का नृत्या का कम मिलता जाए। उनका एक मात्र उद्यम करी है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पैदा होने वाली वस्तुओं के दाम कितने ही बढ़ जाए और उनकी लागत के ऊपर उद्योगपतियों को बाधा कितना ही लाने हो जाए, इस पर वह

ध्यान नहीं देता है। वह चाहता है कि उनको ज्यादा लाभ मिल जाए लेकिन किमानों के द्वारा पैदा की जाने वाली वस्तुओं को और उसका कोई ध्यान नहीं है और इसी कारण यह परिणाम हमारे सामने आया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमिशन हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पालसी, हमारी पार्टी के प्रस्ताव, हमारे मंत्रीफ्रेण्डों के खिलाफ आचरण कर रहा है। इसको रोका जाना चाहिए। इसको अगर सरकार ने नहीं रोका और अपनी नीति में सुधार नहीं किया, तो आपका जो लक्ष्य किमानों को फायदा पहुंचाने का है, वह भी पूरा नहीं होगा। इस सरकार का, हमारी पार्टी का प्रस्ताव था—

"Government should take all necessary measures to fix agricultural prices according to the principle of parity, that is maintenance of balance between the prices received and the prices paid by farmers."

इतना ही नहीं, हमारे मंत्रीफ्रेण्डों में यह भी है। हमारी पार्टी ने यह भी घोषणा की थी कि—

"The farmers must get remunerative price based on a principle of parity that balances the prices at which he sells his produce and the price he pays for the goods he buys. If the rural sector is to grow and flourish it must be accorded favourable terms of trade as a matter of overall national policy. The farmer must be assured of inputs at reasonable prices."

परन्तु उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, घब्राना इसके सर्वथा विपरीत है। मैं आपके सामने प्राइसल जो स्थिति है, जो प्राइसिज में इन्वोल्व है, उनके बारे में दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ गुड की कीमत है 134.9, वहाँ टिलाइजर किसानों को मिलता है 175.9

पर। तम्बाकू का दाम है 137.4 और ग्राण्डनट का दाम है 142.8 जब कि इन्वेस्टिमेंट 207.4 पर मिलती है। इसी तरीके से पेडी 157.4 और पावर 252.0। इस प्रकार से औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की सभी वस्तुओं के दाम आकाश को छू रहे हैं और जो चीजें काश्तकार पैदा करता है उसको उसको लागत का भी मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट पालिसी चेज करे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किस तरह में सरकार के ऑफिसर्स इनके साथ नान-कॉम्प्रेट कर रहे हैं, इनका सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं, पट्टनव रच रहे हैं। मुझे आनन्द डेवरी के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त हुई है और उनके लिये मेने नोटिस दी है—

Is it a fact that the Indian Ambassador in Copenhagen has brought to the notice of the Government that there was an attempt by foreign personnel working under United Nations in India to purloin the design of the bulk milk vending machine invented by NDDDB and successfully running in Delhi?

Is it also a fact that as a result of the enquiries conducted one UN official was removed from Bombay and the other Mr. Westerdun was transferred from India?

Is Government aware of the fact that Mr. Westerdun came to India again and met those officers in Krishi Bhavan who were carrying on propaganda against Operation Flood Scheme, and the National Dairy Development Board?

And if so, what action government propose to take against such officers in the ministry of Agriculture who are trying to sabotage the Ministry's own scheme?

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

मैं गनसना हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब दें।

“उत्पादन महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पैदा होने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्य में और कृषि क्षेत्र में पैदा होने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में बहुत बड़ा अंतर चल रहा है। उत्पादन महोदय जहां 1971 से औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की वस्तुओं के मूल्य 80 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये हैं वहां गेहूँ के मूल्य में 1970-71 के 76 रुपये प्रति बिटल के मुकाबले में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है। उसका मूल्य आजकल 110 या 115 रुपये प्रति बिटल है। औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के अनुपात में गेहूँ का मूल्य आजकल 140 60 रुपये होता चाहिए। यह डिस्पैरिटी बुरा है। सरकार को औद्योगिक वस्तुओं और कृषि वस्तुओं के दामों में पैरिटी मेंटन करनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज 110 और 115 रुपये हैं। इसमें पैरिटी कहा है? यह पैरिटी मेंटन नहीं ही रही है।

इस समय देहात के लोगो की स्थिति क्या बन गई है, मैं इससे बारे में आकाश देना चाहता हूँ। कृषि उत्पादन से कुल आय क्या है? यह 30,621 करोड़ की है और अनुमानिक जन-गणना 125 8 मिलियन है और प्रति व्यक्ति आय 5 रुपये 72 पैसे है। इसकी तुलना में मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि शहरी लोगों की आय की क्या स्थिति है।

जो मजदूर है वर्कर है पी० एड टी० वर्कसाप, बम्बई में, उसकी प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन आय है 13 33। रेलवे मजदूर, बम्बई में 15 93, नेशनलाइज्ड ऑल एंड बाम्बे में 17 13 पब्लिक सेक्टर एटरमाइज, जगनार में 24 10 और एनाइज पब्लिक सेक्टर एटरमाइज में

वगैरह में 22 80 है। इस प्रकार में 24 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन प्रतिव्यक्ति आय है और गांव में काम करने वाले आदमी की आय 5 रुपये प्रतिदिन है। इतनी डिस्पैरिटी इस देश में बन रही है, इस बात से क्या गवर्नमेंट के अलावा? मैं सरकार में प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस डिस्पैरिटी को रोकने की कागिरी की जाय।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बमोजूम के फंड में दरा स हात है। आज किसान का फल गड़ बट रहा है। आज तक किसान का पता नहीं है कि मजदूर किस प्राइस पर उन्का गेहूँ खरीदने के लिए तैयार है सराफ प्राइस क्या है। क्या मजदूर और प्रताप सिंह और श्री बरनाला जी यह बतायें कि आज तक यह कीमत क्या नहीं एनाउंस की गई? आपको समझ चीजा की स्थिति यह है कि आप दरो में बरत है।

मेरा मुझाव है कि जब किसान फल खाता है, उस समय आप अपनी सपोर्ट प्राइस घोषित कीजिये। किसान को फायदा दिखाई देगा, तो वह बायगा, नहीं तो नहीं खोयेगा। लेकिन जब दानिये के लाल की बात आती है तब आप उस प्राइस पर प्राइस घोषित करते हैं जब कि किसान अपनी फल को चुक हाता है। आप कम कीमत तय करेंगे तो किसान क्या करेगा? क्या वह अपनी फल को समझ में फेंक दायगा? मेरा कहना यह है कि कागिरी के लिये इनके यहां कोई योजना नहीं है कि हमारे पास चीनी या गेहूँ जयदा है मन बाना। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्र यह घोषायामन दें कि यह इस पर विचार करेगा। मन पता चला है कि उन्हा

यह है कि हम सरोट प्राइस तय करेंगे, लेकिन हमारे महा मवेष्ट भंडार है, हम खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं है। मुझे खतरा है कि यह प्राइवेट बिजनेसमैन को एलक करेगे कि तुम खरीदो क्योंकि सरकार के पास गेहूं रखने के लिये भंडार नहीं है। इस तरीके से उन्होंने किसान को जगज में खड़ा कर दिया है।

मे मुजाब देना चाहता हू कि तुल्ल प्लानिंग कमीशन का रवेया बेंच कीमती और फसल बीने के समय पर ही याप अपनी सरोट प्राइस घोषित कीजये ताकि किमान यावधान रहे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि उन्होंने खरीद के केन्द्र कहीं कहीं ऐसी जगह रखे हैं जहां किसान जा नहीं सकता है और वह बिजनेसमैन को ही बेचने को मजबूर होता है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हू कि खरीद केन्द्र ऐसी जगह पर बनाइये जहां कि 5, 7 मील के फामने पर किसान अपनी पीदावार दे सके।

भंडार की व्यवस्था इनके पास नहीं है, 360 करोड़ रुपया विश्व बैंक में इनको मिला है, मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि सरकार भंडार क्यों नहीं बना रही है देहातों में? हर गांव और देहात में भंडार होना चाहिये, लेकिन सरकार भंडार गहरो में बनाने की कोशिश कर रही है। ताकि काश्तकार अपनी फसल को रख सकें। आज के अपनी उत्पादन बेचने पर मजबूर हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास रखने की ताकत नहीं है। वे किराया दे देंगे, और जब राजा बच्चा होगा तो वे अपने उत्पादन की बेच देंगे।

सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि इनक

धनक खानों पर भंडार बनाये जा रहे हैं। हमारे महा धस्ता और गीडा में भंडार बन रहे हैं, मगर क्या बहराइन में गेहूं पैदा नहीं होता है? क्या बहराइन जिला नहीं है? मेरी वास्तुदृष्टि बहराइन है। लोग मुझ से पूछते हैं कि हमारे महा भंडार क्यों नहीं बनाया जा रहा है। श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह यहां के रहने वाले हैं, मगर पता नहीं हमारी उभेक्षा क्यों हो गई है।

चौधरी चरण सिंह ने बहुत ही बुद्धि करके डीजल पर में कुछ इवूटी कम कर दी है, लेकिन हाई स्पीड डीजल का इवूटी को कम नहीं किया गया है। उनका कहना है कि हाई स्पीड डीजल ट्रामपेटे में इस्तेमाल होता है। मगर वह ट्रेक्टरों और पम्प सेट्स में भी इस्तेमाल होता है। मेरी चौधरी भाइय से बात-चीत हुई और उन्होंने कहा कि पम्प सेट्स में तो स्पीड डीजल इस्तेमाल होता है। इन बात में 25 लाख पम्प बेचें हैं, जिन के लिए हाई स्पीड डीजल की आवश्यकता होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार हमारे कां ठरह महा भी कृपेन किस्टमें चलाने। वह वास्तविकता को कृपेन दे और उन के माध्यम से उन्हें सबसिडायण्ड रेट पर हाई स्पीड डीजल देने की व्यवस्था करे।

जब तक निर्यात की व्यवस्था में सुधार नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। आज किसानों के फामने के दृष्टिकोण से निर्यात नहीं किया जाता है। हमारे महा में जो औद्योगिक वस्तुएँ बाहर जाती हैं, उन पर तो सरकार सपोर्ट देती है, लेकिन जिन खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात होता है, उन पर एक्साईज इवूटी लगाई जाती है। ऐसा क्यों होता है?

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

उद्य पदार्थ के निर्यात में भी सक्षमित्री व चीनी चाहिए । सरकार यहाँ पर सिन्वेटिक फाइबर लाई और उसने कपास का चीपट कर दिया । वह यहाँ पर इतन अधिक मात्रा में तेल लाई है कि तिलहन घाने वाले और तेल के व्यापारी तथा मिल-मालिक सब चीपट हो गये हैं । मालूम होता है कि इपि मंत्री श्री-व्यापार मंत्री में कोई कोम्राडिनेशन नहीं है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँ कि काश्तकार अपनी खेती के लिए जिन इनपुट्स का इस्तेमाल करता है, वह उन नब्ब पर से समाम एक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ कराये, ताकि किसान जो वस्तुओं खरीदता है उन की और उसकी फसल को वापस में पैरिडा हो सक ।

मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि किसानों के पास हालिइज बहुत थोड़ी रहे गई हैं और इस लिए अब बड़े ट्रैक्टर से काम नहीं चल सकता है । दुर्भाग्य से ट्रैक्टर की कीमत अमरीका में कम है और हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा है । यह स्थिति गवर्नमेंट की एक्साइज ड्यूटी के कारण है, जिस की वजह से यहाँ पर ट्रैक्टर की कीमत बढ़ा हुई है । मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि काश्तकार के हित उसने इस्तेमाल में घाने वाली चीजों पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम किया जाय, ताकि हमारे देश में खेती को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके ।

SHRI V ARUNACHALAM ALIAS 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli) Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation placed before the House by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture

There is no difference of opinion

about the record of achievement in foodgrains production. Our hard-working farmers have opened an era of surplus in foodgrains. The entire country is indebted to them for their relentless service and remarkable successes. This is the first time in our history that we have not imported even a modicum of foodgrain from other countries. Our production in the agricultural sector reached the stage of take-off astounding the developing countries and even the socialist nations.

Because of this unparalleled record in production, the consumers are widely benefited. Because of this achievement the rural economy has changed. Because of this achievement, we see peace and calmness in urban life. Because of this success the party in power is reaping the political harvest in bye elections. All are complacent and even comfortable except the farmers who tilled the lands with sweat and tears and hoed the crops bearing sun-strokes.

If we compare the meagre income and poor standard of living of the farmers with the other sections of the people in our society then we can realise their deplorable state of affairs. According to the latest figures available, the total number of farmers in India are 146.5 million. Their average income per year is Rs. 2090. In other words, the average income of a farmer per day is Rs. 5.80 which is less than the minimum wage of any section of workers in our country.

We are boastfully claiming that India is a major agricultural power. But here the life and income of the farmer is worse than that of any other section of the people in the nation. The most alarming factor is that the number of people below the poverty line in rural area is increasing. It has gone up from 55.3 per cent in 1960-61 to 62.9 per cent in 1973-74. It is raising its ugly head in this year also.

If we take the farmers norm, the number of people below the poverty line has gone up from 38 per cent to 42.8 per cent. Despite the increased production, improved methods and institutional methods and facilities, the growth has not been accompanied by social justice.

With care and caution if we analyse the pathology of poverty among the farmers, we will find that one of the empirical causes for this position is unremunerative price for their products. The support price fixed by the Government does not even equalise the cost of production and other expenses.

In fixing the support price for the agricultural products the methodology adopted by this Government is corrosive and obsolete. The capability of the consumer is mostly preferred rather than the cost of production, transport charges and interest met by the farmers.

In spite of repeated demands from the entire south to fix equal price for paddy and wheat, the Centre is still refusing to accept equal price for paddy and wheat. Still it is giving false reason to the entire nation. Still it is adamant not to enforce the principle of parity. This House may be kept informed that the price of rice is far lower in India than in any other rice producing countries in the world. If we take the year 1970-71 as the base year the price of rice in 1976-77 in Indonesia was 173, South Korea 183, Philippines 187, Thailand 218, Sri Lanka 237 and in India it was 117. We welcome the sale of food grains at reduced rate but not at the expense of poor farmers.

Owing to the non-availability of air-conditioned storage facilities and Government agency facilities, there is steep fall in the prices of vegetables like potatoes, onions and carrots. Sir, the small farmers with the limited sources of water, are accustomed to

cultivating their vegetables. Now, the price of the vegetables has hit the lives of the small farmers.

The position of sugarcane growers is far from satisfactory. The sugar mills are becoming sick units which are not able to give fair price to the farmers. While the Government introduced decontrol in sugar supply, it failed to protect the interest of the sugarcane growers. Now, most of the sugar mills are running in loss. Unless the Government take adequate measures against the loss, there will be serious consequences of decline in production. So, the responsibility of the Government now is to help the sugar mills. But what is the pitiable state is that even in helping sick units, this Government is following the policy of discrimination. It is reported that this Government has granted a loan of Rs. 20 crores to sick mills in Uttar Pradesh. But, at the same time, in spite of the repeated demand from the Tamil Nadu Government, the Central Government refuses to give a loan to the tune of Rs. 10 crores to the sugar mills in Tamil Nadu. We are not able to understand this policy of the Government.

The rationale of remunerative price for agricultural products has been realised by all people but we notice that there is some reluctance in implementing it.

The hon. Minister may defend the policy of the Government by explaining how this Government has increased the support price for the agricultural products as compared to what was being paid by the previous Government. Here I would like to remind the hon. Minister that even though the support price fixed by the previous Government was low, the open market price in those days was attractive and remunerative. Now, due to the increased production following two successful monsoons, the open market price is very often less than the support price. Therefore, the farmers are forced to fight against

[Shri V Arunachalam]

the erroneous policy of this Government. Fortunately for this Government the farmers are mostly scattered and least organised. The levies than is still sleeping. When it wakes up I remind you Sir the entire country will be disturbed.

The House may agree with me that the exports of agricultural products are deemed essential for preventing price crash and for sustaining the tempo of production. The production of rice oil seeds groundnuts and cotton increased by 28 per cent, 14.2 per cent, 15.4 per cent and 21.8 per cent respectively. The alarming factor is that there is no corresponding increase in export of these products. The most alarming factor is contrary to our expectations the Government have reduced the quantum of export. In the year 1976-77 the export earning from important agricultural products was Rs 1144 crores. But, in the year 1977-78, despite the increased output the earnings declined to Rs. 826 crores. The restrictive export policy of this Government has not only reduced the export earning but has also caused a heavy depression in the open market prices thus adversely affecting the farmers.

Affected by the imprudent and unwise policy of this Government the farmers in some of the States have come to the streets to fight against the Governments of the States, which can in no way be held responsible for this state of affairs. In Tamil Nadu some of the farmers have refused to repay the co-operative loans. They have also refused to remit the electricity charges. In Tamil Nadu the kisan leaders have called for a no tax campaign. The volcano of economic discontent will soon begin to burst forth with turbulence. The State Governments are forced to face the trouble for the faults and obnoxious policies pursued by the Centre.

Before I conclude my speech it will be appropriate if I remind the

maxim of Mahatma Gandhi to this Government where agriculture is not profitable like itself cannot be profitable. I appeal to the hon. Minister not to be a party to disrespecting this maxim. If this Government fails to realise this maxim, and operates against the interests of the farmers I remind you Sir the consequences will be serious and catastrophic in future.

प्रो० शिवनसात सवतेना (महाराज गज) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं आप 1930 में पर्वत व उद्योग से उनके मजदूरों का संस्थापना और विधाना से सम्पन्न हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में आप 1937 में 73 चीनी मिलों की और प्राज 80 हैं। भारत देश की चीनी मिठाई की तब चौदाई पक्ष उत्तर प्रदेश में भी और अब एक चौदाई रह गई है। वहीं हाल बिहार का भा है। बिहार में 37 चीनी मिलों की और अब करीब उतनी है हैं जबकि भारत देश में चीनी मिलों का संख्या बढ़कर 300 के करीब हो गई है। इस से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बरब बरब पूरे उत्तर भारत में चीनी मिलों के साथ प्रयास किया गया है।

15 30 hrs

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BADH
in the Chair]

एक मजदूर के रिश्ते में टॉर कोयम्बतूर में 1950 में बनाया गया था वहीं एक सेटर है जो मछली में रिश्ते करता है और स्पेसलाइज्ड तरीके से मछली पंदा करता है। उत्तर भारत में ऐसा कोई मटर नहीं बनाया गया। करीब तीन चार लाख रुपए देकरिया में एक रिश्ते स्टेशन बनाने की कोशिश की गई उस के लिये बायबा किया गया लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि चार

[Shri P. K. Kodiyam]

Now, one of the shortages, relates to commercial crops, more especially cotton and oilseeds which together constitute the bulk of the commercial crops in our country. The recent increase in foodgrains production has been largely achieved at the cost of the commercial crops that is, more and more land under commercial crops has been diverted to food crops. As a result of this though the growth rate of production of commercial crops has just maintained, the growth rate of total agricultural production has fallen. While the growth rate of production from 1949-50 to 1964-65 was of the order of 3.6 per cent per annum, with the advent of high yielding varieties and the consequent diversion of land from commercial crops to food crops, the growth rate of production from 1964-65 to 1970-71 has fallen to 3 per cent per annum and during 1976-77 it has further fallen to 2.1 per cent.

Apart from the imbalance between the foodgrains crops and the commercial crops, another significant shortage appearing within the foodgrains basket is in respect of pulses. As in the case of commercial crops, the profitable cereal crops like wheat have been taking away land under pulses. Within the cereal basket itself, the imbalance have emerged between the growth rate of production of superior cereals, like, wheat and the growth rate of production of inferior cereals, like, bajra and ragi. For example, from 1960-61 to 1972-73, whereas the wheat production increased by 13.4 per cent per annum, that of bajra increased by 3.48 per cent only and that of ragi just increased by 0.88 per cent. The cultivation of inferior cereals, like bajra and ragi, as you know, is mostly done by small and marginal farmers and that too in the arid and semi-arid areas in our country. In almost wholly unutiligated areas.

Now, if you take another aspect, i.e. the geographical distribution of growth, you can see that the growth is concentrated in a few areas or a few regions. Broadly speaking, the disturbing aspect of our agricultural production is that while wheat dominated areas are marching ahead, and lower cereal crops are lagging behind.

Within the superior cereals, also, the imbalance has appeared between the growth rate of production of wheat and the growth rate of production of rice. From 1960-61, the rice production increased by 2.9 per cent whereas the wheat production increased by 13.54 per cent. If you take another aspect of our cultivation, we can find that only about one-third of the area under rice has got irrigation facilities whereas nearly three-fourths or 60 per cent of the area under wheat has irrigation facilities. Since the rice crop requires a vast amount of water or a particular water level, there is a margin of risk involved in rice cultivation due to droughts and floods. Therefore, a vast area of about 23 million hectares of rice cultivation where irrigation facilities are very little continues to be one of the most vulnerable areas in agricultural production.

Now, within the wheat growing region itself, there are imbalances. Punjab recorded an average production of 2,201 kg. per hectare while Uttar Pradesh recorded only 993 kilograms per hectare. Now if you take the rice producing areas, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh account for one-sixth of the rice production area in the whole country. Together they account for 40 per cent of the total production of rice. On the other extreme are the rice growing States in the eastern region like West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh which together account for 60 per cent of the area under rice cultivation. Their share in increased rice production is only marginal.

If you take irrigation also, you see this kind of imbalances. In certain States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh etc., two-thirds of the total areas is under canal irrigation. But, on the other hand, vast areas in the central part of the country aggregating 44 per cent of the total area under cultivation, are hardly covered by any canal system. While 61 per cent of the holdings in Punjab are wholly irrigated, in Madhya Pradesh only 4 per cent of the holdings and in Maharashtra only 3 per cent of the holdings are wholly irrigated.

These are the disturbing imbalances that have emerged in our agricultural production. Therefore, Government has to pay attention to these unbalances. And as I have pointed out at the very outset, unless effective steps are taken these imbalances are likely to create more problems.

Now, increased production has been claimed by Government, and nobody disputes it. But, increased production for whose benefit? Who have benefited from this increased production? A handful of rich persons, a handful of landlords, big traders and speculators have profited. The vast majority of the agricultural population, particularly the working peasantry, the small and marginal farmers have been denied the benefit of increased agricultural production.

The other day the Hon. Prime Minister was saying that remunerative price is always a controversial issue and there could be no agreement as to that what should be the quantum of remunerative price. Now, what I want to ask is whether even the floor price or support price or procurement price which the Government has fixed is available to the farmers.

It is not a fact that a vast number of our farmers, after the harvest, are forced to sell their produce at throw-away prices? That is because they are not able to withhold their produce, waiting for the price to in-

crease. They have to sell their produce immediately, get the cash and meet their other requirements. Therefore, what is happening today is that the agricultural population, the farmers, in our country are subjected to a double exploitation. That is, they have to sell their produce at throw-away prices. Also, while the prices of agricultural produce are falling down, the prices of industrial products are either stabilised or going up. That is why, I say that they are doubly exploited-- as producers and as buyers. Unless this situation is drastically changed, I do not think that the farmers of our country can get any benefit.

One example is the sugar price. The price sugar has gone up, recently; from Rs. 2.60 to more than Rs. 3 per kg. The reason was this. There was an inadequate release of quota of sugar from the sugar mills. The sugar mills have formed a Steering Committee. It is the Steering Committee which decides the quota to be released, and for the month of April they have deliberately reduced the quantum of sugar with a view to create shortage and thus increase the price. That is what the Steering Committee has done. And what is this Government doing? I should say that this Government has been responsible for this. Thus cannot shirk their responsibility here because this Steering Committee consists of representatives of not only consists sugar mills but also co-operative sugar mills as well as State sector sugar mills.

I want to mention only one more point, and that is about rural development. One of the basic defects of rural development is that this Government is trying to effect rural development without bringing about any structural changes in the agrarian relations. Without breaking the concentration of land, without effectively implementing land reforms and without wiping out the exploitative relations that exist in agriculture in the rural areas, I do not think that the rural development programmes can be successfully implemented.

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

Another defect is that nowhere is the rural development programme so ought to be implemented with the active participation of the real beneficiaries that is the weaker sections the agricultural workers small farmers etc. Therefore I request the Government to give a high priority to the problem of implementation of land reforms and also to participation of the real beneficiaries in the formulation and implementation of the rural programmes.

With these words, I conclude

16 hours

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Gananath Pradhan—not here Shri Iqbal Singh Dhillon

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON (Jullundur) I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Although we have executed the target of 120 million tonnes of food grains and we have also produced enough of commercial crops like onions potatoes jute cotton etc. I want to inquire from the Government whether the farmers are the beneficiaries in increasing the production? Sugar cane is lying in the fields and there was a news two days ago that in Punjab the Navshahar Co operative Sugar Mills and the Jagjit Sugar Mills Phagwara have refused to buy sugar cane because they say that it is at a fermented stage. What will be the plight of the farmers—you please imagine. They have been waiting to sell their cane and they were standing in line for two days. The temperature is very high and some fermentation is there. Mills refuse to buy the cane. In UP last year most of the area could not be harvested and some dejected farmers burnt their crop and the same condition is prevailing this year also.

In potatoes the same story is there. Our aim is to get things for the consumers at proper prices and the far-

mers should get a remunerative price for their crop. We boast we have increased the production of potatoes from 7 million to 9 million tonnes. If you go to the rural areas of Punjab and Haryana you will find people there are not going to dig out the potatoes because the cost of digging is much more than the price it will fetch. In UP and West Bengal we are hearing that all the cold storages are full and in the market there is no buyer because there is more production. Even gunny bags are not available. The cost of the gunny bag is Rs 5 and potato is being sold at Rs 8 10 a bag but the producer has to supply the bag. This is the poor plight.

So I would say that the Government has totally failed in its duty to give any support price not only for potatoes but I would say even for tobacco sugar cane foodgrains and other vegetables.

I want to make one observation. In order to give support price to the farmer and to make it more effective we must modernise the markets in the country. By modernisation of markets I mean there should be mechanical graders there should be mechanical dehydrators there should be hydro meters to check the moisture percentage of the grains and the grains should be properly graded and the grains should be properly brought in a desired dried condition. There should be huge storage space near the markets in order to avoid loss in transit and losses reduced to the minimum. Modernised markets equipped with sufficient storage space and other upto date and modern facilities are the need of the hour.

It would be only then that the buyers may be the Food Corporation of India, may be the State Agencies or may be the Coop agencies would be able to buy the produce in a standard form in a graded form. For the perishable and semi-perishable commodities, we have to implement

the processing system. Marketing is most essential for perishable and semi-perishable commodities like potatoes, onion, fruit; etc. Unless marketing of potato, etc. is not made the integration part by strengthening the processing facilities, it would be difficult to develop production on economic side. I shall enquire from the hon. Minister for Agriculture as to whether he has ever considered setting up of the one Potato Board, when the country is producing eleven million tonnes of potato. This Board should be empowered to conduct the research work to carry on the development work. It will consider the domestic consumption as also how much potato surpluses could be exported and in which form it could be exported. Whether in original form or some desired processed form. There are many different processing plant for potatoes. At present the following steps could be taken;

(i) Buy surplus produce and convert it into dry product (dehydrated form). It can be stored in ordinary stores. Chats (small tubes) cut and green tubes should be converted into cattle feed and microbial proteins;

(ii) after potato season say May onward, the dehydrated product can be converted into commercial forms like granules, flour, etc.

(iii) consumption stage. Flour can be converted into commercial used on breakfast table, just like corn-flakes, white oats, Saboodana—just like 'kheer', potato starch in the shape of farina

In Daurala Regional Potato Farm (U.P.) the National Warehousing Corporation has constructed a country store for keeping potato and they keep the potato in store for two months. The charges are hardly from Re. 1/- to Rs. 2/- for two months. In the lean period when most of the stock is absent, at least for these two to three months; the

country store could be properly utilized and we can meet the demand of potato for two months. To meet the demands from July onwards till October-November, we should have refrigerated cold-storage system. Our refrigerated system is very costly these days. Although State Governments have tried to have some control over these cold storage rates, in Punjab they have fixed at Rs. 11 50 per bag; similarly, in Haryana, from the last year; they have, by an Ordinance, imposed a ceiling of Rs. 10 50 per bag whereas, if you come to Delhi, you can see the cold storage people in the market charging Rs 20 per bag I have also come to know that in West Bengal, the rates are more than Rs 18 to 20/-, in Maharashtra the rate is Rs. 20. I appreciate the steps taken by some State Governments. But, have we ever thought about the running of cold storage? What is the cost of it? Sir, I have practical experience as I am running cold-storage for the last twenty years. I know the cost for electricity that we have to pay; I know what the labour costs are; I know what the cost of ammonia Freon gas is, also I know what the cost of machinery is, I know what the cost of material is—such as steel, timber etc. All their costs have gone up by two times within the last two years. As a practical man I would say that by charging at the rate of Rs 10 and 11 a bag the owners of cold storage will not be in a position to have any good earning. It would only be nominal and it won't fetch a good profit. I wish we increase the production of food-grains, agricultural crops and other vegetables. I also wish the Second Flood Scheme of milk which is for five years fulfils its purpose.

I wish it should increase from 27 million tonnes to 35 million tonnes a year. But have we considered how can this scheme be affected? I will take first of all milk. At present cow milk is selling at a very cheap rate and we are also importing

[Shri Iqbal Singh Dhillon]

dry skimmed milk from outside. If we go on importing dry skimmed milk will it be possible to encourage farmers to have cow stocks? Will we be able to improve the indigenous cow breed Sabarwal and Red Sondhi? We will be able to gradually replace the buffalo which is not so economical. I doubt if we go on importing the dry skimmed milk and if we go on paying more for the buffalo milk we will be able to encourage the farmer to have improved cow herds. This policy would not work. We have to give encouragement to the people to have cow herds. We should give encouragement so that they should have hybrid cows—crossed breed. We should encourage the farmers to grow more vegetables. But this can be done only if we have a National Horticulture and Vegetable Processing Corporation which should know the total production of fruits in Northern India, North Eastern Region in the Southern Region, position of garden crops that is, fruit vegetables, etc. The excess quantity of this produce should be processed in time dehydrated and exported and for export purpose we should know the taste of the importing countries. So we should proceed on a long-term basis rather on ad hoc basis. This year the production of potatoes is more and as such, we have allowed export. Next year the farmers will get discouraged and production will be less and then we will ban the export. Last year, at the end of the year one million tonnes of potatoes were lying in the cold storage which could not be used and those were moved from northern India to Bengal, from Bengal to Maharashtra and from Maharashtra to sea for dumping but we kept ban on export of potatoes and onions. So are we making proper use of our production? Although our Gross national income has increased more than 48 000 crores out of it 47 per cent was earned from agricultural sector—yet I fear the net income of the farmers has not in-

from Punjab Sir, about eighteen years back we used to produce 12 lakh bales of cotton. Now we are producing 22 lakh bales of cotton.

The income of the farmers then was more than what they get now, although we are producing 22 lakh bales. In order to enforce remunerative price I feel that the administrative and the official machinery policy maker should not be consulted in fixing the support price and for its implementation. Rather, Parliament and Legislature alone should do it by legislative enactment. This support price has to be fixed in consultation with the actual growers. You can have people from the universities who have conducted extension work who are working from laboratories to the field projects. Then only Sir, it would be possible to give effective and remunerative price to the farmers and in this way we will be able to help the farmers.

I will now say a word about the tax structure on the inputs. It is a healthy measure and it is a good announcement that has been made, saying that the excise duty on fertilisers are reduced. But Sir, the excise duty on agricultural machinery fuel and pesticides is the same. There is great need to reduce them also. Are we really interested in reducing the price of agricultural commodities? That is the question. Or are we really interested in increasing the prices of factory and industrial commodities? Sir, everything is being done to help the factory production. The cost of a tractor is nearly 60 000 to 70 000 rupees.

Since my time is over I will say only one point now. This is regarding the Capital Gains Tax on agricultural land. The position here is this. When lands are taken over or acquired by the Government without the consent of the farmers. These people are deprived of their land. They do not want to part with their lands but those people are punished both ways by the capital gains tax on acquisition of land and depriva-

actions taken by the Government the farmers are being ruined and deprived of their land. I wish that the whole tax structure is reviewed. When ceiling on land has been imposed, is there any idea of imposing Wealth Tax on the land? That is what I would like to know. With these words I conclude my speech.

*श्री छोड़ूनाई गमित (माधवी) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे टुपि व मिचाई मन्त्रालय की 1979-80 की माग पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं अपने भाषण में विशेष रूप से ग्राम विकास, टुपि विकास तथा खेत-मजदूरों और आदिवासियों व हरिजनों तथा किसानों के विकास, उनकी समस्याओं आदि पर अपने विचार और मुझसे आपके माध्यम से व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

भारत छः लाख गांवों से बना हुआ एक खेती-प्रधान देश है। इसकी कुलजनसंख्या का 70 प्रतिशत भाग गांवों में रहता है। इनमें से 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेतीबाड़ी करते हैं। इसलिए यदि हम भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और टुपि वर्गों का बहुमुखी विकास करेंगे तो हमारे देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या की हासत में सुधार होगा और देश समृद्ध होगा। इसमें कोई शका नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश की स्वतंत्रता के बाद, उनके विकास के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं द्वारा प्रयास किये गये। लेकिन, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 30 वर्ष तथा नियोजित विकास के 28 वर्ष के बाद, आज भी और गरीब तथा गहूर और गांवों के बीच असंतुलन बढ़ता ही गया है। इसका फलस्वरूप भारत का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग गरीबी और बेरोजगारी से कुचले जा रहे हैं, जिस का कारण हमारे देश का विकास नहीं हो पाया है। इस प्रकार असंतुलन, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी देश का विकास में रुकावट बन गई है।

इसके साथ ही शहरों में समृद्ध और साधनविहीन दो वर्ग मौजूद है। उसी प्रकार गांवों में भी धनिकों और साधनविहीन लोगों के दो वर्ग हैं अब तक टुपि और ग्राम विकास का लाभ गांवों के धनिक किसानों को ही मिला है, जबकि इन योजनाओं का अधिकारिक लाभ इस क्षेत्र के छोटे व सीमान्त किसानों, भूमिहीन खेत मजदूर, हरिजन, आदिवासी आदि पिछड़े वर्गों को ही देना अत्यंत आवश्यक था। किन्तु वे लोग ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों से वंचित रह गये।

इस बजट को प्रस्तुत करने से पहले और प्रस्तुत करते समय, बजट को किसानों और गांवों का दिवाने का डोल पीटा गया था। लेकिन समूचे देश में सामान्य जनता के द्वारा और प्रवक्ताओं ने बजट पर जो आलोचना की है उससे साफ हो गया है कि यह बजट गांवों तथा किसानों का हित करने वाला नहीं है।

हमारे देश में धनिक किसान, केवल 4 प्रतिशत ही हैं लेकिन उनके पास कुल भूमि का 31 प्रतिशत भाग है। उनके हित के लिए बजट में धनिक मुविद्या दी गई है, किन्तु देश के छोटे व सीमान्त किसान, जिनकी गिनती कुल संख्या का करीब 70 प्रतिशत है, उनके पास कुल भूमि का 21 प्रतिशत ही है।

4.75 करोड़ भूमिहीन खेतमजदूर हैं, उनका आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास तेजी से करने के लिए बजट में कोई विशेष, कारगर कार्यक्रम तथा धनराशि का प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है। आज तक गांवों में रहने वाले छोटे किसान, खेतमजदूर आदिवासी हरिजन आदि को जिस प्रकार का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, नहीं मिल रहा है।

यदि हम भी ग्रामीण विकास और किसानों के विकास के नाम पर इन धनिक किसानों को ही लाभ दिया गया तो गांवों के गरीब वर्ग के लोगों की हासत और धराह्व हो जायेगा।

[श्री छ १ भाई गमिन]

गरीबी और बराबारी से कभी भी नहीं छूट पाएंगे। देश की स्वतंत्रता के तीस वष के बाद भी गावा व ग्राम जमा का स्वातंत्रता बरकरार चलाकर धातम में गुजरा करने की कोई मुविधा नहीं मिलेगी तो ये लोग घर और अधिक्त समय तक श्रमि और धन स बंट नहीं रहूंगे। कृषि मन्त्रालय व इस बजट में हम गरीब वष की उन्नति का कोई धाभात तक दिखाई नहीं देता। इसस समूचे धामोण धातम में किम नो और धत मजदूर के बीच बार-बार सष होत रहे हैं। बड़े किसान ने हरिजन और धादिवासी लोगों की शोशितता जताई है। इस प्रकार की कई वारदातें हुई हैं जो वास्तव में दुःख बात है। यदि हम इस संघर्ष का समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो छोट व सामान्य किसान हरिजन तथा धादिवासियों क विकास के लिए कोई ठोस व कारगर कर्म उठान हंगे। गावा विकास आवश्यक है। इसके लिए भूमि का असतुलित वन्वारा मिटाना होगा। अब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक गावा की गरीबी और बरोजगारी समाप्त नहा हो सगी। इस लिए म नतीय अध्यक्ष जी में धनित द्वारा कृषि मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहता हू कि हमारे देश में भूमि का जो धन वन्वारा है उसे समाप्त करने के लिए भूमि सुधार तथा भूमि सेमा सबधी कानूना को तजी स व सखी स लागू करना होगा। यदि व लागू नहीं होग तो गावा के छोट व सामान्य किसान तथा बड़ किसान सबध तथा गरीब हरिजन एव धादिवासिया के बीच जो असतुलन है वह कभी समाप्त नहीं होगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय जबस जनता पार्टी ने शासन सम्भाला है विषय रूप से मैं गुजरात क सदस में कह रहा हू—गुजरात में सबसे जना पार्टी शासन में आई है तबमें अपने भूमि जमा सबधी कानूना को उठाकर नाक पर हो रख दिया है। हमारे गुजरात में कायम सरकारने भूमि सीमा और पट्टवारी

के सध में श्रानिकारा कानून बनाये थे, बाद में जनता सरकार ने सत्ता में आकर भूमि सुधार के नाम पर भूमि धायग का गठन किया और उन कानूनों को नाक पर रख दिया जो दुःख बात है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी में आपने द्वारा माननीय कृषि मंत्री में निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि वे गुजरात में जो भूमि मामा व सबध में श्रानिकारी कानून बनाये गये हैं उन पर सखी स मोध प्रमल करावें और वही की जनता सरकार का रोकें जो उन कानूना को नाकामयाब करने व प्रथम कर रहा हू।

आध प्रश्न व एक भूतपूर्व नरन की हजार एक्ड भूमि भूमि सीमा कानून सध रखने व लिए वन्वो मन्वार न गन उच्च पदासीन व्यक्ति क द्वारा प्रयास किये गये थे। यह मामला कुछ समय पहले मार दश व जमा और ध प्रवारा मन्वा का विषय बना था।

इन उदाहरणा में पता चलता है कि जनता सरकार भूमि व असतुलित वटवारे को समाप्त करने के लिए कानूनों का सखी स लागू करने क लिए जो कारवाई मभ रत पूर्वक करनी चाहिए नहा करती है।

यदि हम धन देश में वास्तव में कृषि व ग्राम विकास करना चाहत हू तो निम्न कायक्रम की धार सरकार का ध्यान देना होगा —

1 कृषि विकास क यक्रमों के व्वर ग्राम विकास

कृषि विकास ग्राम विकास कायक्रम में धरन्त आवश्यक है। इस लिए कृषि विकास व कायक्रम पर तजी स प्रमल करना होगा। कृषि विकास स ही ग्रामीण धातम की आई धाय बढ़ाई जा सकती है कयाक गावा में रहने वाले 80 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि का व्यवसाय ही करते हैं।

सिंचाई के लिए सधन कायक्रम लागू करना चाहिए। वर्षा के बहते हुए पानी का सध

करने के लिए मम्बूचे देग का मास्टर-प्लान तैयार करके तालाबों तथा छोटे बड़े बाघों का निर्माण करना चाहिए ।

किसानों को अपनी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए । कृषि व ग्रन्थ जल्दों के लिए किसान को उचित समय पर 2 से 4 प्रतिशत की मामूली ब्याज की दर से पर्याप्त ऋण मिलना चाहिए । किसानों को जब तक कम ब्याज की दर से ऋण नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक उनकी हालत में सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा । किसानों को आज सहकारी बैंकों से जो ऋण मिलता है, उसके लिए 10 से 14 प्रतिशत तक ब्याज देना पड़ता है । इसी स्थान पर कम ब्याज की दर से ऋण मिलना चाहिए ताकि निर्धन किसानों को पूरा पूरा लाभ मिल सके ।

2. पशु पालन द्वारा विकास

गावों की उन्नति करने और रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिए पशुपालन का काफी महत्व है, क्योंकि गावा में कृषि के साथ ही पशुपालन एक पूरक व्यवसाय है । गावों में रहने वाले कमजोर आर्थिक स्थिति के छोटे व सीमान्त किसान, खेत-मजदूर, शर्मण कारीगर तथा अन्य बेरोजगार लोगों को इससे लाभकारी रोजगार प्राप्त हो सकेगा । गुजरात का अनुभव है कि जहाँ डेयरियों का विकास हुआ है, जैसे मेहसाणा, मूरत, आणंद आदि स्थानों पर, इससे कारण वहाँ के ग्रामीण लोगों को अच्छी आय प्राप्त हुई है ।

इन व्यवसाय के लिए सहकारी दूध समितियों का गठन करना चाहिए । सदस्यों को दूध का पशु खरीदने के लिए मामूली ब्याज की दर में ऋण और सहायता देनी चाहिए ।

गावों से डेयरी मुख्यालयों तक दूध ले जाने के लिए बीच में मार्गों को तुरन्त पक्का करना जरूरी है ? इस लिए सरकार को कोई कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिये ।

३. ग्राम विकास तथा रोजगार के लिए खादी प्रमोक्षण व कृषि उत्पादों पर आधारित उद्योगों का महत्व

किसानों को अपनी उत्पादित चीजों का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि कृषि से उत्पादित चीजों का उपयोग करने वाले उद्योग अभी तक गावों में बहुत कम हैं । ये उद्योग गावों के विकास में उपयोगी हो सकते हैं, इसलिए चावल की मिलें, धायल मिलें, विभिन्न प्रकार की कृषि से उत्पादित चीजों पर जो रूपान्तरित करने वाले उद्योग हैं, उसका निर्माण करके, उसका विकास करना चाहिए । इस प्रकार के उद्योगों का विकास हमारे देश में नहीं हुआ है फलस्वरूप किसानों को अपने उत्पादों का वह मूल्य नहीं मिलता जो मिलना चाहिए ।

खेत-उत्पाद तथा खादी ग्रामोद्योग आदि का हम जितना अधिक विकास करेंगे उतना ही किसानों को खेती के साथ-साथ अधिक रोजगार तथा उचित मूल्य मिलेगा । गावों में जो बेरोजगारी है, वह दूर होगी ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपना भाषण, माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह अंतिम निवेदन करके समाप्त करूँगा ।

आज सरकार द्वारा "काम के बदले घनाज" जो योजना चलाई जा रही है, उसमें सार्वजनिक विकास के लिए रास्ते, तालाब आदि निर्माण के कार्य किये जाते हैं तथा बदले में घनाज दिया जाता है । इनके साथ ही गावों में रहने वाले आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए आवास-निर्माण के प्रयत्न किये जाएँ, तो अधिक अच्छा होगा ।

*SHRI RAJ. KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman Sir, our country is primarily an agricultural country and because of that our Ministers and most of our leaders address the farmers at the time of taking votes. But today when we

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

are discussing the demands of the Agriculture Ministry and discussing about the conditions of the farmers who constitute 85 per cent of our entire population and this country virtually belongs to them at this time we see that only a handful of officers and the Chairman and the Minister and a few other members are present in the House who hope for getting a chance to speak. All others have left. This only shows the extent of our real concern for the farmers of our country. If it is published in the press then we will not be able to show our faces outside. Sir we have seen that if some atrocities are committed on factory workers then the answers are given either by the Minister of Labour or the Minister for Industries. If there are disturbances in the University Campus and if some students do then the Education Minister answers the charges. The Defence Minister answers for disturbances in the Defence Services. But if atrocities are committed on the farmers or agricultural workers who constitute 85 per cent of our population or if there is firing on them then who answers for them? It is not the Minister of Agriculture but the Home Minister who generally answers for an assortment of subjects. Our Constitution also does not spell out the responsibility for their protection. This calls for an amendment in our Constitution. Steps must be taken at the earliest to look after those millions of people who actually own this country. Therefore I will say that if atrocities are committed on the farmers the Minister of Agriculture should come forward to attend to it and he should take the responsibility. Today they are not getting proper price for their potato crop the agriculture Minister should look into it. The poor farmers depended on him while producing the crop with their blood. Before I take up the struggle before the farmers take up the struggle Mr Barnala should take it up. The poor farmers who are under his charge are not getting proper price for their produce they are in distress and looking up to him for relief.

He will have to take up the struggle against George Fernandes who is pur-

that later. Although this country belongs to the farmers a few intellectuals in the cities are running this country through the power of their intellect. The result has been complete misery in the villages.

Sir the rationing system was introduced in the British days but for long 32 years we have seen who have got the benefit from this system. It is the city dwellers the urban people who have benefited. I belong to West Bengal and I have experience of that State. Ration is distributed there at three urban centres only viz, Calcutta Asansol and Durgapur. There is of course a reason for this. The reason is that the urban people can take up cudgels against the Government. They can agitate strongly and can warn the Government that unless their demands are met the Government will be removed from power and the Government is afraid of them. Therefore to appease and please the city people the farmers are forced to part with their produce (rice) at a nominal price of Rs 77 a quintal whereas the cost of producing that comes to Rs. 125 a quintal. The farmers are threatened with guns they are put behind the bars and their produce is snatched away from them against their will. This is what we have witnessed in 30 years of Congress rule. But this year we have seen a good development for the first time. Sir the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a price of Rs. 32 per quintal for paddy but the Government have gone beyond that and have decided upon a higher price of Rs. 85 per quintal. Even this is not wholly remunerative but the Central and Shri Barnala certainly deserves our thanks for fixing a price higher than that recommended by the A P C. Sir last year our gross national income was Rs 78012 crores of rupees. About 55 percent of this comes from agriculture. But it is a matter of reg-

ret that last year this income from agriculture had fallen by Rs. 5000 crores. The reason is that farmers have recieved lower price for their produce. Only a few days ago our Minister for Steel, Shri Biju Patnaik announced in the Lok Sabha an increase in the price of steel by Rs. 400 a tonne, with one stroke of his pen. This was done because he has to nurse a public undertaking which is nothing but a white elephant. Every year a huge amount has to be spent to nurse this public undertaking and the rural people are being taxed to meet that expenditure. In this city the bus services are subsidised, in Calcutta the tram services are subsidised. All these subsidies are given for pleasing the city dwellers, the organised workers who can form unions and take up cudgels and challenge the existence of the Government and for that the poor Kanai Santhals and Hari Bauris in the villages are taxed who will perhaps never come to the cities to enjoy a bus ride or a tram ride. The village people are paying through their nose to sustain the city people. Sir, I come from West Bengal. Do you know what the farmers are called in West Bengal? The two terms are very common. One is progressive and the other is reactionary—who are called the progressive minded? Those who get fat salaries and get plenty of bribes in service, those who have no connection with land, those who can buy Hilsa fish at 25 rupees a kilo, those can afford superior rice at 4 rupees a kilo, those who buy milk at 4 rupees a kilo, those who can take their wives to the movies every evening, they are called the progressives. Who are called the reactionaries in West Bengal? Those people who grow their own vegetables, eat coarse rice grown in their own fields, drink milk from their own domestic cows, get fish from their own ponds, they are the reactionaries and are called 'Jotedars'. If the hard tolling farmers are defamed and looked down upon in this manner and if the bigger farmers are called 'kulaks' and efforts are made

to create a climate of hatred against them, then I do not see how any improvement in the field of agriculture can be effected in this country which is primarily agricultural. This situation cannot be allowed to exist. A few rogues in the cities are exploiting and ruling over this country through the power of their intellect and craft. This is going on for centuries. They have created vested interests which have to be crushed.

Sir, we hear talks about distribution of land on the one hand it is said that all the grazing and pasture lands may be distributed for ploughing on the other hand our respected Vinobaji is agitating for complete ban on slaughter of cows and eating of beef. There is no provision for growing fodder for the cows, the pastures are being abolished for growing food for man, the old and useless cows cannot be fed or sheltered. Even the young and milk yielding cows do not get enough to eat. In this situation agitation for banning slaughter of old and useless cattle is absolutely unrealistic. But even then a team of Ministers rushed to Vinobaji to persuade him not to resort to fast. This is a total waste of time. This sort of unrealistic attitude should not be given any encouragement. Our Ministers should rather rush to the farmers of West Bengal, Punjab and UP where they are in distress and are not getting proper price for their potato. Millions of farmers are looking up to you for some relief. Wasting time on Vinobaji is not at all desirable in this situation. Not only that Sir, the Government of India received a loan for the I. D. F. amounting to Rs. 569 crores till last year at a nominal rate of interest of 3/4 percent. The Government is giving that money to the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation at a rate of interest ranging between 6-1/2 per cent and 7-1/2 per cent. The Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation is again lending that money to the Land Development

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Bank at 7 1/2 per cent to 8 per cent rate of interest. The land Development Bank is in their turn giving loans to farmers at 12 per cent to 13 per cent rate of interest. So you see that the money which World Bank is giving at less than 1% interest is ultimately given to the farmers at 13% interest. I do not think there is any greater example of usury than the Government of India. This practice of usury will have to be stopped in the interest of the farmers. This is sheer exploitation. Moreover the World Bank gives the loan on term of 10 years. But when a loan is given to the farmers from that money, he is told to repay the loan within 9 years. A further condition is put that unless he repays 65% of the loan in any year he will not get any further instalment of loan during that year. No consideration is shown if his crops are ruined by floods or drought if there is hail-storm or cyclone. Repayment is mercilessly insisted upon. Otherwise no fresh loans are given to him. This system has to be changed.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

1640 hrs.

Mr Chairman, Sir, our country need about 5 million tons of fertilizers every year but our domestic production cannot meet that demand. Why is it so? This is because our fertilizer units are not worked to full capacity. Politics have entered our fertilizer factories and this has resulted in short fall in production. There is no cropping plan. Today we see abundant production of potatoes, sugar cane, jute etc. but there are no buyers, the farmers are ruined.

Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission I will now present before you a new device through which the poor farmers are being exploited.

Mr Minister please see. This is the Potato Container and it weighs only 260 gram and this is selling in the Potato field at Rs. 300. They are purchasing raw jute at only 0.80 paise

per Kg. and they are selling at Rs. 12 per Kg. This kind of exploitation is going on in India. You are the protector of the agricultural people and you are responsible for this. You should protect the agricultural people. I am submitting in front of you this kind of thing is going on in India.

Is it not astounding that jute purchased at 0.80 paise per Kg. is being sold to the farmers at Rs. 12 per Kg.? This sort of blackmarketing is resorted to by the Government. Mr Chairman, I want more time. I am narrating this matter of 85 per cent of people in India, not 10 per cent urban people. So I want more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take two minutes more; you have taken fifteen minutes already.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Now, Sir, I come to crop insurance. Ours is an agricultural country. We see in the field of business that the godowns of blackmarketeers are insured. In case of mishap he gets full compensation whether there are any goods really stocked or not. But during last year's floods I have seen in West Bengal that all the crops of farmers were washed away. His dwelling and cattle were completely washed away. He was totally ruined but there was nothing to compensate him. But these brave people took up the challenge; they staked all their energy in raising new crops. Last year 18 lakh tons of potato was produced in West Bengal but Mr. Bernala do you know that this year in spite of the floods, 23 lakh tons of potatoes have been produced in West Bengal. What was their expectation? They could not raise Aman paddy so they wanted to make up the loss by raising potatoes. But it is a matter of great sorrow that the prices have crashed to such an extent that the farmers cannot even meet the cost of transporting the potatoes from the fields to their home. Mr. Minister, you are sitting here. Ministers are wasting time for saving Vinobaji, but they have no time to go to the lakhs of distressed farmers, to bring some relief to them. They do not seem to be concerned about the crawling

prices of potatoes, jute and sugarcane which have ruined millions of farmers. I am drawing your attention to this.

One word about chemical pesticides, Sir, pesticides are no doubt very essential for crop protection. But in this House I raised this question and gave a sample of paddy corn which had been withered by pests. The farmers are applying pesticides for protecting the crops that they have produced with the blood of their hearts but it is ineffective as they are heavily adulterated. This is nothing but rape of the paddy crop by the adulterators. No action has been taken on this. The adulterators must be hanged who are playing havoc in millions of poor families and some day our entire crop of the country may be destroyed by pests due to adulterated pesticides. Prompt attention should be paid to this, otherwise even if God almighty takes the place of Shri Barnala, he will not be able to save this country.

Sir, when a bicycle is manufactured in a factory who decides upon its price? The price is fixed by the Managing Director of the factory, the Industries Secretary and the representative of the Minister etc. But who fixes the price of agricultural crops? It is fixed by the I.C.S. Officer, the Minister who never visit a field who do not know what a potato looks like, who do not know the intricacies and cost involved in the inputs. Sitting in an air-conditioned chamber with a bottle of Coca-cola in his hands, he declares that the price of paddy is fixed at Rs. 77 a quintal, and that price stays. This system has got to be changed. The farmers must be consulted while fixing the price. The Agricultural Prices Commission should be scrapped. It is only a den of the corrupt and crafty people. They have all along recommended unrealistic prices for agricultural produce without going in the depths of cost structure. Unless this 'den' is demolished, the farmers of this country can never see better days.

Now, Sir, I will say a few things about rural banks. If a bank is opened in any village there is great rejoicing. But what are these banks really doing? They are simply exploiting and sucking the villages dry. It is done in this way. The money deposited by village folk in these banks are transferred to the Head Offices in the cities. The Head offices loan this money to big industrialists like Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias etc. In this way the money from the villages are going out to the cities through these banks. Therefore, some legislation should be framed whereby the money collected from the villages must be investigated in that very area for the betterment and prosperity of the villages. Under the pretext of providing employment to some people these banks are simply exploiting the rural areas.

I am telling the hon. Minister that I have seen working of the milk dairy at Durgapur. There is total chaos and maladministration. A contractor has been engaged to supply milk to the factory. A lorry has been engaged to bring only 2 cans of milk from Burdwan to Katwa, a distance of sixty miles. Now 2 cans of milk contain only 30 Kg. milk. For bringing 2 cans of milk a full lorry is travelling sixty miles every day. This is a gross wastage and the Durgapur factory is showing a loss all the time. I will draw the attention of the Minister to these wasteful ways.

Now, Sir, I come to the storing of foodgrains. The poor farmer grows his crop with his blood and sweat, he protects his crop against pests with pesticides and chemicals, and perhaps is not able to provide medicines to his own ailing children because of this. But it is a matter of shame that the Government does not have proper storage facilities for his crops. Today lakhs of tons of potato, wheat, sugar etc are rotting away for want of storage facilities. The Government that cannot provide storage for the crop raised by poor farmers with their

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blood and sweat, has no right to stay in power

Now, I come to market facilities. Today we have no facilities for marketing the abundant potato crop. The Government have no competence to export our potatoes to foreign countries. If a farmer wants to sell his potato outside he cannot do that. But the Government should find export markets so that the farmers may get adequate price. Mr. Barnala you are the protector of the farmers. You should endeavour to find export markets for our farmers. Why potatoes cannot be sold in foreign countries? You have to find the market.

I will urge upon the Minister to have a stricter control on the Jute-based industries. The example I showed you is very alarming. The cash crop jute is purchased from the farmers at controlled rate of 80 paise per Kg. But the jute mills are selling it back in the form of socks at Rs. 12 a Kg. The Government is a silent spectator. This situation cannot last long. You have to take up this issue. I do not say that you pick up a quarrel with other Ministers but what I say that you and your Ministry have to be more alert and active to see that the farmers are not exploited in this manner. 85 per cent of the people are under your charge. They are looking up to you for relief. 85 per cent of the population are behind you in any steps you take to prevent their exploitation. You represent them. So you have to come forward.

Sir, one word about agricultural loans. The process of granting loans have to be simplified. The poor and illiterate farmers are lost in a maze of rules and regulations and they have to cross many hurdles before they get a loan. Therefore the processing has to be made simple so that the farmers may get loans speedily and in proper time.

Sir, socialism cannot come by putting a ceiling on rural land holdings alone. Ceiling must be put on urban

land. In the cities people possess several grand buildings worth crores of rupees. They construct multi-stories flats and earn thousands of rupees. Ceiling must be put on urban property if socialism is desired. There is no control in the cities but in the villages if one person possesses 25 bighas of land for cultivation. You call him Jotedars and what not and they are hated. This has also to be reviewed. You have to change this system. If you do not do that yourselves, the people will not sit quietly. One day they will force you to change it. That day is not far away.

About income tax what is this system you have introduced. If a man earns 8000 rupees in business he is exempted from income tax. But in the case of agricultural income, if the income exceeds 3000 rupees it is taxed. This type of disparity has to be ended. This is absurd.

I have a word of praise for the hon. Minister of Agriculture because in this budget he has really tried for the well being of the farmers. Although the overall expenditure on Agriculture is less by 21 crores this year as compared to last year's budget. The hon. Minister comes from an agriculturist family of Punjab, the State which is practically feeding the whole country today. Therefore you rightly know the value of a farmer. I will earnestly request you to save the poor farmers from the exploiters. They are looking up to you.

I had shown this piece of gunny cloth produced by the jute mills to the Prime Minister. Hon. Prime Minister spoke to Shri Mohan Dharla who said that the jute comes under my charge but the gunny cloth produced from it is under George Fernandes. This multiplicity of control is harming the farmers and is responsible for their exploitation at the hands of mill owners. I will request you to take that charge to see that the exploitation of farmers is stopped.

In the end I will urge upon the Minister to attend to these difficulties of the farmers. He should introduce crop insurance. Some pension scheme should also be introduced for the agricultural labour. Sir, I will retire after 5 years but will enjoy a pension sitting at home. The hon. Minister will retire and enjoy a pension. The officers of the Government, the engineers etc. will all enjoy pension after service. But the agricultural labour who provided you with food for sixty years or more will not get anything when he is no more able to work. Therefore, I will urge that some scheme for pension or gratuity for them may be introduced. With that Sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and conclude my speech.

श्री चन्द्रन सिंह (कंराना). सभापति जी, आप समय देखकर दीजिए, मंत्री मुन्ताज़िर हैं बोलने के।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is upto the hon. Members to follow. I can ring the bell here and they should follow it.

17 hrs.

श्री नाथू राम मिश्रा (नागौर) सभापति जी, कृषि मन्त्रालय एक महत्वपूर्ण मन्त्रालय है। इस मन्त्रालय के मंत्री और राज्य मंत्री दोनों ही कृषक हैं। (स्वयंवाच) इस मन्त्रालय में बैठने वाले हमारे मंत्री जी और राज्य मंत्री जी दोनों कृषक हैं और कृषक जगत की और कृषि की सारी समस्याओं से अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं। जब ये जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, पिछले दो सालों में इन्होंने जो काम किया है, इन्होंने किसान, खेत और गांव के विकास पर जोर देने की बात कही है। इस का एक वातावरण भी बनाया और इस साल तथा पिछले साल के जो बजट इन्होंने पेश किये, उनमें अनुदान का जो मांग था, उन में निश्चित रूप से कृषि मन्त्रालय से होकर होने वाले विभागों के अनुदान बढ़ाये गये हैं। लेकिन अब की राशि बढ़ाना एक बात है और उस राशि का नहीं उपयोग करते किमान

जगत और देश की समस्याओं का निपटारा करना हमारी बात है। आज भी मुझे एक ऐसा वातावरण नजर आता है—इस सरकार में—कि इसकी कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है कि जिन के द्वारा किसानों तथा खेती में जाने वाली समस्याओं का हल निकल सके।

इन्होंने एक किताब छपाई है—“अनाज के मोर्चे पर विजय”। बहुत खुशी की बात है। इन्होंने लिखा है—इतने दिनों तक हम लगातार बाहर में अनाज मगाते रहे, अब हमने मगाना बन्द कर दिया और यहां तक गर्वोन्नत होकर कहा है—आगे भी आपद हम को कभी अनाज मगाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। इसी पुस्तक में मैंने पढ़ा—कृषि आयोग ने देश में आने वाले वर्षों में बढ़ने वाली जनसंख्या का ख्याल रख कर म. 2000 तक की खाद्यान्न की मांग का अंदाजा लगाया है और उनके अनुसार साढ़े-बाइस करोड़ टन अनाज की जरूरत पड़ेगी। आज का उत्पादन, जो उन्होंने बताया है, साढ़े-चारहू करोड़ टन हुआ है, इस का मतलब हमें दुगुनी मजिल तक पहुंचना है, तब उस वक्त हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो सकेगी। मैंने एक दूसरे मन्त्रालय की प्रोसेस रिपोर्ट को देखा—जिसमें कहा गया है कि इस देश से गरीबी और बेकारी को मिटाने तथा लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को ऊंचा करने के लिये हम दो तरफ से इस मोर्चे की तरफ चलना है। एक तरफ जनसंख्या पर काबू पाने की बात है और दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन बढ़ा कर, उस का सही वितरण कर उपायों से ज्यादा लोगों को काम पर लगाने की बात है। ये दोनों मोर्चे आज जिन स्थिति में हैं गुजर रहे हैं—मुझे उनमें दोषी नहीं है। जहां तक मायादी के घटने का मन्त्रालय है—इस मोर्चे पर यह सरकार विनियुक्त केर हई है। आप इनकी परकामें की देखिये। पिछले दो सालों में इन्होंने जो नक़्क़ निर्मांन किया, उसका 15 या 20 परसेंट भी पूरा नहीं किया। कमिनी प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम का नाम बदल कर भी ये उस मोर्चे पर नाकामयाब रहे।

[श्री नाथूराम मिश्रा]

एक तरफ आपकी आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है दूसरी तरफ आप टारगेट की बात कर रहे हैं कि माड-बाइम करोड टन अनाज पाना करेंगे। उस समय आबादी के लिए कहा गया है कि 94-95 करोड के लगभग हो जायगी क्योंकि इस समय यह रफतार हजार के पीछे 33 है। जिसको आप छठे प्लान के अंत तक 28 करना चाहते हैं। हमने अनाज नगयाया था कि 24 या 25 एक हजार के पीछे पड़ा होगा तो इस 2000 सेन तक हमारी आबादी 94-95 करोड होगी और उनके लिए हमको इतना अनाज चाहिए। हमने कृषि आयोग में बैठ कर सब चीजों का अनाज नगयाया था कि इनकी डिमांड होगी और इतना मफताई। कितना सीरियसली मंत्री जी ने इस पर गौर करमाया है। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बारे में इतनी चर्चा इस मन्त्रिमंडल में हुई क्या अभी आपने यह साक्षात् कि कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट जिसकी प्रतिमा सभी लोगो को वांटी जा चुकी है पर इस मदन में दो चार दिन बैठ कर चर्चा हो और सब लोग उस पर विचार करें और उसके बारे में सरकार का क्या रुख है उसको समझ सकें। मैं एकाध बार आपसे इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कंसल्टेटिव कमिटी में पूछा था तो आपने जवाब दिया था कि 2233 मिफारिशा में से करीब 1200 मिफारिशा पर हमने कायबाही की है। मुझे यहां तब मालूम है कि आपने जो राज्य सरकारों को इसका बारे में पत्र लिखे हैं, वे रानी की टोकरा में पड़ गए हैं। कृषि आयोग का रिपोर्ट एसो डायरेक्ट है जिसमें प्रायः आन बात 50 सालों में जो कुछ करना है वह हमने लिया हुआ है कसबकार पड़ी हुई भूमि को सुधार जाए किस प्रकार उत्पादन के उन्मुख को पूरा किया जाए मिर्बाई को बड़ान का काम कैसे हो पशु धन को कस बढ़ाया जाए, समृद्ध कंधन मत्स्य का काम बढ़ाया जाए

वना को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए वनों के बारे में क्या नाति है इस प्रकार के बहुत से विषया के बारे में 38 वीन्यूम में लिखी हुई वह रिपोर्ट है और वह आपकी अल्मारी में बंद पड़ी हुई है। जिस प्रकार से गम्भारता के साथ उस पर कायबाही होनी चाहिए, वह कायबाही मुझे आज नजर नहीं आती है। उस रिपोर्ट में अहम और गहन मुताबक दिये गये हैं। धन तो आप प्लानों में बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं पर योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए सिर्फ धन ही काम नहीं आता है। योजनाओं का लागू करने के लिए मंत्रालयों का आपस में समन्वय राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकारों का तानमन होना जरूरी है। इसके लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण शासन के अन्दर काम करने वाले शासनकता की प्रणाली उस का एन्मिनिस्ट्रटिव स्ट्रक्चर और उसके साथ साथ जनता का माहौल और जनता की इस्टीमेशन के साथ सम्बन्धित जाकर योजना के अन्दर जागति आती है जो रिजल्ट में निरस्त हैं क्या वह वातावरण इन पिछले दो सालों में बना है? क्या उस वातावरण का हम उम्मीद कर सकते हैं जिसके जरिये उत्पादन बढ़ाकर मिना के साथ प्रायः हागा और दश से करोड़गरी मिटाने? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भाषण दे दिया और बड़े गौरव के साथ कहा कि हमने इसकी शुरुआत कर दी है और वही मानते हैं कि हम 10 साल के अन्दर करोड़गरी मिटाने में श्रीमन्तर गहने एक मवाल पूछा था उनका एक मान प्रापिण्डल रज्योबुशन था कि उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है इन दो सालों में। तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हर साल या दाम्मता के बाव प्रगति नारी नहीं जा सकती है। प्रगत मायव एक माय। भरे खान से कभी वह नपगी नहीं और नितनी प्रगति हुई है इसका कुछ पता नहीं है कोई इसका एमममन् नहीं है। बराजगरी मिटाने के लिए कृषि आयोग ने कुछ मिफारिशा की हैं कि गावा में नित कामा पर जोर दिया जाए। कितनी कामों को अग्र बढ़ाया जाए।

क्या उनके बारे में आज तक, दो साल हो गये हैं आपकी सरकार को आए हुए, रती भर भी विचार किया है। सेरीकल्चर, रेजम के बारे में आपने विचार किया है? 30 करोड़ रुपये का आप एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। 300, 400 करोड़ रुपये का उमका पोटेशियल है। कई जगह उमका उत्पादन हो सकता है। मिल्क बॉर्ड बैठा हुआ सो रहा है और कोई काम उसका नहीं है। उसमें एम्प्लायमेंट का कितना पोटेशियल है, इसके बारे में आपने सोचा है? 2 एकड़ के अम्बर अगार रेजम का उत्पादन किया जाए, तो कम में कम 10 हजार रुपये की नेट इन्कम हो सकती है। क्या इस बात पर आगे गहराई से विचार किया है? मधु मक्खिया पीनीनेशन में इम्पोर्टेंट रोल भवा करती है। ये गृह देती हैं। क्या उसके बारे में आपने आज तक गहराई से सोचा है। इन मारी चीजों के बारे में आपकी क्या नीति है? आज धन धड़ाधड़ कटते जा रहे हैं। मैनमंड फॉरेस्ट्स की-जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें यह है कि धन-अप्रोचिबिल फॉरेस्ट्स को एप्रोचिबिल बनाया जाएगा उममें भी लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा। सड़कें बनेंगी। उसके बाद में फारेस्ट काट कर के, जो पुराने हो गये हैं, उसके बजाय नया प्लांटेशन किया जाए। आज कितना काम हो रहा है?

मन्त्री जी, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इण्डरनेशनल एजेन्सीज की जो फाइनेंसिंग इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि इण्डर-नेशनल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को मान कर अगर आप काम करो, तो आपको धन की कमी नहीं हो सकती है। आपको धन बाहर से मिल सकता है। आपको मेन पावर क्रियेट करनी है, रिमैन् बेस मजबूत करना है। मगर इन चीजों को कौन सोचता है? आपकी सरकार में इन चीजों के बारे में सोचने की सीरियसनेस नहीं है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप गम्भीरता से सोचें कि उत्पादन के चार स्रोत

हैं। इन चार में से तीन स्रोत आपके पास हैं। खाद्य नदी है। जंगल, जमीन और पशु आपके पास हैं। आपने जो कुछ भी उत्पादन बढ़ाया है, उस पर आप अहम करते हैं कि हमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि दो-तीन साल मानसून अच्छा हो गया, बरसात अच्छी हो गयी तो यह सब हो गया। जब बरसात होती है तो ठीक है फलट आता है लेकिन उसमें जमीन में पानी होता है, कुश्रो में पानी होता है, नदियों में पानी होता है, बाघ भरे होते हैं। उनसे सिंचाई के साधन मिलते हैं, प्राइमेशन बढ़ती है। इस साल का बेस लेवल प्रोडक्शन 125 मिलियन टन है। उसको हम देश का बेस नेवल प्रोडक्शन नहीं मान सकते हैं। जब हमारा प्रोडक्शन 108 मिलियन टन तक पहुँचा था तो हम 104 या 105 बेस लेवल प्रोडक्शन मानते थे। आज आपका बेस लेवल प्रोडक्शन 110 या 112 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा नहीं है। इस तरह बैठने वाले लोगों ने आपके पास काफी स्टॉक छोड़ा, विदेशी मुद्रा का काफी भंडार छोड़ा। आज आप उसको किस तरह में खर्च कर रहे हैं? आज ही अग्र-बागे में निकलना कि कितना इन्वेलेम हुआ है क्योंकि फालतू चीजों को आप भागते जा रहे हैं और जिन चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट होना चाहिए वह नहीं किया जाता है। कृषि के बारे में यहाँ आकड़ों दिने गये, मैं उनको रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता। कृषि की बाहर जाने वाली वाली चीजों को आपने बाहर भेजना बन्द कर दिया या कम कर दिया। आपने यह दृष्टिकोण लिया है कि कृषि की चीजों को बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए। प्याज, धान, फल, हल्दी, जीरा, धनिया बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए। इससे क्या हुआ? किमान पिटा। जब उसकी इन चीजों की पैदावार ज्यादा हुई तो उसने जब-दस्ती करके दुकानों में डाला और बलिये ने अपनी मर्जी के दाम उसे दिये। आपकी इन अदूरदर्शिता की नीति के कारण किमानों की यह हालत हुई है। आपकी कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है। आप इण्डरनेशनल मार्केट दूढ़ कर एपीकल्चरन प्रोड्यूस को क्यों नहीं

[श्री नयूराम निर्या]

बाहर भेज रहे हैं? क्या आपने कोई इण्टर नेशनल मार्केट का सर्वे कराया है? क्या आपने एथीकल् चरल प्रोड्यूस के लिए कोई लोग रेंज पाक्स बनायी है? हमारे यहाँ गाओं में कहावत है कि जब टट्टी लगी तो नोटा दूरी। हम प्रकार से आप करते हैं कि हन्दी ज्यादा हो गयी है अब इसको बाहर भेजो। 15 सौ रुपये की आपने एक्साइज इयुटी बाहर भेजने पर लगा दी। जो कमाये तो बनिया कमाये। आप की मारी नीति किसान को लुटवाने की है, मिडिलमैन को फायदा पहुँचाने की है। आपकी जो नीतियाँ हैं उनकी बजह से प्राज किसान परेशान हैं। उनकी उपज की चीजों के दामों में जो उतार-चढ़ाव आ रहे है उनमें वह परेशान है। अगले साल वह यन्त्रा सोन-ममदा कर बोरेगा। आज यन्त्रा बोने वाले किसान की क्या हालत है? देश में तेल कि कमी नहीं तो बाहर से आ जायेगा। दस-बारह टन तेल बाहर से मंगा लिया ताकि बजेट की घोषड़ी ठीक हो जाए, किसानों की भी घोषड़ी ठीक हो जाए। ये सारी आपकी एडवाक नीतियाँ हैं। इनसे देश के किसानों का कोई भला नहीं हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं आपसे आग्रहसन चाहता हूँ कि कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर आप इस सदन को कम से कम तीन चार दिन तक खुल कर बहस करने का अवसर देंगे। जो योजना बनती है उसके अन्दर धर उधर थोड़ा बहुत में डिफिकेजन् करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, वैज्ञानिक चेजिज होने चाहिये। साथ ही मंत्रालय और स्टेट रिलेशनशिप में तालमेल रखा जाना चाहिये। देश में अजीब राजनीतिक माहौल बन रहा है, आपकी पार्टी का भी यही हाल है। राज्य सरकारें अपने हिसाब से चल रही हैं और आप अपने हिसाब से अलग से चल रहे हैं। दोनों में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। मैंने कई राज्यों के बजटों को देखा है। आप देखें कि बजट प्रावधानों को कब और किस तरह से खर्च किया जाता है। तीस परसेंट बजट

प्रावधानों का डिस्पेंडर और जनवरी में खर्च किया जाता है और फरवरी मार्च में जो खर्चा होता है पता नहीं और मैजि कितनी बता दी जाती है उनको भी आप देखें। दिमाग की मर्राई होनी चाहिये, मन्त्रालयों का आपस में गानभेन होता चाहिये, राज्यों और केन्द्र के बीच तालमेल बिठाया जाना चाहिये, पार्टी और सरकार का वातावरण शुद्ध जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक देश की गति तीव्र नहीं हो सकती है, विकास देश का नहीं हो सकता है। उस अवस्था में आपके नारे नारे मात्र ही रह जाएंगे और इस देश के अन्दर बेकारी फैलती चली जाएगी, पड़े और घनपड़ ज्यादा बेकार होत चले जाएँगे, देश में भ्रष्टान्ति का जो वातावरण बना हुआ है वह और भी विकट होता चला जाएगा, और उस चीज को समेटना कोई भी सरकार जो बाद में आएगी उसके लिए मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

आ इन सब चीजों पर गहराई से विचार करें और नीतियों का मही निर्धारण करें, मही मेरो आप से प्रार्थना है।

श्री महोत्तम (विजयपुर) : अब छे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटा करके आपने अष्टाचार की जो समिति की है उसके लिए आप बघाई के पात्र हैं और मैं आपको बघाई देता हूँ। यह सही है कि अब चीनी शहरों में लोगों को कुछ महंगी खाने को मिलेगी, लेकिन शहरों के दबाव में आ कर पुनः चीनी पर नियंत्रण लागू करने की बात आप न मोचें। इसका साथ यह होगा कि खंडसारी के दाम कुछ ऊँचे जाएँगे और इससे गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने का अच्छा मूल्य मिल सकेगा।

मैं राष्ट्र के उत्तरी भाग से आता हूँ जहाँ किसान की अर्थ व्यवस्था का आधार गन्ना है। गन्ना केवल किसान ही नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र की अर्थ व्यवस्था का भी एक मुख्य अंग है। प्राचीन

सरकारें और मुझे क्षमा करे मंत्री महोदय कहने के लिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी जो उदासीनता दिखा रही है उसे उदासीनता से जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जाना चाहिये ।

गन्ना क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए नई खोजों के लिए चीनी मिलों को बड़े बड़े फार्म घास में दे रखे हैं । पिछले तीन साल में कोई नया रिमर्च ग्रासर फैक्ट्रीज के फार्मज ने करके नहीं दिखाया है, कोई उपादेयता ऐसी नहीं है जिससे यह कहा जा सके कि वह भूमि जो आज मिल मालिक सम्भाले बैठे हैं उनका कोई मनुष्योपयोग हुआ है । किसान अपने तरीके से नई नई खोज कर रहा है । यह हमारे लिए सौभाग्य की बात है कि राष्ट्र का भविष्य उसकी वजह से उज्ज्वल है । बिना पड़े लिजे किमान ने अपने खेत को एक रिमर्च गैडर बना रखा है । वह मिस्ट्रड क्रापिंग भी कर रहा है और गन्ने के साथ गाय गेहूं और दूसरी तीसरी चीजें भी पैदा कर रहा है । यह किमान को देन है और हमें उनका धन्यारी होना चाहिये । गन्ने की रिमर्च फार्मज पर पिछले तीन साल में नहीं हुई है, कोई नई खोज करके उन्होंने नहीं दी है । इन वास्ते ग्रासर फैक्ट्रीज के पास रिमर्च के नाम पर जो फार्मज हैं उनको उन से वापिस ले लिया जाना चाहिये और उस भूमि को भूमिहीन खेत मजदूरों में—भूमिहीन किसान में मैं उन सब को शामिल करता हूँ जिन के पास अपनी जमीन हो या न हो लेकिन वे खेती का काम करते हैं—बांट दिया जाना चाहिये । इन लोगों के पास सही मानें में भूमि रहनी चाहिये ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के खिलाफ मुझे यह शिकायत है कि पंजाब में

जालंधर का जो गन्ना अनुसंधान केंद्र है उसने जो एक नई गन्ने की खोज की है, उसको मेरे प्रदेश की सरकार ने मान्यता नहीं दी है । मेरे प्रदेश में पंजाब से जो किसान जाकर बसे हैं, उन्होंने मुझे बताया है कि गन्ने की रिकवरी 11, 12 परसेंट तक है, प्रति एकड़ पंद्रहवार भी अच्छी है, लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उसे मान्यता देने को तैयार नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी भी है ।

श्री महोत्तल : मैं जालंधर के रिमर्च अनुसंधान केंद्र की बात कर रहा हूँ । मैं क्या बताऊँ, मुझे तो तकलीफ है और मैं यह कहने को मजबूर हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नई-नई योजनाओं की हमारी प्रांतीय सरकार ने यह दुर्दशा कर दी कि अच्छे पीछे, कुत्ते खायें । अच्छी से अच्छी योजना जाती है, लेकिन उसको गुड़-गोबर बनाकर हमारी सरकार फराव कर देती है ।

बाढ़-पीड़ितों की सहायता लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 50 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे, जिसमें से हमारी प्रांतीय सरकार ने केवल 2 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है । जो 2 करोड़ रुपया बाढ़-पीड़ितों को बांटा भी गया है, शायद उसमें से 75 लाख ही बाढ़-पीड़ितों को पहुंचा हो, बाकी से हमारे सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को जेबें ही गर्म हुई होंगी ।

मैंने माननीय कृषि मंत्री को दवाव दी थी कि मेरे बाढ़-पीड़ित क्षेत्र में बतिये । उन्होंने मुझे तारीख भी दी थी, लेकिन न मालूम कौन सा और जवरी काम उनका निकल आया, जिसकी उन्होंने बाढ़-पीड़ितों की अपेक्षा वरीयता दी और

[श्री महीलाल]

मेरे क्षेत्र में जाने का प्रोग्राम कसिल कर दिया । आधा-आधा गज कपड़ा बाढ़-पीड़िता को बाँटा गया है ।

इसलिये मैं धनुरोध करूँगा कि जो कुछ भी धनराशि दी जाये, चाहे फोरेस्ट के लिये हो, गये के लिये या बाढ़-पीड़ितों के लिये हो उसका मूल्यांकन करने की कोशिश की जाये, अध्ययन चल भेजा जाये और अनुमान लगाया जाये कि जो धनराशि भारत सरकार देती है उसका कितने प्रतिशत लाभ किसान को पहुँचता है, यरीब को पहुँचता है और कितना प्रतिशत हमारे जो अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी जेबों में रह जाता है और कितने प्रतिशत जैस हो जाता है । ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार की पुनः प्रान्तीय सरकार के साथ अपने संबंधों पर विचार करना होगा और प्रान्तीय सरकार को विचार करना होगा कि जिन योजनाओं के लिये रुपया दिया जाता है वह उस पर खर्च करे । अगर वह खर्च न कर सके तो भारत सरकार को नीचे विभाग के कार्यों के लिये खर्च करना चाहिये ।

मैंने फार्मों के सिलसिले में जानकारी की है आज चाहे बंगाल, पंजाब या राजस्थान के कोई भी माननीय सदस्य कुछ बहें, लेकिन वह भूमि के पुनर्वितरण की घोषणा को नहीं दवा सकते, अब राष्ट्र छोट कर बड़े फार्मों की तरफ नहीं जा सकता । मुझे यह बहने में तनिक भी शकोष नहीं है कि आज साधारण जनता में जनता सरकार के अनुयायियों ने का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि भूमि के पुनर्वितरण की योजना को जितनी ताकत देनी चाहिये थी, जितनी लगन के साथ करना चाहिये था, उसमें वह नहीं किया गयी जो वजह से आज सरकार के प्रति प्रशंसा है ।

लोगों को बड़ी निराशा थी कि अगर कहीं शराबबन्दी हुई तो जनता घसतुष्ट होगी, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि मैं आज ही अपने क्षेत्र से लौटा हूँ जो कि बिना पड़े-लिखा का शेल है, माननीय मंत्री जी को भी यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि जनता ने सरकार की शराब-बन्दी का स्वागत किया है ।

हमारे पश्चिमी जिला में किसान का गन्ना भूंगर मिलों में कम जा रहा है और खडसारी की इकाइयों में ज्यादा जा रहा है— ज्यादा गया है, अब तो वह करीब-करीब खत्म हो गया है । खडसारी की इकाइयों का रेट 6 रुपये से 13 रुपये तक पहुँचा है । जिन लोगों का—चौधरी चन्दन सिंह जैमा का—गन्ना मिला में जा रहा है, उन्हें तो दो रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल अनुदान दिया जायेगा, लेकिन जिस छोटे किसान का गन्ना कशर, खडसारी इकाई में जा रहा है, उसको कोई अनुदान देने की योजना सरकार की नहीं है । आखिर यह विषयता क्या है खडसारी की इकाइयों को गन्ना सज्जाई करने वाले के लिए अनुदान क्यों नहीं है और मिलों को गन्ना सज्जाई करने वाले के लिए अनुदान क्यों है ?

जहाँ तक भूमि-वितरण योजना का सम्बन्ध है, जितने प्रश्न किये गये, उनके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने प्रान्तीय सरकारों के दिये हुए आदेशों को दोहरा दिया । लेकिन क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर पर कोई मूल्यांकन समिति बनी है, जो मौक पर जाकर जांच करे कि सीलिंग के लक्ष्य होने से कितनी जमीन निक्ली और उसमें से कितनी जमीन निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार निबल लोगों को दी गई ? जिन के पास पहले से जमीन मौजूद है, उन्होंने अपने नाबालिग बच्चा के नाम सीलिंग की भूमि का आवंटन करा लिया । मरगारी अधिनियम और कर्मचारियों के न्याय परिवार के लोगों के नाम भूमि का आवंटन करा लिया । मंत्री महोदय इस विषय

को प्रांतीय सरकारों पर छोड़ कर जनता पार्टी को पाबुलर नहीं बना सकते। अगर यही स्थिति चलती रही, तो जनता पार्टी के प्रति आज निर्बल वर्ग में जो प्रसंगोप है, उसको वह नहीं मिटा सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं दुःसाधपूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि-आवंटन के कार्य को वरीयता देकर, सही मानों में जो किसान है, उसके हाथ में भूमि दो जाये।

यहाँ पर दोनों तरफ हरिजनों के नाम पर रोया जाता है और हम सब हरिजनों के प्रति बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों की समस्या एक आर्थिक समस्या है, और वह भूमि की समस्या है। अगर हरिजनों की उनकी तादाद के अनुपात में भूमि दे दी जाये, तो मेरा निश्चित मत है कि हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचार एक-चौथाई रह जायेंगे—तीन-चौथाई अत्याचार भूमि के वितरण के बाद समाप्त हो जायेंगे। भूमि के क्षेत्र में जो विषमता है, वह निर्बल वर्ग के लिए सब से ज्यादा कष्टदायक है। जो भूपति है, या भूपतियों के नौकर और सम्बन्धी हैं, उन्होंने ही गांवों में निर्बल वर्ग के लोगों के जीवन को नरकमय बना रखा है। निर्बल वर्ग के लोग कुछ उठना चाहते हैं, मगर वे उन्हें दबा कर घड़ी रखना चाहते हैं, और यही संघर्ष का कारण है। मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जनता सरकार सही मानों में हरिजनों का हित करना चाहती है—और मुझे कोई संदेह नहीं है कि वह उनका हित करना चाहती है, उन्हें उठाना चाहती है—तो उनके उत्थान के लिए एकमात्र योजना उनकी मध्यम के अनुपात में उनकी भूमि का आवंटन है।

अगर सरकार बड़े लोगों की जमीन छीन कर उन्हें नहीं दे सकती है, तो उसके पास साखों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी पड़ी है, जो खेती के

योग्य बनाई जा सकती है और उसका वितरण किया जा सकता है। मैं अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की बात कहता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट की 18 करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी, जिसमें बड़े बड़े बुलडोजर भी हैं, ग्रामभान के नीचे पड़ी हुई है। वे बुलडोजर ञ्डे सड़ रहे हैं, बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उनसे जमीन को समतल करने का काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है। जिस काम के लिए हमने वह मशीनरी खरीदी थी, वह काम तो हमने पूरा कर लिया। अब हम उस मशीनरी से दूसरा काम क्यों नहीं ले सकते? वे बुलडोजर रामबाण बाध पर पड़े हुए हैं। क्या हम उनके द्वारा चम्बल घाटी की जमीन को चौरस नहीं कर सकते हैं? लेकिन अधिकारियों का ध्यान उधर नहीं जाता है। और क्यों जाये? वे तो एयर-कन्डोशन्ड कमरों में बैठते हैं, सरकारी गाड़िया उनके पास हैं, और गाड़िया भी एयर-कन्डोशन्ड हैं। उनको क्या तकलीफ है? क्या उन्होंने तकलीफ देखी है? जिन लोगों की तकलीफ है, क्या उनके प्रति उन्हें सहानुभूति है? सहानुभूति और जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, जो जन-प्रतिनिधि है, और मन्त्रि-मंडल के सदस्यों की है। वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को देख और निभायें। मैं यह बात नहीं मानता हूँ कि सरकारी अधिकारी या सरकारी कर्मचारी काम नहीं करेंगे—अगर हमारे मंत्री योग्य होंगे। सरकारी मशीनरी छोड़ा है और हमारे मंत्री सवार हैं। सवार अगर घनाड़ी है तो घोड़ा सवारी नहीं देगा और सवार योग्य है तो घोड़े की सवारी ले लेगा चाहे कितना ही बिगड़ा घोड़ा क्यों न हो। तो जो कुछ हमारी योजनाओं में आज विकलता है उसका कारण क्या है

एक माननीय सदस्य : घोड़ा किस नस्ल का है ?

श्री मंत्री साहू : वह किसी नस्ल का क्यों न हो, यह सवार के ऊपर निर्भर करता है कि सवार में कितनी शक्ति और योग्यता है।

[श्री महा ताल]

ग्रच्छा सवार होगा तो चाहे वह किसी नस्ल का घोड़ा हो उस स वह सवारी न गगा ।

अगली बात मैं यह निबंदन करना चाहता हूँ, अनेक बार मेर मित्रों ने आपस कहा होगा और आप भी जानते होंगे रिजर्व बैंक हमारे काम पर टिब बैंको के लिए किमाना का बज्र दता है । किसान की जमीन नित्रो जाती है लेकिन उस को नन्द पैसा नहीं मिलता । कहा जाता है कि कश्च वहा द्रग काइड भदग इसाविए रि मिडिल मेन का पट बोच म भरता रहें । किसान की जमीन निखी जाय किसान मय मुद क रजर्जि ग्रदा करे और व्यापारी उसस लाभ उठाए । क्या मानवीय मत्री जो स यह बात छिरी है उत्तर प्रदेश क तीन एकड तक के राधा किसान भूमि विकास बैंको के द्वारा बदखन किए जा रहे हैं । बदखल हो चुके हैं और जमीन नीलाम हो रही है । किसलिए ? इसलिए कि उस को कम दपया नहा मिला । पावन्दी लगा दी कि फता आपन इजन खरीदा जायया फता पम्पिंग सेट खरीदा जायगा । पम्पिंग सेट खत तक पटुवा लेकिन पानी को एक वूड किसान को नहा मिली । वहा कहीं पम्पिंग नेट भी नहा है । बेक बट रहा है दुकानदार के नाम स और जमीन लिखी जा रही है किसान की और आज भी किसान की जमीन नीलाम हो रही है । हम देख रहे हैं बैठ बैठ । हम बवस पा रहे हैं अपने को । उस की रक्षा नहा कर पा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हम उनव प्रतिनिधि हैं । रिजर्व बैंक या दूसरे बैंक जिन के माध्यम से कामापरेटिव बैंकों का लोन दिया जा रहा है क्या उन को एमी परम्पराए हैं जिन को हम तोड नहा सकते नय नियम नहा बना सकते ? नियम कानून इमान के लिए हैं, इमान कानून क लिए नहा है । आज मुझ तकनीक होती है । किसी दिन का अग्रबार उत्तर प्रदेश का धानी नही होता जिस म नीलाम होन वाली जमीनो की सूची प्रकाशित न हा ।

कृषि के क्षत म मुझ यह बहन हुए तकलीफ होती है कि आगदी के बार हम बाई इम सरह का ठोस काम नही कर सक कि जो उपभोक्ता और उत्पादक क बीच म जो बिचोलिय ह जो मय से बड हिस्म क मार्जिक होते हैं उन क मुनाफ की दर का कम कर सक । आज उत्पादक किसान है और उपभोक्ता मागरण लोग है । नकिन उत्पादक को पूरा मूल्य नही मिलता है और उन्भका की जव स ज्यादा जाता है । बीच म व्यापारी वग बराबर मोठा होता चला जा रहा है दानों का खून पी पी कर । मानताय भत्रा जी माय्य वकील भा हैं और शायद छोट किसान भी अपने को बतात है छ सात या आठ एकड क और हिन्दुस्तान म ही नही बल्कि दुनिया म एक अच्छा किसान के प्रान्त पजाब से आते है । म उन मे यह उम्मीद करुंगा कि मिडिल मेन का जो फायदा है उन का रेट कम किया जाय एस रास्ते निबाने जाय जिस से मिडिल मेन जो बकार बडे हैं, जो सिफ अपनी बुद्धि लगाते है और हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं, हमारी जबो को काटत है एयर कंडीशंड कमरो मे रहत है, ऊंची गहियों पर बैठते हैं और रुई के गद्दे की जगह अब उनसप पिरां बिछात हैं उन के मुनाफ की दर म कुछ कमी हो । उस के लिए ऐसे रास्त बह निकान । तब वह किसानो का हित कर सकग ।

(व्यवधान) इनकम टक्स जो भी देते हैं उन म शायद एक दो प्रतिशत हा जो सही रिटर्न घरत हो । यह तो हमारे पूरे समाज का दोष है ।

एक बार मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा बाइ-पीडिता क लिए जा नयियो के किनारे हैं । वहा राधो एकड जमीन बकार पडी है । भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि उस जमीन पर फारेस्ट लगवा दें । मत्री जी बडे इच्छुक हैं उनसे मेरी बात हुई है,

वह फारेस्ट का प्रतिशत बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उनका साथ नहीं दे रही है। वे खपया देते हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसको खर्च नहीं करती है। मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि वह अगर सही माने में बनों का विकास चाहते हैं तो नदियों के किनारे की जमीन पर पेड़ लगवा दें। मैं भी उन पीड़ितों में से एक हूँ, इसलिए उनकी भावनाओं को यहाँ पर व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। आपकी थोड़ी कोशिश हो जाए तो वे अपनी जमीनें आपको दे देंगे। आप उनको 70 फीसदी अच्छी जमीन ही कही बाहर देकर बसा दें। इन प्रकार से हर साल बाढ़ पीड़ितों की समस्या को लेकर जो हाशकार मचता है उससे भी आपको मुक्ति मिल जायेगी।

अन्त में मैं बिनोबा जी के विचारों से शत प्रतिशत सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में शोरक्षा मनुष्य के जीवन की रक्षा है। पशु सम्पत्ति के संरक्षण की ओर जितना ध्यान सरकारों का जाना चाहिए था उतना ध्यान अभी तक नहीं गया है। सरकार ने डेरी डेवलपमेंट के लिए कुछ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है लेकिन उससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अभी तक किसान के नाम पर रुपये का दुरुपयोग किया गया है। किसानों के नाम पर व्यापारियों ने खया निकाला है। किसानों के नाम पर ट्रैक्टर के लिए और बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों के लिए खया निकाला गया है। आप कृपा करके ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में छोटे छोटे लोगों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय, उन्हीं के नाम पर ऋण निकले और उन्हीं को गाय तथा भैंसे दी जायें। हमारे मंत्री जो इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि छोटे किसान की गाय जितनी दुधारू होती है उतनी बड़े किसान की गाय नहीं हो सकती है। कारण यह है कि छोटा किसान गाय

को अपने परिवार का एक सदस्य मानकर उसकी सेवा करता है लेकिन बड़े किसान के पास उस प्रकार से उसकी सेवा नहीं हो सकती है। मेरा मुताब है कि गोधन के संरक्षण के लिए आप पुनः एक कमेटी का निर्माण करें जो कि इस बात पर विचार करे कि किस तरीके से गोधन की रक्षा तथा विकास किया जा सकता है। हमारे देश में गोधन की रक्षा के बिना खेती चल नहीं सकती है। बिना बैलों के खेती नहीं की सकती है। आप मशीनरी को जितना इन्ट्रोड्यूस करना चाहते हैं करें लेकिन बड़ों हुई जनमख्या का वह कोई इलाज नहीं है। यदि मशीनों को आपने ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया तो इस देश के बहुत से हाथों को आप बेकार कर देंगे। इस देश में खेती का सहारा बैल ही रह सकते हैं। इसलिए बैलों के विकास के लिए जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम हो सकता है वह होना चाहिए। आप अच्छे से अच्छे साडों की व्यवस्था करें और सुरक्षित चरागाह बनायें। गोधन के विकास के लिए पूरा पूरा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

समाप्ति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री महोदय : एक ही बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों की जमीनें नीलाम की जा रही हैं, आप मेहरबानी करके काइन्ड की जो पाबन्दी है उसको हटाइये और रीन में दिववाइये। आज कोऑपरेटिव तथा भूमि विकास बैंक किसानों की जमीनों को नीलाम करा रही है। जमीनें छोटे किसानों के हाथों से निवल कर बड़े किसानों के पास जा रही हैं।

श्री बाबा साहिब बिष्टे पाटिल (कांपरगाव) : चेशरमन माहव, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो चर्चा हो

[श्रम बचत न हित विषय पाठन]

रही है उसको मैं ध्यान से सुन रहा था। मैं तीन बार बातों की आर आरफके माध्यम से मंत्री महाशय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पहला बात तो यह कि खत मजदूरी व निए कोई ठोस प्रोशम आपको चलाना पड़गा। गावा म जिम प्रकार स छोट किसान है उमी प्रकार से खत मजदूर भी है। उनकी हानत बहुत खराब है। आप जो रम्यनरटिव प्राइम की बात करत हैं उनका अन्तगत खत मजदूर को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। जिम प्रकार स आप एक इण्डस्ट्रियल वरर की मजदूरी का हिसाब लगात है उसी प्रकार स कलकुलट करके खत मजदूर की मजदूरी भी निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। तब इस प्रकार का झगडा नहीं उठगा कि खत मजदूर को कितना पैसा दिया जाये कितना न दिया जाय और खत मजदूर को दाम ठीक मिलेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश म हर साल बाढ आती है। जैसा कि यहा पर कहा गया 50 करोड म नवल 2 करोड ही खच किया गया। मरा निव दन है कि इस देश मे अनाज काफी पदा हुआ है जिमको रखने की समस्या बनी रहती है। कुछ अनाज हम एक्सपोर्ट भी कर रहे हैं। अनाज यदि जल्द इस्तेमान नहीं किया जाता तो उमके नष्ट होने का डर है। इसलिये जहा जहा बरतजगदी ज्यादा है उस के हिसाब स जस महाराष्ट्र म एम्प्लायमेन्ट गारंटी स्कीम चली पी० एल० 480 म फूड पार वरर स्कीम चली उसी तरह की स्कीम अनाज क द्वारा चलाय। आज हम नयिया पर बाध बनाने है नहरे बनानी है फुड वट्रोन करना है—हमारे पास नवल पस की बनी है हम अनाज क वर उन स्कीमों का चला सकते हैं

और इस तरह स अनाम्पलायमेन्ट गारंटी का काम कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहा यू०पी० और बिहार म एस बहुत से इलाके हैं जहा इस तरह के काम मजदूर लोग कर सकते हैं और उन को अनाज दिया जा सकता है और बरोज गारी मिटा सकते हैं।

अब मैं इरिगेशन की बात कहना चाहता हूँ—हम छोट किसानों को रिस्पूनरेटिव प्राइम दना चाहत हैं—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन जिन के पास अनाजकानामक हालिडज हैं उन की कीमत को कस तय करेगा। जो छोटा किसान है उस का बपिटन-एक्स पण्डिचरतो पूरा करना पता है लेकिन उतना पैसा खच करन के बाद जो रिटन आती है वह कम है उस की कास्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन बढ जाती है यहा तक कि रिस्पूनरेटिव प्राइस से भी ज्यादा हो जाती है। इसलिये मैं निवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छोट किसानों को आप जो लोन दन है वह बिन्आउट इटरेस्ट दें और उस की रिकवरी 5 या 10 साल म नहीं बल्कि 25 साल म होनी चाहिए एसा कर के ही हम छोट किसान का बचा सकते हैं। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र मे गोन दन का काम चल रहा है लेकिन मन्मिडी और लोन का बैंक और गवनमन्ट एन्सिज से तालमन नहीं बैठता है। जब डी०पी०ए० पी० का डमरी का प्रोग्राम शानू करत है और उस म 3000 करो० की जरूरत है तो उस म उस को 1000 रुपया दिया जाता है—बाकी रुपया धु कदा से लायगा नतीजा यही होता है—जिम तरह स पहले यह करया खान-पीन म चला जाता था वस ही आज भी चला जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस स्कीम पर पुनर्विचार कर। जा भी स्कीम बनाई जाती है—उस का मारे देश व लिये एव ही पटन पर बना लिया जाना है लेकिन हर जगह की एना क्लासमटिक कन्शेन व जरूरत अनग अनग होनी है। एक ही तरह की स्कीम बिहार वंगाल महा

राष्ट्र, कर्गटक के लिए कंसे चल सकती हैं और यही कारण है कि हमारी स्कीमें ठीक तरह से चल नहीं रही हैं । एक तरफ अनइकानामिक होल्डिंग है, दूसरी तरफ रेन-फंड एरियाज हैं जहां नहरे नहीं हैं—ऐसे इलाकों के लिए विद-घाउट-इन्टरैस्ट लोन देने से उन को राहत मिल सकती है । मैं सभ्यिडी का दिया जाना बहुत अच्छा नहीं मानता हूँ, क्योंकि इस में 500 रुपया दिया जाता है, 200 तुम से लो, 300 मुझे दे दो, किमान को पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता । यदि विदघाउट-इन्टरैस्ट लोन दिये तो उस का परिणाम अच्छा निकलेगा ।

एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट की जितनी जरूरत है, उतना नहीं मिलता है । पूरा पैसा न मिलने के कारण किसान जो क्रेडिट उत्पादन के लिए लेता है, वह उस में नहीं लगता, कभी उस की लड़की की शादी में खर्च हो जाता है, कभी दूसरे कामों में खर्च हो जाता है । इस लिए कन्सम्प्टिव-फाइनैन्स क्रेडिट के पर्टन को बदलना चाहिए । इस के लिए इन्टिग्रेटेड डवलपमेन्ट एप्रोच होना चाहिए । जब तक इस दृष्टि में इस को नहीं देखेंगे—तब तक कुछ नहीं बनेगा । जिस तरह से आप इण्डस्ट्रीज को आन देते हैं, उसी तरह से किसानों को भी इन्टीग्रेटेड एप्रोच को ध्यान में रख कर कर्जा देना चाहिए ।

अब मैं नैचुरल कलेमिटीज की तरफ आता हूँ—बाढ़ आती है, सूखा आता है—किमान क्या करे ? मैंने मुना है शुबरात में और महाराष्ट्र में फ़ाय-इगोरैस के बारे में कुछ किया जा रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता आने के पहले से हम लोग फ़ाय-इगोरैस की प्रायोज लगा रहे हैं । इस समय जनरल इगोरैस कम्पनी ने जो गवर्न-मेन्ट की कम्पनी है, कंश-फ़ाय का इगोरैस शुरू किया है, फ़ायर का भी इगोरैस करने हैं । लेकिन जब नैचुरल कलेमिटी आती है—तो किसान की हालत खराब हो जाती है ।

वह बेकार हो जाता है । इस लिए कम से कम उन एरियाज में फ़ाय को फ़ाय-इगोरैस की स्कीम को लागू करना चाहिए । मैं यह उचित समझता हूँ कि स्टेट और सेंटर दोनों फ़ाय इन्वोरेन्स कानून फ़ाय बना दें क्योंकि ऐसा हुआ तो उस में दोनों की हिस्सेदारी होगी । अगर खाली सेंटर का फ़ाय इन्वोरेन्स कानून फ़ाय बनाते हैं, तो स्टेट उसमें कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ी करेगी और मूछा हिमाव बना कर ज्यादा पैसा लेंगी । मुख्य और बाढ़ का रिकार्ड ठीक नहीं रखेंगी । इस लिए स्टेट और सेंटर दोनों मिल कर फ़ाय इन्वोरेन्स का कानून बनाएँ, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह किमानों के लिए अच्छा होगा ।

एग्रीकल्चर कोमोडीटीज की प्राइसेज के बारे में मेरा मुझाब यह है कि नेशनल कमीशन आन एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज पर्सनिन्ट और लीगल बोर्डो होनी चाहिए और यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमारे दिन में घाया तो कुछ रिकमेन्डेशन को मान लिया और दिन में नहीं आया तो न माना । आप ने देखा कि गन्ने के बारे में एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन ज्यादा कीमत देना चाहता था लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट कहती है कि इसमें इनक्लेशन बड़ेगा । हिन्दुस्तान में हमेशा यह रहा है कि जब भी एग्रीकल्चरल इन्पुट्स के पास बसते हैं और उनके बाद जब भी एग्रीकल्चर की प्राइसेज बढ़ाने को बान आती है, तो यही कह दिया जाता है कि हममें जवरेस्ट इनक्लेशन बड़ेगा और यह समस्या हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है । इससे किमान को भारी नुकसान होता है ।

दूसरी तरफ़ अपनी टैनगटाइल्स की बाई प्राई तो रूज सबसीडी, जूट इन्डस्ट्री की बान आई तो एक्नवीट सल्वोडी वे दोई गर्दे लेकिन जो जूट को पैदा करने वाला किमान है, उस को क्या मिलता है ? जब इण्डस्ट्री की बात आती है कह दिया जाता है कि अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो प्रनएम्पलायमेन्ट ज्यादा बढ़ेगा और निनिन्टर्न का फिर घेराव होगा, एम>

[श्री बालागहिव विवे पाटिल]

पी० का घेराव हो जाएगा और अग्रिकारी वर्ग का घेराव हो जाएगा लेकिन हमारा ज्ञान किमान है वह सगठित नहीं है। इसलिए भग यह कहना है कि किमान के लिए नान-पार्टी-जन ऑर्गेनाइजेशन हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। अगर किमान सगठित हो जाए, तो फिर वह गवर्नमेंट नहीं चलने देगा। वह असगठित है, तो उसको ज़रूरियूनरटिव प्राइम दन की बात जानी है, तो कह दिया जाता है इसमें इन्फ़्लेशन बढ़ जाएगा।

मैंने शुरू में ही एग्रो-क्लाइमेटिक कडीशन्स की बातें कही हैं। हर एक स्टेट में वे अलग अलग हैं। इसलिए हर स्टेट में एक स्टेट एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन बनाया जाए और सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन से कोऑर्डिनेशन कर के यह देखा जाए कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन अगर ज्यादा है, तो कैसे उस को स्यूब्सिडी दी जाए, इन्पुट के फार्म में दी जाए या इन्सट्रुमेंट्स के फार्म में दी जाए या किसी और दूसरे तरीके से यह हो सकता है। उत्पादन ज्यादा हो, तो क्या किया जाए। अभी पंजाब में हमने देखा कि आलू का ज्यादा उत्पादन हो गया तो कोई आहूत लेने वाला नहीं है। अगर उत्पादन कम होता है तो ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि सूखा न पड़े। अगर सूखा पड़ जाता है तो कौन से किमान है, जिन को पैसा मिलता है। जहां नहरे हैं, जहां ट्यूबवेल हैं, वही के किमान का यह मिल जाता है। जहां का किमान वर्तमान पर डिपेंड करता है, उस को क्या मिलता है? उस को तो मदद ही करनी पड़ती है साचारी में। हिन्दुस्तान में जा बेकारी बढ़ रही है, उस बेकारी के साथ साचारी भी बढ़ गई है। यह गंभीर समस्या है इस में कोई रेवायूशन होने वाला नहीं है। एजनामिक प्रोग्राम को कोई इम्प्लैमेंट करने वाला नहीं है। एको-नामिक प्रोग्राम को ले कर कुछ टैक्स प्रोग्राम करने में कोई रेवायूशन हो सकता है। मध्यकाल और गरीबी, मुझे यह लगता है, कि आपका विषय यह रहे है, काम के

विषय नहीं रह गये है। काम के लिये खाली बात बताते हैं। दुनिया झुकी है, झुकाने वाला चाहिए। जब सब पोलीटीकल पार्टी वही काम करती है तो हम को क्या सोचना है? हम क्या चाहते हैं, हम वहां तक जाना चाहते हैं, यह हमें सोचना चाहिए। ये जो रीजनल इम्बैलेन्स हैं, ये कैसे मिटायेगे। इस वक्त पर एकड़ कास्ट डैम की वही 10 हजार रुपये आती है और कहीं 2 हजार रुपये आती है। इस तरह के इम्बैलेन्स को दूर करने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ेगा और जहां पर पैसा नहीं है, वहां पर आप फूड फार वर्क का प्रोग्राम क्यों नहीं लगाते। जब तक एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज के बारे में आप कुछ ख्याल नहीं करेंगे, कुछ देखेंगे नहीं, तो मेरे ख्याल से आप कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। जहां तक एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स का सवाल है, आप ने 50 परसेन्ट रिडक्शन कर दिया, बड़ी अच्छी बात हो गई लेकिन रेल के किराये को बढ़ाने से जो छूट मिली, वह एक रुपये घोरी की ही मिली। रेल का किराया काफी बढ़ गया और इस का असर एग्रीकल्चर इनपुट्स पर भी पड़ा। एग्रीकल्चर इनपुट्स का कीमत कम होती चाहिए। सेंटर के कानून से इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बना है। उसको नुबसान नहीं होने दिया जाता है। मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप इन्डस्ट्री वालों को सरती बिजली देते हैं किसान को सम्वी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी क्यों नहीं मिल सकती है। आप इन्डस्ट्री का शुल्क में दो साल तक 50 परसेन्ट कंसेशन पर बिजली देते हैं फिर किसान को दो तीन साल मस्ती बिजली क्यों नहीं देते? किसान को दो या तीन साल ग्रेस पीरियड बिजली में देना चाहिये। आप उसे सस्ती बिजली इसलिए नहीं देते कि उसका कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है। हम गांवों में चुन कर प्रायें हैं। यथावत में लोग किसानों में बैठे हैं। किसान हमारे पास गांव में दर-खवास्त से कर पाता है और हम से यह सब बातें कहता है। जब तक हम किसानों को हान करने नुबसान के बारे में नहीं माँचेंगे तब तक आपकी ये समस्याएं बढ़नी जाएगी।

अभी हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि किसान की जमीन की नीलामी हो रही है। हमारा थ्रेडिट लाइन पूरा चोर हो गया है। इस के बारे में हमें गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। उनके खिलाफ कोई भी गलत कार्यवाही करना मैं पसंद नहीं करता। जब इन्डस्ट्रीज से पैसा वसूल नहीं होता तो हम कहते हैं कि कारखाने वाले को रिट्रेबलिटेट करो, उसके कारखाने का माडरनाइजेशन करो। क्यों? क्योंकि वह पैदा करता है। क्या किसान पैदावार नहीं करता है? ज़रे करोड़ों रुपये का इक्व टैक्स, सेल्स टैक्स छिपाते हैं उनको आप शाबाशी दें, उनके लिए इम्पोर्ट प्राइस, एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स करें। बेचारा किसान जो भूखा मरता है उसे जिन्दा रहने के लिए रेन्सुरेटिव प्राइस नहीं देंगे। यह कोई आपके लिए गौरव की बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, जिनकी अग्निकोणमिक होल्डिंग्स हैं उन पर मे सब कर्जा, लगातार माफ होना चाहिए। किमी भी हालत में उनसे कानून के मुताबिक कोई रिफायरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। किसान को अपराधी मत ममसिधे। हम किसान से चुनकर आते हैं, हम किसान के साथ काम करते हैं। हमें किसानों के लिए सोचना चाहिए।

इस साल चीनी का डिक्टोव हुआ। किसान को गन्ने की कीमत शुरू में खण्डमारी के लिए पाच-छः रुपये क्विंटल मिली। अब चीनी का वालंटरी रिलीज का मिर्कोनाइजेशन हो गया है। अब 12 रुपये क्विंटल दाम है। अगले साल चीनी चार या पाच रुपये क्विंटल से कम नहीं बिकेगी क्योंकि पालिसी ठीक नहीं। वे इन्डस्ट्रीज वाले आपस में मिल कर शार्टेज क्रियेट करते हैं। जब वे शार्टेज क्रियेट करते हैं तो उन को ज्यादा दाम मिलता है। वे देखते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होने से उनको माल का दाम ठीक से नहीं मिलेगा। जब ज्यादा शार्टेज होगी तो ज्यादा कसेसन मिलेगा और मुनाफा भी ज्यादा मिलेगा। किसान ऐसा नहीं कर सकता।

जब बरसात हो गयी तो किसान ने बोना शुरू कर दिया। जब गन्ने की ज्यादा पैदावार हुई तो गन्ने का दाम घट गया। सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती किसान उसका स्टॉक भी नहीं कर सकता है। जब कभी बरसात नहीं होती, तो सूखा पड़ जाता है और सूखे के कारण उत्पादन कम हो जाता है और चीनी का दाम बढ़ जाता है। सरकार को इस बारे में कोई लागू टर्म पालिसी बनानी चाहिए, यह जो एड्वांकिज्म की पालिसी चली आ रही है इससे किसान को घाटा होता है। मरुत कमेटो का इन्सैन्टिव कहा बे-पता हो गया, क्या फैसला होगा? ज्यादा चीनी का उत्पादन होगा तो सरकार ने फैसला कर दिया अभी नए कारखाने नहीं खोलेंगे। अब अगले साल में चीनी कम पैदा होगी। अब सरकार को चीनी मिल के लिए नए लाइसेंस देने पड़ेंगे व सरकार देगी। ऐसी हाफ-हार्टेड व एड्वांकि पालिसी से देश का धीरे-धीरे किसान का हित कैसे होगा? लागू टर्म पालिसी होनी चाहिए।

प्लानिंग कमिशन ने जो क्लर डबलप-मेंट, इन्ट्रिग्रेटेड क्लर डबलपमेंट, क्लर डबलपमेंट की स्कीम बनायी है उससे गांवों का पूरा विकास नहीं हो सकता है। इससे साल में बहुत कम किसानों का भी विकास नहीं हो सकता है। यह हाफ-हार्टेड पालिसी है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने वालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज को एम्प्ला करने की रिक्मण्डेशन की है जा कि क्लर का डबलपमेंट करेगी। इस स्कीम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए आप बहुत सारी वालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज को पैसा देने जा रहे हैं।

अब तो आपने वालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज को भी कहा है कि वे गांवें गांवें धीरे-धीरे इस तरह के कामों को करें। सरकार स्वयं इन कामों के करने में क्यों असमर्थ है और वालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज को गांवें लाने की क्या जरूरत है उसको मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ। वालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज आप से और भी कैम्पेज की मांग करेंगी और उनको आप को देना पड़ेगा। पैसा सरकार का होगा

[श्री बालासाहिब विजे पाटिल]

और काम उन का बनेगा। आपको स्वयं पूर्ण बनना चाहिए। आपके पाम एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी होते हुए भी क्या कारण है कि आप स्वयं में पूर्ण नहीं हैं और वानेटी एजेन्सीज इट्रोड्यून करने की क्या जरूरत थी। अगर आप स्वयं में पूर्ण नहीं हैं तो आप को पूर्ण बनना चाहिए। अगर सरकार अपने कार्यक्रमों को इम्पलिमेंट करने के मामले में दुमरी ऐजेंसिज पर निर्भर करेगी तो देश का भविष्य उजड़कर नहीं हो सकेगा और प्रगति अधिक नहीं हो सकेगी और इमशानोजा यह होगा कि गरीब गरीब रहेगा और उमका उद्वार नहीं हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ में आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं और जो कुछ कहा है उस पर मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे और जहाँ तक हो सकेगा, उन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री नाथू सिंह (दोन्ना) : मुझे लग रहा है जैसे विरोधी दलों ने जब कृषि की मांगों पर धरना हो रही थी तो सदन का बहिष्कार ही कर रखा है। एक भी विरोधी दल का सदस्य सामने मौजूद नहीं है। कृषि के प्रति ये कितने उदासीन थे इसका इसमें पता लग जाता है और यही कारण है कि आज तक कृषि का विकास देश में नहीं हो सका है। यदि स्पेशल कोर्ट बिल पर बहस होती और इन को अनुमति होती तो ये और लोभों के, और उनके बेटों को भी ले पाते। - 4

कृषि के विकास, किसान की उन्नति के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं जिन पर आपको ध्यान देना होगा। सहानुभूति के दो शब्द कह

देने से किसान की किस्मत बदल नहीं सकती है, कोई लुभावना नारा दे कर उसके मस्तिष्क के पसीने को पोछा नहीं जा सकता है। जब तक मूख-बूख के साथ काम नहीं लिया जाएगा देश का भला नहीं हो सकेगा, किसान का भला नहीं हो सकेगा। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। पहली आवश्यकता कृषि को सुधारने के लिए सिंचाई की होती है, दूसरी खेती के काम में आने वाले साधनों की कीमतें कम हों, यह होती है और तीसरी यह होती है कि किसान को उसकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिले। इन तीनों पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो किसान की दशा आनानी से सुधर सकती है, कृषि का विकास हो सकता है। देश में 140 करोड़ हेक्टर भूमि ऐसी है जिस में सिंचाई हो सकती है। लेकिन आज तक तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी केवल 34 करोड़ हेक्टर में ही हम सिंचाई कर पा रहे हैं। यह सही है कि देश में आज अन्न की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन जो हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारी धरती सोना उगले वह यह कैसे उगल सकती है जब तक यह प्यासी रहती है। हमारी धरती प्यासी है और अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध करके हम यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि वह सोना उगले। इसके लिए सब से पहली आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि गांवों में बिजली का विस्तार हो, पम्प मैन लगें और छोटे छोटे बाघ बना कर उन में से नहरें निकाली जाएं। तभी कृषि का विकास हो सकता है।

समापति महोदय आप अगली बार जारी रखें।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday April 11, 1979/Chaitra 21, 1901 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Wednesday, April 11, 1979/Chaitra 21,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Seepage of Cement

+

*680. SHRI NATHU SINGH:

SHRI CHATURBHUI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the widespread discontent among the consumers of cement due to seepage of cement from 10 per cent to 40 per cent;

(b) whether Government propose to make it mandatory on cement companies to use kraft paper bags or paper laminated jute sacks to prevent seepage of cement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Complaints have been received from consumers of loss of cement from the jute bags due to seepage of varying quantities. Government have taken action to encourage the development of better types of jute bags which would

page to the

extent possible. Two different types of improved jute bags are currently undergoing mass trials to judge their suitability. Government are also considering reduction of the proportion of second-hand bags to the minimum to keep down seepage. It is not considered economical to use kraft paper bags or laminated jute sacks for packaging cement.

श्री नाथु सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपको बताई देता हूँ कि आज के दिन घोर आपके नाम की इतिहास याद रखेगा, क्योंकि गान्धिमंडरी प्रैक्टिस के इतिहास में पहली बार यह हुआ है कि आप चार मिनट देरी से आये हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोरम नहीं था।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बाबु : जब तक कोरम नहीं होगा तब तक बह नहीं पा सकते हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have both things.

श्री नाथु सिंह : मैंने आपको धर्मवाद और बहाई दी है। श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इन इस बारे में प्रयास कर रहे हैं। आपको मालूम होगा कि इन समय सीमेंट का जितना अधिक ब्लैंक हो रहा है, उतना मायदा कमी नहीं हुआ है। इसके साथ साथ उपभोक्ताओं की दूसरी तरफ से यह गुस्ताख हो रहा है कि सीमेंट की खपत के लिए जो बैग, बोरे, बनाये जाते हैं, उनमें से बहुत सा सीमेंट बाहर निकल जाता है और उपभोक्ताओं को सीमेंट बहुत कम मात्रा में मिल जाता है। इसके बारे में आज तक कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ है।

इसके अलावा कुछ लोग नाम उठाने के लिए पत्थर पीस कर और राख को सीमेंट में मिला देते हैं। सीमेंट की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर होती जा रही है। बहुत बुरा भी हो सकता है, जिसकी वजह से बड़ी बिल्डिंग और पुलिया बँकरू टूट जाती है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा इन्क़्वाय करेगी कि जब सीमेंट कंपनियों में बड़ी या बोरो में सीमेंट भण्डार, रखा है, उसमें पहले उनकी जांच हो, ठीक सीमेंट का मीज न हो? जो पुराने बोरे फट चुके हैं, उसका हो चुके हैं, क्या सरकार उनके इन्स्पाइर पर पाबन्दी लगायेगी और यह व्यवस्था करेगी कि नये पैक नाम आये ?

श्री ज्ञान कर्नाडोल इस समय परिशिष्ट वाले नये इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं मगर कुछ पुराने भी इसी मात्रा में जाते हैं। मगर मापन का नया कवन पुराना होता जा रहा है नया बारा व बारे में भी यह कहा जा सकता है। ग्राम क्षेत्र पर यह सही है कि लगभग 5 घंटे का मापन मापन से किया जाता है। इस बारे में हम बड़ा काम कर चुके हैं। एक तो साइट रेगुलेशन एक्ट को मापन से काम कर हम दो कपलिया द्वारा बताया गया नया थोड़ा को मापन का यह है और उमर अनुभव के आधार पर हम काम का काम कर रहे।

माननीय सचिव ने मिनाक्ट वॉशिंग का बात छड़ी। परांतर राज्य सरकारों ने सीमेंट के वितरण का जिम्मेवारी अपने हाथ में ले ली है। जो एर दो राज्य बने हैं हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि व भी इन के वितरण का जिम्मेवारी अपने हाथ में ले और इन प्रकार राज्य सरकारें इन गरीब किसानों को दूर करने के लिए बंदम बढाये।

श्री राज सिंह मैं सभी महोदय का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन बारे में बहुत जागरूक हैं। बरा वह बताया कि जो साइट इम्पॉर्ट किया जाता है उसमें वीन से बड़ा काम से लिये जाते हैं—जुट के बने हुए या पानिपीन के बने हुए? यदि उनमें पानिपीन के बड़े काम से मिले हैं जो बरमान में पानी ने सीमेंट को खराब नही होना देते हैं और जो बहुत खूबसे हैं जो क्या सरकार का इस तरह का बोर्ड विचार है कि जुट व बड़ा क बढाये वे बड़ा अधिक काम से लिये जायें। जुट के बड़े भी इस्तेमाल किए जायें ताकि जट इस्तेमाल के भी नुकसान न हो। मजिन कुछ मात्रा में पानिपीन के बड़े भी काम में लाय जाय जिससे सीमेंट का खराब होना इन से हो सके।

श्री ज्ञान कर्नाडोल यह सही है कि विदेशी सीमेंट का आयात बेपर पानिपीन बड़ा म हा रहा है। मजिन हमारे यहाँ एक घंटे से शॉर्ट वचन का नाम जुट के बारा में हो रहा था है और जुट उद्योग का भीषण भी इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस लिए मैं नही समझता कि हम इस समय इसमें कोई बदल कर सकते हैं। मगर यह भी बात है कि ये जो कागज और पानिपीन के बोर्ड से जुट के बारा मिलने में रुक नही हो। माननीय सचिव यह भी ध्यान में रखें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU It is a fact that due to serious regional imbalance in the field of production while the cost of production in all plants for a bag of cement is Rs 4/- and in a new plant Rs 5/-, the black market price today has touched the figure of Rs 60/- per bag. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether it is or it is not a fact that on an average, a bag of cement has

to travel 685 kms from the point of production to the point of consumption which is much higher than what is used to be sometime ago?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES It is true that the cement has to travel a little longer distance than it used to be in the past. But we are trying to resolve this problem to the extent possible. There are obvious difficulties because cement plants are located in certain parts of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It is a serious regional imbalance.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES We have inherited this imbalance. There is nothing that I can do overnight to get it right. But in respect of the new cement units that we are now commissioning we are now going in for split location plants where the crushing of the limestone would be done at one place where the limestone is available and the grinding would be done as far as possible at the principal points of consumption. We have started adopting this new policy. But it will take two years before it really comes into effect. So, we are going to have the problem for a while.

So far as black marketing is concerned, I want to insist again that today the State Governments are distributing cement. We appealed to the State Governments. There is nothing that I can do as Minister of Industry to end this if the State Governments do not cooperate. Every State Government today is responsible for distributing cement through their agencies and stockists. I would like the State Governments to be a little more concerned about this question and appoint only such stockists who do not indulge in black marketing. Wherever a stockist indulges in black marketing it is possible for the Police and the district administration to identify him and get rid of him. This the State Governments must do and help us.

चौधरी बलबोध सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को कोशिश करेंगे कि जैसे चाट्टी को जो बोरिया होती है उसके अंदर पोलिशिन का एक पैकेज जुदा तौर पर होता है और बाहर दूसरा जुट बैग होता है, उसी तरह सीमेंट में भी वह कर दें ? अगर वह कहते हैं कि बाहर से थपट पेपर या दूसरा पोलिशिन का बैग मगवाने में अवादा खर्च होता है तो पोलिशिन जो यहाँ बनता है और पाव में आकरेजी वह इट्रोड्यूस दें उस निम्टम को क्या यहाँ इट्रोड्यूस करेंगे ताकि बरखात में बाहर का पानी भी अगर न कर सके और बोरी जब मिलती है तो उसमें सीमेंट बाहर न निकल सके ? एक बार अगर बोरी सीमेंट की नीचे गिर जाये तो एक किन्वो हर बार उसमें से सीमेंट बाहर निकल जाती है . . . (अवधान) . . . यह बात है कि दो बार सीमेंट का बैग यह पैक देते हैं और उसमें से दो किन्वो सीमेंट निकल जाती है । तो वह चीज हमसे रुक जाती है अगर पोलिशिन का रीप मलाहिया से हो जाये और ऊपर जुट बैग हो जाये । . . . (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is an advice to the Government.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : यह जो नॉर्मेल्स का बैग मिला जिक्र किया वे दो बिस्म के हैं । यह कहते हैं कि आज जो जुट बैग है उसको और अच्छे बैग से चीज करा कर जरा मजबूत बैग बनाए जायें, यह नाम ही चुका है । दूसरे बिटुमैंस साइज बैग इस समय हम लोग इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, सिमेंट बैग को हममें इस्तेमाल में लाना गंभव नहीं है, इस निष्कर्ष पर हम लोग पहुंच गए हैं ।

श्री एम० राममोघान रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, सभी मंत्री जो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेदारी है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर जिम्मेदारी डालने से इसमें कोई मुधार नहीं हुआ है बल्कि सीमेंट की अलैक-मार्केट प्राप्त और बढ़ गई है । जहाँ पहले सीमेंट के एक पैके के पीछे 4-5 २५९ अलैक-मार्केट प्राप्त थी वहाँ अब वह बढ़कर 10 २५९ हो गई है । इस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर जिम्मेदारी डाल कर, जो प्राप्त का मजबूत या कि भाव रूप हो जायेंगे, वह मजबूत पुरा नहीं हुआ है । ऐसा हाजम में क्या भाव कोई दूसरा [अवधान] मान्य रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : इसके बारे में हम बातचीत कर लेंगे ।

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM: Even this size of the man cannot catch your eyes so easily!

Sir, it is a well-known fact that especially after the introduction of this permit system consumers are not in a position to get their cement very easily because of inordinate delay on the part of the officers. Here I am not going to talk about the State and the Centre because I know fully well that the hon. Minister has the knack of handling the problems very easily by saying that the State Governments are responsible for this. I want to know a very direct answer for this. Especially after the introduction of the permit system, there is inordinate delay on the part of the officers and the consumers are not in a position to get the permits very easily for their own construction work. I want to know the exact answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, there is no Centre-State question involved in this. The distribution of cement is not done by the Ministry of Industry or by the Government of India. The allocation to the State is done by the Ministry of Industry, by the Cement Controller. In so far as the distribution is concerned, it is the State Government's Civil Supplies Department or the concerned Department of the State Government which is today concerned with the distribution of cement in the respective States. They are the ones to give the permits, they are the ones who appoint the stockists and they are the ones to regulate all this. So, as far as I am concerned...

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM: Let us not have the permit system.... (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am coming to that. It is for each State Government to decide how it wants to sell the cement and prevent black-marketing. I can only appeal to the State Governments to use the administrative machinery at their disposal

to see that any kind of malpractice is put down

Development of a Semi-Automatic Dialysis Machine

*681 SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Engineering Industries, Jaipur, had developed a semi automatic peritoneal dialysis machine with complete indigenous material and

(b) if so, whether it had passed the experimental stage together with the details of the unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) and (b) It has been ascertained from National Engineering Industries Ltd., Jaipur that no dialysis machine, as such, has been developed by them. At the instance of the Doctors of Sawai Mansingh Hospital, Jaipur the Company's Engineers have only cooperated with the Doctors and developed, designed and manufactured an automatic pump to be used with the dialysis machine of the hospital to expedite dialysis. This pump is undergoing trial tests at the hospital.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Sir, this again is another question which has nothing to do with the Central Government. It is not in the national interests. It is meant to favour one company, that too belonging to Birlas. But these things are coming up in Lok Sabha.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI It must be in the national interests. Private interests cannot be discussed in this House (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER Please sit down. I cannot understand this type of disturbance (Interruptions) There is nothing prohibiting to talk about a private company because the country is interested in knowing scientific developments. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI This Parliament cannot be made so ridiculous.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM They talk so many things about the Members because they are raising a point on a particular company.

श्री धर्मवीर बसिष्ठ : प्रश्न नं० ६८१, नेशनल इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज में एक ऐसा मशीन बनाने की गई है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया है कि डायलिसिस मशीन बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन एक ऐसी स्वचालित पम्प मशीन जरूर बनाई गई है जिससे डायलिसिस करने में जल्दी हो सके। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताना पसंद करेंगे कि जिससे जल्दी डायलिसिस हो सके और सुविधा हो सके— क्या ऐसी स्वचालित मशीन बनाने की गई है ?

श्री जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस : प्रश्न नं० ६८१ पर इंग्रानियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज लि० जयपुर के बारे में यह जो कि बिडना की एक कंपनी है—इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में नहीं है। यह कंपनी डायलिसिस मशीन बनाने जारा कंपनी नहीं है।

Ball Roller and Taper Roller bearings, bicycle steel balls, Rolled Rings, Roller bearing Axleboxes, Spherical Roller bearings for Axleboxes, Steel Castings, Spindle Inserts and Jockey Pulleys.

इन चीजों की बनाने का कामकाज उनके पास है और यह चीजें वे बना रहे हैं। डायलिसिस के लिए, किता घोलने या पानी के इस्तेमाल में घाले घाले किसी पदार्थ के लिए उनके पास कोई लाइसेंस नहीं है और न कोई सम्मति है। अस्पताल के डाक्टरों का यह और उम्मीद नहीं कि हमारे एक समझा है, हमसे अगर आप कोई मदद कर सकते हैं तो करें। कंपनी के जो इंजीनियरिंग में, उन्होंने अपने डॉक्टरों से इस बात की करके उन अस्पताल की मदद पहुंचाने का काम किया है। इस बात की क्या कर न हो वेबेन का उनका कोई इच्छा है और न यह कोई इस प्रकार का इंस्टीट्यूट है जो रिसर्च या डेवलपमेंट से सम्बंधित है।

श्री धर्मवीर बसिष्ठ : श्री स्वचालित पम्प बना है उनसे लिये मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि इनका इच्छा हो रहा है। क्या आप यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि यह ड्राइन किनसे दिया है हो रहा है और सब तब उनका नतीजा क्या रहा है ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES When we got the question, we made enquiries

and this is what the company has informed us:

—I am quoting from their letter—

"That facts are that the Sawai Mansingh Hospital, Jaipur has a dialysis machine. The doctors wanted improvement in the performance of this machine. Our engineers co-operated with them, developed, designed and manufactured an automatic pump to be used with this machine to expedite dialysis. This pump is under trial in the hospital. This was a gesture of our giving technical help in the field of medicine."

They have got nothing out of this. Nor are we in a position to say that we will utilise their facilities to develop a dialysis machine.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am on a point of order on this question.

MR. SPEAKER: During Question hour, there is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy takes upon himself the responsibility to decide... (Interruptions).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Members' right to ask questions depends upon certain rules and the question should be restricted under the Rules. My point of order is...

MR. SPEAKER: If questions on private companies are restricted, then many questions will not come.

What does the rule say?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The right to ask a question is governed by the conditions mentioned in Rule 41(2). Sub-rules (vii) and (xvi)... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order during Question Hour. Research and Development is primarily the concern of the Central Government.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This question is not on research and development.

Rule 41(2) says:

"The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions, namely.."

Sub-rule (vii) reads:

"It shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India".

This question has nothing to do with the Government of India. Sub-rule (xvi) says

"It shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India."

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. 682.

शंखल पाटी सेव का विकास करने की योजना

682. श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भारद्वाज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बातों को ध्यान करेगे कि :

(क) कोटा से इटावा तक शंखल पाटी सेव का आर्थिक विकास करने हेतु केन्द्रीय स्तर पर दिन योजनाओं को नियमित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचा है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इन्द्रनर सिंह) : अध्यक्ष जी, इसमें तीन तरह की स्कीमें चल रही हैं—1. कन्दूल पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट, जिससे समस्त भूमि ठीक रखी जाय, 2. कन्दूल-आक-सामल, और 3. चम्बल-बेती की डेवेलेपमेंट स्कीम—ये तीन स्कीमें चल रही हैं।

जहाँ तक हममें एम्प्लायमेंट देने की बात है—हर परिवार को मुतासिक इतिहास देना मुश्किल है, लेकिन ये समाज लाभ हो जाय तो लगभग 20 हजार आदिमियों को परमानेंट नौकरी मिल सकती है।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भारद्वाज : अध्यक्ष जी, ये मात्र प्रथम बार किसी मंत्री को बताया है इससे ये पता चलूँ कि उन्होंने इस समाज के विकास को समर्थन

‘बिस पर है, राज्य पर है या आप पर है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि को लेख करने के लिए आपने क्या किया है?’

इस विनाम के काम को आपने क्या राज्य पर ही छोड़ दिया है या केन्द्र के प्लान में भी इन के लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है ?

श्री कश्मूर रहमान : जहाँ तक योग्यता विषय का नवान है प्राक्कषकता के धनुषार, जन्मों को महेनजर एवम् हुए हम मनीम और प्यान बनाते हैं : जहाँ तक एकीकरण का नवान है जहाँ तर सुमो-कुरान एम्प यरकररी : प्राप्ति विषय जानते हैं : कोई भी मरकार हो वह निश्चित नहीं बैठ मनीम है : लेकिन प्राप्ति को जानते हैं कि क्या क्या दिक्कतें पन आती हैं स्थिति को एकीकृत करने में :

श्री धनन्त राम जायसवाल . चामीन करोंड
गर्ब क्यों नहीं हुआ ? इसके बारे में घायल क्या कर
रहे हैं ?

श्री कजलूर रहमान - काफी लम्बी इराजि गज के लिए यह स्त्री है, उपरान्त यतिवति लम्बा चलती है। जमीन धरा मिन जाए, सारी सुविधाने मिन जाए और जिस एरिया में बाण करता है उन एरिया में बिनती कटाई है ये गज की बें बाहे जाती है। ये माननेय सदस्य से बूला कि एक बार जा कर स्वयं देख लें और मुझे आशा है कि देखने के बाद यह कहेंगे कि बहुत मेहनत के बाद यह नजरू करी म्पवा खर्च हुआ है।

Fire in Nuclear Fuel Complex Hyderabad

*533. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY. Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether fire broke out in one of the wings of the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad on the 12th March, 1979, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN
THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC
ENERGY, ELECTRONICS & SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE
(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fire broke out in the Zircaloy Fabrication Plant of the Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad a little after mid-night in the night shift of 12th March 1979.

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is a very dry reply. The Minister has not given details about the damage. The Minister has not taken a serious note of my question. पूछा था क्षति कितनी क्या, जवाब दे दिया क्षति लग गई।

It is not the way of replying my question. I have also requested for the details regarding the damage it has done as to how the fire broke out and what are the remedial measures he proposes to take in future. He has not mentioned about this.

PROF. SHER SINGH: He has asked a question as to how the fire broke out. The hon Member has also asked about the damage. There has been a damage to the roof slab, above the kerosene tanks and steel structural members were badly damaged. PVC electrical fittings were completely burnt. PVC exhaustive system has also melted. These are the losses. The loss comes to about Rs. 20 lakhs.

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: This is a very serious thing and it is a very dangerous thing and such things are happening in our nuclear complex. I want to know what are the remedial measures which he proposes to take and whether any inquiry has been instituted. If so, what are the details? If the inquiry has not been instituted, I want to know why there is negligence on the part of the Government.

PROF. SHER SINGH: An investigation Committee was constituted and that Committee submitted its report. The report is under examination. In the report they have also suggested some measures which should be taken to avoid recurrence of fire.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY. Sir, it is not the first time after the Government has taken over the nuclear complex that there has been fire in such a vital nuclear installation. As you know, last year there was a fire in the Baroda Heavy Water Plant which has put off our nuclear energy programme by almost one year and now we have fire

in the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad. There is a consistent effort here and abroad to do some damage or other to the nuclear installations so that the nuclear energy programme of India does not go ahead as per schedule. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would undertake a comprehensive inquiry into the whole security system of our nuclear installations and also find out whether there is any linkage between the different fires and accidents that have occurred in the nuclear installations during the last two years to find out whether there are foreign connections or domestic connections for these accidents.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Or American hand in the matter.

PROF. SHER SINGH: The Investigation Committee has come to the conclusion that this fire was accidental and there was no sabotage involved in this.

DR. KARAN SINGH: With the growth of utilisation of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes there is going to be expansion of nuclear plants and as the recent incident in Harrisburg in the United States has shown there are very real dangers unless safety measures are built into the system from the very beginning. Will the Government please let the House know whether they are taking adequate measures to ensure that, with the growth of our nuclear capability and technology, these safety measures are built in so that our population is saved from the possible adverse effects of radiation? The Harrisburg incident which is going on even now is a pointer to what should be done by this Government as a preventive measure. Is it being done or not?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Safety measures are built into the system and all precautions are taken to see that accidents do not take place. The hon. Member has referred to the Harrisburg incident. Our system is a little

different from theirs but still there could be a possibility. So all precautions are being taken. I have recently been to the ERC and I myself asked this question whether we have taken all precautions to foresee what type of accidents can take place and whether we have made arrangements for safety measures built into the system itself. I have been told that we have done that.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: It is known that nuclear technology involves very sophisticated machinery and also that any accident in the nuclear installations may lead to disaster. The Minister has said that precautionary measures are built into the system but in view of what happened earlier in our heavy water plant and also in Hyderabad and, as Dr. Karan Singh has pointed out in view of the recent incident which created great havoc in USA also will the Government take immediate steps for reviewing the safety and precautionary measures which are built to see whether these built precautionary measures are sufficient or some additional precautionary measures are necessary? Will the Government review the whole system of precaution and safety in all our nuclear installations all over the country?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I welcome the suggestion of the Hon. Member and will take steps to see that all precautions are taken and also to foresee what could be the causes of accidents and how to avoid them.

E.E.C. Delegation to study Electronics Industry

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*634 **SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA**

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS** be pleased to state

(a) whether a delegation from European Economic Community visit

ed India recently to study Electronics Industry of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any agreement has been signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH. (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A delegation consisting of 27 experts representing major computer companies from the EEC Countries visited India during March, 1979 to explore cooperation in the field of Computers & Electronic Components

(c) No, Sir.

श्री संकरसिंह जी बाबेला : इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंडस्ट्रीज की प्राप्ति हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बड़ी हिमाइ है और इसका अध्ययन करने के लिये यूरोपीय प्राधिक समुदाय से एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल यहां आया भी था। जवाब में जो कहा गया है कि कम्प्यूटर तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्रक पुराने के क्षेत्र में गहरी गरी कक्षागतता का पता लगाने के लिये मार्च, 1979 में यूरोपीय प्राधिक समुदाय के देशों से एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल आया था, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका प्रयास क्या था, वह कमिश्नर परपत्र में आया था या ऐसे ही आया था ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि 10 साल में जो बेकारी दूर करने की बात नहीं जाती है, उसको देखते हुए कम्प्यूटरों के मामले में गवर्नमेंट की नीति क्या है ? जब कम्प्यूटर बेकारी को घोर बढ़ावा देने, तो भी जब सरकार कम्प्यूटरों की घोर मांग करेगी ? जो प्रतिनिधि-मंडल यहां आया था, क्या उसके आने का परपत्र बिन्दित था ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया कि यह मिष्टमंडल मार्च के इसी महीने में आया था और पिछले साल भी एक मिष्टमंडल एरिया रिकॉर्ड करने के लिये आया था कि कौन से एरिया में काम हो सकता है, जिनमें दोनों की को-ऑपरेशन हो सकती है। इस बार जो मिष्ट मंडल आया, उसने पिछले मिष्टमंडल का अनुमोदन किया और आने के लिये कोई स्पायट बेयर मिडिल ईस्ट या मध्योत्तर अफ्रीका में गया करते हैं, ट्रेनिंग से कुछ हो सकता है या हाई-टेक प्रोसेसिंग बेयर को गन्नाई कर सकते हैं, और अपने देश में पैदा कर सकते हैं और हम अपना एक्सपोर्ट बूम बढ़ा सकते हैं। इन सब बातों पर विचार हुआ, और आने के लिए कहा हो सकता है, ये सब एरियाज

आइडेंटिफाई हुए। इस प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ने भी पिछले प्रतिनिधि-मंडल का अनुमोदन किया।

श्री संकरसिंह जी बाबेला : हर एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल का अपना प्रयास होता है। जो प्रतिनिधि-मंडल यहां आया था, क्या उसके साथ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज मैनुअल बनाने वाली हमारी डिपेंड एस्टिमिलमैंट्स के बारे में भी चर्चा हुई थी ? देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में रैडार एक बहुत नाटुक साधन है। क्या उनके बारे में भी चर्चा हुई थी ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : डिपेंड के बारे में विशेष रूप से जो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चाहिए, उसके बारे में कोई विशेष चर्चा नहीं हुई।

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is said that they have been invited for a meeting and a discussion and exchange of views had taken place and then we dispersed. Now, as far as part (c) of the question is concerned, the hon. Minister has not informed the House as to whether any agreement has been reached or not. The Delegation came to India last year and this year too I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the delegation that visited last year and this year also had come on its own or they were invited by the Government of India. I want to know whether this delegation drew blank or whether it had met with a total failure.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, under the auspices of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission, our team consisting of 12 computer experts—and they were in a delegation—went to EEC countries including Brussels in November 1977. Now, that was under the auspices of Indo-EEC Joint Commission and their delegation also came to India last year and again we have also received another delegation. Now, this is under the auspices of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission and as I said it is not that they withdrew blank. Areas were identified where we would have co-operation in future. Even for increasing the export in those countries and so many other things were discussed. It is not that they drew blank. But

इस के अभाव में माल भर सकें जो यह स्थिति रही कि वास्तव रूप में के काम बढ़ते रहे इस बीच में धाग का मजदूर क्या सोचा रहा इस पर कुछ प्रकाश आप डालेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक धागों पर कंट्रोल लगाने का सवाल है यह जहां तक हमारी समझ है संभव नहीं है क्योंकि कपड़े के काम पर कंट्रोल लगाने का काम का फिरोक मतलब में लाया एक असंभव जैसी चीज हमें लगती है। लेकिन और कई उपाय हैं जिन को समझ में लाया जा सकता है जिन के बारे में हम इस समय विचार कर रहे हैं और जहां तक हर मीटर पर काटे गए धागों का सवाल है यह मामला हम समय सरकार के विचार-ध्यान में है।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी पूछा कि जब धाग एक धरे से बढ़ते रहे तो सरकार ने उस के बारे में कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया ?

श्री अमल राम जायसवाल : धरनों तथा मिल मालिकों ने कहा किया और न्यायी प्राइवेट ने इसे नहीं नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन में भी कहा है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो : नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन इस समय 40 प्रतिशत धागा कपड़ा कटौत कर रहा है और बाकी 60 प्रतिशत टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन का कपड़ा है यह साथ ही वर चार और पांच रुपये प्रति मीटर के काम के भीतर है, तो धरनों तथा नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन के द्वारा मुनाफे के रूप में क्या भी मरान नहीं है। यह तरीका कि निजी मिला ने इस प्रकार की कोई अपनी नीयत नहीं दिखाई जिस से यह मान्य हो कि लोगों को कपड़ा उचित मूल्य पर मिल सके इस विषयों को उस छोटी से निभाया हो। तो इस पर जो कार्यवाही हमें करनी है वह कार्यवाही हम लोग करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री चिमनबाई एच मुख्तार : जहां तक इस प्रश्न का सवाल है कभी भी सरकार को बात इन्होंने नहीं मानी है।

They are taking Government for granted.

तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता कि सरकार का मैटीरियल और फिनिश सुद्ध, इन दोनों के बीच में कितना फर्क होगा चाहिए यह मानवी है तो सरकार जो मानवी है उस के लिए यह क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

एक बात मैं और पूछना चाहता। ये मिल वाले

बुनाई का काम भारत सरकार द्वारा हथकड़ी उद्योग को सौंपे। जबकि यह नहीं होना वह तकड़े अपना मुनाफा कम करने वाले नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनकी मुनाफा कमाने की भावना ही गई है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो : मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं को समझता हूँ। हमने मेरा उनमें कोई मतलब नहीं है कि मिला मालिक इस मामले में जो रुक अपना रहे हैं वह लाइजिंग वाला रुक नहीं है। मामला लोगों की समस्याओं के बारे में उनको निजी प्रचार की कोई बिगता नहीं है—यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है कि हम मिला मालिकों का काम इन लोगों में करें और धागों की विलिंग वा काम बाहर निकाल दें—यह संभव नहीं होगा। जितनी पूंजी इस उद्योग में लगी हुई है और जितना कपड़ा मिलें बनाती हैं उसको भंडार रखते हुए यह बीच इस वक्त संभव नहीं है। रॉ-मैटीरियल और फिनिश प्रोडक्ट की जो रिश्टों का मतलब है वह असल में धागों में धाग धाग फिनिश का होता रहेगा। टेक्स्टाइल मिलों में भी रॉ-मैटीरियल और फिनिश प्रोडक्ट का जो धार है उसमें जरूर फर्क रहेगा।

श्रीमती चन्द्रबती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1966-67 में जब रुई का भाव साढ़े 400—500 रुपए के बीच रहा तब कपड़ा साढ़े चार, पांच रुपए मीटर पर था लेकिन आज रुई का भाव 260 पर चले जाने के बाद भी कपड़ा 11 रुपए मीटर बिक रहा है। मैं नहीं जानता चाहती हूँ क्या सरकार ने इस मुनाफे को बटोल करके, रुई के जो उत्पादन हैं उनके साथ कोई सामंजस्य करने की चेष्टा की है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो : यही चेष्टा इस समय हो रही है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभी जी ने सभी शाब्द दो तीन दिन पहले कहा कि भारतीय काटन टेक्स्टाइल मिलें इस साल बहुत नफा कमावेंगी। उसका कारण यह नहीं है कि उनकी एक्जिप्टी नहीं गई है बल्कि उसका कारण यह है कि रुई के दाम बहुत घिर गए हैं और काटन कारखानों के दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं। प्राइवेट मिलें उसमें भी ज्यादा नफा कर रही हैं। यह मतलब बिछले दा सल से पेंसिल स्केटर रहा है। एक एक गज पर बीस-बीस पैसे दाम बढ़े हैं। मेरे पास वाटन कर इन्फ्लेशन है।

The cotton index for May 1977 was 214, and for October 1977 it has come down to 160.6. There is a fall of 22.6 per cent.

मैं नहीं जानता चाहता हूँ कि आप दाम कितना कम करना चाहते हैं और क्या मांग आपने रखी है ? धागों के दाम कम नहीं करते हैं तो आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ? सभी जैसा था पर रिटेल प्राइस आपने के लिए कहा था तो अगर पहले यह दाम छारे जा सकते थे तो अब क्यों नहीं छारे जा सकते हैं ? आप उनकी काटिंग करके एक्स-मिल प्राइस छापिए न कि आप उनके हाथ में दें कि वो भी चाहें छाप दें।

नहीं है, इस विषय इन सम्बन्ध में हम प्राये नहीं बतला सकते हैं।

श्री किशोर लाल : उस मेमोरेण्डम की चार घटनाओं का बिना महीनेय ने किया, जो बिहार में हुई है। ये घटनाएँ डिस्ट्रिक्ट टाउन में हुई हैं और 5 मार्च के बाद एक महीने से ज्यादा हो गया है, बिहार सरकार ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को सभी तक इतिला नहीं दी। क्या गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया यह मुताबिक नहीं समझती कि माइनारिटी कम्युनिटीज ने जो मेमोरेण्डम दिया है और उन के अन्दर जो सैन्स-आफ-इन्सिक्विटिटी पैदा हुई है — उस की दृष्टि में रखते हुए सी.बी.आई. या किसी अन्य सेंट्रल एजेंसी से इन्वेस्टीगेशन कराये, ताकि जो लोग उस के पीछे हैं या जो इन्टीचुअल उन के खिलाफ हैं — उन के विरुद्ध योद्धा कार्यवाही की जा सके और हफारी माइनारिटी कम्युनिटीज में जो सैन्स-आफ इन्सिक्विटिटी पैदा हो गई है, उस को दूर किया जा सके? क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात को कन्सीडर करेगी कि बहुत घबरी किसी सेंट्रल एजेंसी के जरिये इनको इन्वेस्टीगेट कराये?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, इस में सी.बी.आई. को एम्फायरी की बात नहीं है। सभी जिन घटनाओं का बिक्र किया गया है — वे उस मेमोरेण्डम में दी गई हैं — मोकामा, दुबेली-खदगपुर, बरीली, चनुपटिया, रोहतास — ये सब डिस्ट्रिक्ट टाउन नहीं हैं जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। इन के सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार से जानकारी गवाई गई है, वह सभी हमें मिली नहीं है। हम जरूर कोशिश करेंगे कि जल्द से जल्द जानकारी आ जाय, जो देरी हुई है, उस के लिये हमें खेद है।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I want to know, when on 5th March a deputation met the Governor of Bihar, what steps were taken and whether the Governor of Bihar, as the agent of the Government of India, brought it to the notice of the Government of India that minorities in Bihar, especially the Christian minorities, are harassed? May I know also whether it is a fact that RSS is behind these atrocities? (Interruptions).

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: No,

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of productivity services by the National Productivity Council

*636. SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council had considered proposals for development of productivity services, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The development of productivity services is a continuing process with the National Productivity Council since its inception, brief details of which are set out below:

- (i) It has developed specialised services in Industrial Engineering, Fuel Efficiency, Plant Engineering, Production Engineering, Behavioural Science and Financial Management.
- (ii) It provides training and productivity survey and implementation service in the above areas, undertakes applied research projects and propagates these through publications and various audio-visual aids.
- (iii) It is engaged in developing productivity services for small scale industries through the cells established in close collaboration with State Govts.
- (iv) It has undertaken the National scheme on supervisory development leading to the award of National Certificate in Supervision and development of trade unions and workers in Productivity.
- (v) It is engaged in the development of productivity services

soap and match industries in the cottage small sector. Proposals in respect of other areas are being worked out by the NPC.

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को पूरा करें

* 68. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में रिक्त स्थान भरें।

(क) मैं अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ।
 (ख) मैं अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ।
 (ग) मैं अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ।

(घ) मैं अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ।
 (ङ) मैं अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ।
 (च) मैं अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ।

(छ) मैं अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ।
 (ज) मैं अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ।
 (झ) मैं अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलता हूँ।

in Corporate Planning, Management Information System, Marketing, Training Technology and electronic data processing.

(vi) It has developed specialised services in the conservation of minerals, oil and non ferrous metals postharvest operations of agriculture and rural marketing surveys.

The NPC at its meeting held at New Delhi on 15th March 1973 decided to reorient its activities to the economic and industrial policy objectives of the Government. The NPC has decided to take the following steps for its action —

(i) Development of soap and match industries in collaboration with Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and others.

(ii) Development of Small Scale Sector—Productivity improvement in the existing units and promoting growth of Small Scale Units for the reserved items in collaboration with DCSI.

(iii) Productivity improvement in public sector organisations where productivity is low or are considered sick. Some of the units/areas identified for immediate studies are State Electricity Board, sick units of the National Textile Corporation and Engineering in Bombay Port, Hall way yard in Mangalore etc.

(iv) Promoting appropriate schemes for securing involvement of Trade Unions to enable them to adopt Productivity as an integral part of their movement.

The NPC has already worked out detailed proposals for development of

Presence of Mineral deposits in the seas around Andamans

* 69. श्री चित्ता बासु : Will the Minister of Science and Technology be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the presence of highly productive pockets and traces of mineral deposits in the seas around Andamans has been indicated in the preliminary survey by the National Oceanographic Survey Researches recently

(b) if so whether Government consider it desirable and feasible to take further exploratory drive in this behalf and

(c) if not the reasons thereof

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, carried out a preliminary survey of the waters around the Andaman Islands in January-February, 1979. The surveys indicated pockets of high biological productivity and trace metals in the waters off the Andamans.

(b) The area is proposed to be surveyed more intensively after completion of the analysis of data already taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Plan for better process of Handloom cloth

***690. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF.** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing—

(a) whether Government have made any plan or propose to take initiative or creating infrastructure like production of yarn, creating facilities for pre-weaving and post weaving and for better processing of the handloom cloth during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the expected investment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Consistent with the priority given to handloom in the Textile Policy announcement, an integrated set of proposals has been submitted by the Sub-Group for Handlooms and Powerlooms to the Main Working Group on Textiles. This includes production of an additional 120 million Kgs. of hank yarn, for which about 1 million new spindles will have to be established. Half of these will be in existing units and the other half in new units proposed to be set up. As regards pre-weaving, post-weaving and processing facilities, a total sum of Rs 406 lakhs has so far been released by the Central Government to 12 States/Union Territories for the creation of such facilities in the last three

years. During the sixth plan period, the Sub-Group of the Main Working Group has proposed a Central outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs for this purpose. It is envisaged that this amount will be matched by a Sum of Rs 1500 lakhs in the State sector for the same purpose. These facilities will be set up near handloom clusters to improve the quality and marketability of handloom cloth. The final report of the Main Working Group on Textiles is awaited.

Correspondence in Hindi for Banks and Public Undertakings

***691 SHRI A BALA PAJANOR:**

SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Hindi Committee have decided that correspondence should exclusively be in Hindi for Banks and Public Undertakings in Hindi speaking States, and

(b) if so, the rationale of the decision in the light of the assurances against imposition of Hindi given from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No Sir, After a discussion on the subject, the Committee decided that the Deputy Prime Minister (Finance) will consider the issue in the context of the existing rules and the assurances given by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress of Rajasthan and Narora Atomic Power Stations

***692. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan and Narora Atomic Power Stations are lagging behind schedule;

- (b) if so the reasons thereof and
(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The full quantity of heavy water required for initial filling up of the Rajasthan Station and final commissioning is not yet available. As regards Narora Atomic Power Project there have been delays in the manufacture of some critical nuclear equipments which could not be obtained from other sources.

(c) In respect of the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Government has already made arrangements for the procurement of the bulk of heavy water required for the initial inventory and the balance is expected in the current year. As far as Narora Atomic Power Project is concerned all efforts are being made to expedite the manufacture of critical nuclear equipments.

Utilisation of Raw material for Textile Industry

*693 **SHRI CHITTA BASU** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the Times of India New Delhi dated February 22 1979 in connection with the scientific breakthrough in technology for gainful utilisation of agricultural waste materials like banana sheath and pine apple leaf for the utilisation of raw materials for the textile industry

(b) if so whether Government have taken any follow up measures in this regard and

(c) if so details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) to (c) The news item in reference has

been seen. This refers to certain processes developed by the Jute Technological Research Laboratory Calcutta. However, local and indigenous technology using banana leaf and pineapple fibre has been developed in Kerala and Manipur respectively where fabric is being made out of these materials. Government have decided to give full support to the further development of this technology in order to spread this further. Detailed programmes are being formulated in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

HMT Watches

*694 **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that proper facilities for sale of HMT watches are not available in the capital

(b) whether it is also a fact that the maintenance cost is much higher in comparison with those of other makes of watches

(c) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to short supply of HMT watches resulting in higher price being charged from buyers, and

(d) if so the measures being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) and (d) There is an increasing demand for HMT watches because of their quality and performance

ed outlets. In order to eliminate scope for possible malpractices arising from unfulfilled demand for HMT watches,

and to cater to the increasing public demand for these products throughout the country, the production of these watches has been increased. IIMT's production in 1978-79 was 33,33,197 watches as compared to 20,58,000 in 1977-78 and 11,71,710 watches in 1976-1977.

New Switch Board Factory by Siemens

*695. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Siemens India has a proposal to set up a new Switch Board factory near Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Criminal cases filed for Demolition of Buildings in Turkman Gate, Delhi

*696. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI DINEN BHATTA.
CHARYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether criminal cases were filed against the residents of Turkman Gate while their buildings were demolished;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the number of cases which have been withdrawn so far and the number still pending for withdrawal and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

Four cases were registered on 19-4-1976. For reasons of inadequacy of evidence, the investigation by the police was closed in respect of two cases. The other two cases were withdrawn. No case is, therefore, now pending

सिविल सेवाओं में पदों के लिए साक्षात्कार में भाग लेने का प्रयोग

*697. श्री बलपत सिंह परमेश्वर :

श्री सरत कार :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने सिविल सेवाओं में पदों के लिये साक्षात्कार में प्रयोग की जाने वाली भाषाओं का चयन कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वैश्व सेवा भाषाओं, रेलवे तथा कर्मचारी चयन भाषाओं द्वारा की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में प्रश्नों की वैश्विक विषय बनाने का है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कर्मचारी-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस.डी. पाटिल) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।

(ग) परन्तु, 1977 में गठित वैश्व सेवा भाषाओं की मई, 1978 में तयार कर दिया गया था। राष्ट्रीयस्तरीय स्तर पर अधिकारी स्तर की भर्ती का कार्य अब प्रशासनिक आधार पर वैश्व सेवा भर्ती के तहत दोनों को ही दिया गया है। विभिन्न वैश्व भर्ती बोर्डों के अध्यक्षों ने सामान्यतः (क) वस्तुनिष्ठ स्वरूप के परीक्षण तथा (ख) निष्पक्ष तथा संवेदन के लिये निर्णय किया है। वस्तुनिष्ठ स्वरूप के परीक्षण में तर्क के परीक्षण तथा प्रश्नों के परीक्षण सहित कई प्रश्न पत्र शामिल होने। निष्पक्ष तथा संवेदन का प्रश्न पत्र प्रश्नों में होगा। वैश्व सभी की भवना प्रशिक्षण कार्य प्रश्नों में कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार प्रश्नों का ज्ञान आवश्यक समझा जाता है।

कर्मचारी चयन भाषाओं द्वारा भाषागत परीक्षाओं में केवल प्रश्नों तथा हिन्दी के प्रयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है। इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है कि उन परीक्षाओं में प्रश्नों की वैश्विक विषय बनाया जाए, जिन में इन भाषा का कुछ ज्ञान

कार्यालय लिपिका, कार्यालय लिपिकों, टिक्ट कलक्टरों, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों आदि जैसे, वैर-उपनोको सामान्य-वर्गों की भर्ती के लिये रेल सेवा प्रायोग द्वारा भी जाने वाली निविदा प्रणाली में उम्मीदवारों को सामान्य घरेलूी के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने आवश्यक होते हैं। रेल कर्मचारियों का तबादला समस्त भारतीय रेलों में किया जा सकता है। अतः यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि समूह "ग" खरापा के उम्मीदवारों को रेलों के दिन प्रति दिन के काम के लिये घरेलूी का ज्ञान होना चाहिये। घरेलूी की वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विशरण

सब लोक सेवा प्रायोग द्वारा प्रदत्त भारतीय तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की भेजी—I तथा भेजी—II में भर्ती के लिए अपनाई गई प्रणाली को जांच करने और उस पर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए तथा परीक्षाओं की योजना तथा चयन प्रक्रियाओं में ऐसे परिवर्तनों को विचारित करने के लिए जिनसे कि राष्ट्रीय विकास एवं पुनर्निर्माण के कार्यों के सफल में उच्च सेवाओं की भूमिका तथा कामों के परिपक्व में समुचित ज्ञान, योग्यता तथा गुणों पर पर्याप्त बल दिया जाए, दिनांक 6-2-74 को सब लोक सेवा प्रायोग द्वारा नियुक्त बीजारी समिति के नाम से प्रसिद्ध, भर्ती नीति एवं चयन प्रक्रिया समिति ने माहिरावरों में प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने की लिए भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग करने के संबंध में निम्नलिखित विचारित की थी —

में कोई उम्मीदवार किसी भारतीय भाषा में बोलने की इच्छा प्रकट करता है बल्कि वह घरेलूी में चयन विचार परीक्षा रूप में स्पष्ट करने में असमर्थ है ता माहिरावर कोई को उम्मीदवार को चारम देना चाहिए और उसे किसी भी भारतीय भाषा में उत्तर देने की अनुमति दे दे।"

सरकार ने बीजारी समिति की इस विचारित को स्वीकार कर लिया है। सब लोक तथा प्रायोग भी इन विचारित को उपयुक्त रूप में कार्यान्वित करेगा।

Number of Foreign Contracts obtained by E.P.I.

*698 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) what is the total number and value of foreign contracts obtained by the Engineering Projects India Ltd. (E.P.I.) during the last three years,

Statement

Foreign contracts secured by EPI during the period 1976-77 to 1978-79

| Year in which contract secured/Name of Project | Value of Project (Rs. in lakhs) | Remarks |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1976-77 | | |
| 1. Water Treatment Plant, Bangkok | 192.00 | Completed. |
| 2. Ain Baghre (Ardiya) Housing Project, Kuwait | 23000.00 | |
| 3. Mechanical Training Centre, Iskandriya, Iraq | 1077.00 | Completed. |
| 4. Supply of Surveying Instruments, Iraq | 6.04 | Completed. |
| 5. Consultancy Report for Guyana Steel Plant | 1.30 | Completed. |
| | <u>24226.34</u> | |
| 1977-78 | | |
| 1. Wadi Jizan Electrification Scheme, Saudi Arabia | 1842.00 | |
| 2. Sief Palace Area Building, Kuwait | 3264.00 | |
| 3. 33th Brigade Camp, Kuwait | 8010.00 | |
| | <u>13116.00</u> | |
| 1978-79 | | |
| 1. Northern Grain Silos, Iraq | 4600.00 | |
| 2. Water Research Centre, Iraq | 1550.00 | |
| 3. Central Grain Silos, Iraq | 4200.00 | |
| 4. SAAD-3 Project, Iraq | 4200.00 | |
| 5. Radio & Coloured TV Centre, Iraq | 1350.00 | |
| 6. Civil Works for Ruwais Refinery, Abu Dhabi | 2000.00 | |
| 7. Oil Storage Tanks Project, Jaddak, Saudi Arabia | 515.00 | |
| | <u>18415.00</u> | |

Grand Total (Value)—Rs. 55,757.34 lakhs.

कागज की बालाबाजारी

699 श्री गया मन्त सिंह क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की इच्छा रखते कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि छपाई के लिए प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले सफेद कागज के व्यापार में एकाधिकार की समाप्ति हो रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप करोड़ों ६० का कागज निर्धारित मूल्य पर बेचे जाने के स्थान पर अधिक कीमतों पर बचा जाता है

(ख) यदि हाँ तो हमको रोखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या काम उठाये है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार छपाई के लिए प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले सफेद कागज के व्यापार में एकाधिकार की समाप्ति करने का है जिससे कि छापेवाले को यह कागज उचित मूल्यों पर मिल सके।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आर. पन्नाबोस)

(क) और (ख) कागज के मूल्यों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है, फिर भी, यह सच है कि कागज निर्माता तथा व्यापारी कागज की मांग में तबो से हुई वृद्धि का लाभ उठाकर कागज के मूल्यों में अनुचित वृद्धि कर रहे हैं। सरकार कागज की मांग व पूर्ति के बीच के सीमांत भेदभूलन को दूर कर कागज के मूल्यों में सही वृद्धि न होने देने का मुक्तिपथ बनने हेतु कागज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु पनक बंदम उठा रही है और वह कागज का आयात करने पर भी विचार कर रही है। कागज उद्योग के साथ एक बैठक हुई थी जिसमें उनसे कहा गया था कि वे मूल्यों को कम करें। कागज उद्योग की ओर से अभी तक कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है। सरकार कागज उद्योग द्वारा मुताफापोरी की समाप्ति करने एवं कागज का अधिक समान वितरण करने के लिये पनक उपायों पर विचार कर रही है।

(ग) कागज का उत्पादन या वितरण में से किसी पर भी एकाधिकार नहीं है।

Progress in use of Thorium for Atomic Energy

*701 SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in India to use Thorium in place of enriched uranium as the principal source of deriving atomic energy in the country,

(b) whether it is a fact that India's source of low quality meagre uranium ore would never make her uranium based atomic energy a viable commercial solution to her energy problem, and

(c) if so, the facts in details and the steps taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Thorium cannot replace enriched uranium in reactors which are based exclusively on use of enriched uranium. However a programme is in hand which will ultimately provide for generating power using thorium which is relatively more abundant. A prototype fast reactor is being constructed at Kalpakkam near Madras

(b) and (c) The reserves of natural uranium in the country are adequate for the level of nuclear power programme currently envisaged

Use of CRP in atrocities on Adivasis in Baharagorah Area of Singhbhum District, Bihar

6601 SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of the atrocities on Adivasis in Baharagorah area of Singhbhum District in Bihar in the month of January, 1979, if so, the facts in details

(b) whether Adivasis houses have been demolished and ladies have been tortured in the same area if so the facts in details

(c) whether CRP was used in the torture of Adivasis and

(d) whether Central Government would put a ban on use of CRP by the State Government against the Harijans and Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). The Bihar Government has reported that no incident of atrocity in the Baharagorah area in January 1979 has been brought to its notice, nor any case of molestation or torture. There was, however, one case of alleged rape but on enquiry by the local administration the allegation was found to be incorrect.

(c) and d). The C.R.P. has been deployed in the area for maintenance of law and order and not for torturing the adivasis. The C.R.P. is deployed whenever re-inforcement is necessary and the State police fall short of requirement.

माध प्रदेश कपड़ा निगम के अधीन मिलों को हानियाँ

6602. श्री हृदय शन्त कटवार : क्या उद्योग ; मंत्री प्रस्तापकित प्रश्न सं० 1387 दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 1978 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश कपड़ा निगम के अधीन 6 अन्य कपड़ा मिलों में से प्रत्येक मिल को जनवरी, 1976 से नवम्बर, 1978 के दौरान कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान जिन विभिन्न पाटियों और कर्मों को वेमर कपड़ा बेचा गया उनसे घटावगिया प्राप्त न होने के कारण कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) उक्त मिलों के कपड़े के उत्पादन में प्रयोग से लाये गये घटिया रसायनों और रंघो एवं रङ्गों माल से कपड़े में लाये रंघों के कारण कितनी हानि हुई ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अणुबन्धु प्रसाद) : (क) जनवरी, 1976 से नवम्बर, 1978 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य प्रदेश)

लिमिटेड के निपटाराधीन 6 अन्य वस्त्र मिलों में से प्रत्येक मिल को निम्न प्रकार हानि हुई —

(लाख रुपये में)

मिल का नाम हानि/लाभ की राशि (प्रतिशत)

1. हीरा मिल (—) 155.66
2. स्वदेशी काटन एंड पकोर मिल (—) 290.74
3. न्यू भोपाल टेक्सटाईल मिल (—) 145.77
4. बृहन्नपुर टापी मिल (—) 44.75
5. इन्दौर युनाइटेड मिल (—) 595.01
6. कल्याण मिल (—) 319.02

(घ) विभिन्न पाटियों व कर्मों द्वारा भुगतान न करने/हुण्डियाँ वापिस कर देने की वजह से इन 6 मिलों को जनवरी, 1976 से नवम्बर, 1978 की अवधि में हुई हानि संबंधी जानकारी माल में उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि, उपर्युक्त कारणां से अप्रैल, 1975 से अप्रैल, 1978 की अवधि में 4,00, 111.11 रुपये की हानि हुई थी । (उपर्युक्त हानियों में भुगतान न किए जाने/हुण्डियाँ वापिस हो जाने की वजह से कार्यकारी पुरी में घाई कर्मों के कलहवस्तु हुई हानि जैसी न दिखने वाली हानियाँ भी शामिल हैं ।

(ग) उपयोग में लाए जाने वाले माल के नमूनों की जाच वार्षिक उपयोग से पूर्व की जाती है तथा घटिया माल का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है । माल इसकी वजह से हानि होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Contracts won in foreign countries by Indian firms in the field of Textiles

6603. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Firms have won contracts in foreign countries for providing training, teaching and consultancy services in the field of textiles during the last one and a half year;

(b) the amount of the contracts signed by each; and

(c) whether these firms have clean record as far as the payment of taxes in the country is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

जम्मू व काश्मीर में हथकरपा उद्योग का विकास

6604 श्रीमती पावली बेबी क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या केंद्र सरकार जम्मू व काश्मीर में हथकरपा उद्योग के विकास के लिये किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसका व्यय क्या है ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) और (ख) जी हाँ ।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार न कनी हाल उद्योग के विकास हेतु एक परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भजा है । प्रस्ताव में पायबारी नदी के अतिरिक्त तीन वर्ष में 9.43 लाख रु० के अनुमानित व्यय से 100 करघे स्थापित करने की कल्पना है । इसमें सामान्य जाहों में 350 व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जाएंगे और तीसरे वर्ष के अंत तक वार्षिक उत्पादन 600 लाखों का होगा ।

Production of Cotton in Punjab

6605 CHOWDHURY BALBIR SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab is producing a lot of cotton

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no cotton and spinning mill there in Public Sector

(c) if so the reasons therefor

(d) whether Government propose to open the same in the backward district of Hoshiarpur for the uplift of the same and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A spinning mill has been set up at Bhatinda in public sector

(c) Does not arise

(d) and (e) There is no proposal at present to set up a cotton spinning mill in public sector in Hoshiarpur District. However in addition to one spinning mill of about 50 000 spindles already working in private sector in that District another spinning mill is being set up there in joint sector

Bharat Industries and Commercial Corporation

6607 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) what items of electronics will be manufactured by Bharat Industries and Commercial Corporation and what will be their uses

(b) when this Corporation is expected to go into production and what items will be manufactured in the initial stages

(c) how much employment will be provided by this unit directly and indirectly and

(d) will this unit export certain items manufactured by it and also impart know how to Indian industries abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ELECTRONICS (PROF SHER SINGH)

(a) and (d) The Department of Electronics has not received any proposal for small scale approval or industrial licence for the manufacture of electronic goods from a firm named M/s. Bharat Industries and Commercial Corporation.

Improvement in Financial Condition of Harijans

6608. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the extent to which the financial condition of the Harijans in the country has been improved during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): The assessment of the improvements in the financial conditions of the Harijans in the country would require extensive and detailed studies. No information on this scale and magnitude is available. The Planning Commission in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, has made references to the financial conditions of Harijans, like the following:—

"The prevalence of poverty and inequality, virtually unchanged over the years, can be seen most clearly in the conditions of life of the two disadvantaged groups in our society, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So far they have been only marginally involved in the process of development... Scheduled Castes generally constitute a substantial fraction of the population below the poverty line. They have few assets and are generally dependent on share-cropping or agricultural labour."

Charter of Demands by Employees of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

6609. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the charter of demands submitted by the employees of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is pending consideration with Government for more than five years and as a result the employees

have now threatened to go on an indefinite hunger strike to press the Government to meet their demand in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to take a decision in the matter and preventing the hunger strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ATOMIC ENERGY (PROF SHER SINGH): (a), (b) and (c). No, Sir. A charter of demands was submitted in June 1977 by the employees of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. Conciliation proceedings were held. But they failed. There was then a strike in the Station from September 8, 1977 to January 7, 1978. After the strike was called off unconditionally a series of discussion were held with the Union leaders upto the level of Union Labour Minister. Certain concessions were offered to the employees with a view to an amicable settlement. The Union, however, rejected the offer. Two workmen representing non-recognized union started relay hunger strike on March 12, 1979. In addition another workman commenced hunger strike on March 19, 1979 and was removed by the police on March 26, 1979. Conciliation proceedings with the recognised Union are in progress.

कारों, स्कूटरों और टायरों तथा दूधों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

6610. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978, तथा 28 फरवरी, 1979 को ट्रैक्टरों, ट्रकों, मोटरकारों, स्कूटरों, साइकिलों तथा दूधों और टायरों के दाम क्या ब्या थे ;

(ख) क्या इनके मूल्य घटाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौटा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इनके मूल्यों को कब तथा कैसे कम किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद भारद्वाज) (क) विवरण I तथा II सलभ है :

(ख) ये (घ) इस समय ट्रेक्टरों टकों भादर कारों स्कूटरों साइकलों तथा टायरों और ट्यूबों की कीमतों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है । फिर भी सरकार स्थिति पर निगरानी रख रहा है ।

विवरण—I

प्रमुख मूल्य सूचकांक में शामिल किए गए परिवर्तन उपकरणों की कीमत ।

| वस्तु | विशिष्टता | विषयान | (कीमत ₹० म)
14 1978 की 28-2 79 की | |
|----------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ट्रेक्टर | एमएफ-19 35 हॉर्स पावर ट्रेक्टर (खुदरा कीमत) | गन्तव्य स्थान तक रेल भाड़ा मुक्त | 42966 53 | 5395 0 50 |
| ट्रक | (1) प्रयोग लंब 4' कीमट एल्टो 3/1 76 डबल्यू बी गुडस चाली | मद्रास में कारखाने से निकलते समय की कीमत | 90012 47 | 97063 56 |
| | (2) टाटा माइल एल पी 1210 ई/ 52 5195 | कारखाने से निकलते समय की कीमत | 93021 56 | 95175 22 |
| कार | (1) स्टारब ट्रक कार | बही | 21686 47 | कीमत घाटके उपलब्ध नहीं है |
| | (2) प्रीमियर पद्मनी कार | बही | 28477 48 | 1-1-79 से वास्तविक होने के कारण कीमत घाटके उपलब्ध नहीं है । |
| | (3) सफेद क्लियर (साइजो) हिन्दुस्तान एम्बेसडर कार | | 31056 87 | 35508 95 |
| स्कूटर | (1) साम्बी स्कूटर 150 सी सी | बम्बई में कारखाने से निकलते समय का मूल्य | 4172 61 | 4355 88 |
| | (2) बजाज स्कूटर 150 सी सी बल्गा | कारखाने से निकलते समय का मूल्य | 34 11 31 | 4052 59 |
| साइकल | (1) एटनस साइकल | गन्तव्य स्थान तक | 262 23 | 28 43 |
| | (2) रॉले 24 साइकल (खुदरा कीमत) | रत्न भाड़ा मुक्त दिल्ली | 358 00 | 396 00 |
| | (3) हवलर्स पायुवर ग्रीक टो पार्ड साइकल | गन्तव्य स्थान तक रेल भाड़ा मुक्त | 312 28 | 345 00 |

विवरण-II

घरेलू मूल्य सूचकांक में शामिल किए गए टायरों तथा ट्यूबों को बीजक बनाते समय को कीमतें

| क्रमांक | विशिष्टता के साथ वस्तु | विवरण | इकाई | बीमन १० में |
|--|--------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| टायर | मूल्य स्थान तक रेल भाड़ा मुक्त | एक | 1-4-78 को | 28-2-79 को |
| 1. कार टायर रेयन बी एल डबल्यू कोड-II
डनलन कोड कथ 6,70,15—
6 प्लाई रेडिय स्टीक सी० 49 | वही | वही | 279.73 | 331.28 |
| 2. 5.90-15 " " सी० 49 | वही | वही | 228.74 | 279.22 |
| 3. 5.20-14 " " सी० 49 | वही | वही | 197.19 | 241.36 |
| 4. 5.60-13 " " सी० 49
ट्रक टायर रेयन स्टेडर्ड डेप्ल 5. धार. फाई. बी. | वही | वही | 208.23 | 235.05 |
| 5. 8.25-20 12 प्लाई रेडिय एच० डबल्यू/105 | वही | वही | 1077.43 | 1304.59 |
| 6. 9.00-20 12 पी० धार० डबल्यू 115/
डबल्यू० डबल्यू 195 | वही | वही | 1370.85 | 1558.57 |
| 7. साइकल टायर 26-1-1/2 डबल्यू० दो० गोल्ल सील | वही | वही | 12.20 | 3.40 |
| 8. मोटर साइकल टायर 3-25-19 4 प्लाई रेडिय युनिवर्सल | वही | वही | 112.36 | 122.46 |
| 9. डनलन टू बिस्तर टायर
59-10 4 प्लाई | वही | वही | 73.23 | 80.80 |
| 10. ट्रक्टर टायर रियर 11.2-28/10-28 जी० जी०
ए०टी० 6 प्लाई एक्स 99 | वही | वही | 993.85 | 998.00 |
| 11. ट्रक्टर टायर रियर 12.4.28/11-28 जी.जी./
टी.धार.ए. टी.एफ. एण्ड धार. 6 प्लाई | वही | वही | 1074.39 | 1232.00 |
| 12. फाफ दी हार्ड ने टायर्स नायलन टायर्स 12.00
24/25/16 प्लाई | वही | वही | 3113.99 | 4065.85 |
| 13. फाफ दी हार्ड ने टायर्स नायलन टायर्स 18.00-
24/25/20 प्लाई | वही | वही | 9805.74 | 9805.74 |

| ट्यूब | मूल्य स्थान तक रेल भाड़ा मुक्त | एक | 1-4-78 को | 28-2-79 को |
|--|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|------------|
| 1. मोटर कार ट्यूब 5.90-15 (बी-15) | वही | वही | 33.13 | 37.84 |
| 2. वही ट्रक ट्यूब 9.00.2 (वाइडवाइथ) | वही | वही | 120.05 | 140.40 |
| 3. मोटर साइकल ट्यूब 3.25 से 18 | वही | वही | 22.72 | 26.51 |
| 4. टू बिस्तर ट्रक्टर ट्यूब 3.50.10 | वही | वही | 16.41 | 18.94 |
| 5. साइकल ट्यूब के बी गविय | वही | वही | 5.00 | 5.55 |
| 6. साइकल ट्यूब (रोड स्टार) | वही | वही | 5.15 | 5.70 |
| 7. ट्रक्टर ट्यूब 12.4.28/11-28 जी० जी० टी०
धार०/ए०टी० एफ० एण्ड धार० | वही | वही | 126.10 | 145.00 |
| 8. ट्रक्टर ट्यूब 13.6.28 (12-28) ए०टी० एफ०
एफ० एण्ड धार० | वही | वही | 175.12 | 200.00 |
| 9. फाफ दी हार्ड ने ट्यूब नायलन 12.00-24/25 | वही | वही | 217.21 | 233.44 |
| 10. फाफ दी हार्ड ने ट्यूब नायलन 18.00-24/25 | वही | वही | 653.21 | 653.21 |

Review of Controlled Cloth Scheme

6611 SHRI K. MALLANNA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to review the controlled cloth scheme

(b) whether there has been decline in the standard cloth and

(c) if so the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) As against the production of 419.63 million sq metres of controlled cloth in mill sector and handloom sector during the entire year 1977-78 production during April, 1978 to December 1978 (9 months) is about 337.66 million sq metres. While production figures for the period January 1979 to March, 1979 are not yet available the production for the year 1978-79 as a whole is likely to be higher than the production level of 1977-78.

Preparation of Panel for Selection Grade (Deputy Secretary) of C.S.S.

6612. SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether for preparing panel for Selection Grade (Deputy Secretaries) of the Central Secretariat Services only those officers of Grade-I of the Service (Under Secretaries) whose last five years' reports have been categorised atleast very good are considered

(b) if so whether this criteria is being adopted in respect of other services also or only in the case of Central Secretariat Service

(c) whether adequate weightage is given to the officers who have put in sufficiently long service as Under Secretaries and have also reached the maximum of the scale or is there any proposal to compensate them by giving them special increments or allowance and

(d) whether there is any proposal for the premature retirement of such of the officers who have been left over for promotion for several years by giving them same retirement benefits such as cash payment of Leave Salary etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) (a) No Sir. Vacancies in the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service are to be filled up by promotion of permanent officers of Grade I who have rendered not less than 5 years approved service in that Grade and are included in the Select List for Selection Grade prepared under sub-rule 4 of Rule 12 of the C.S.S. Rule 1962 and related regulations framed thereunder.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) The selection of eligible Grade I officers of the C.S.S. for promotion to Selection Grade is made on the basis of merit. No proposal for compensating the officers left over for promotion is under consideration.

Representation from the Staff of Richardson and Cruddas Ltd

6613 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 20th February 1979 from the members of the Staff of Richardson and Cruddas Ltd, Byculla, Bombay (a Govt. of India Undertaking)

(b) If so, when and what are the grievances put forth and demands made therein; and

(c) what action Government have taken so far or propose to take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly rated staff and peons of the Byculla Iron Works of M/s Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Lt. went on strike from 7-9-78 to 8-1-79. During the period of the strike, some employees were found indulging in acts of vandalism and inciting other striking employees to indulge in such acts of misconduct. Thirteen such employees were suspended pending completion of departmental enquiries against them. In the representation dated 20-2-79, two of the suspended employees had requested for withdrawal of orders of suspensions and payments of wages for the period of their suspension. They had also stated that the management had not taken similar action in respect of the employees of the Mulund Works of the Company, who were also on strike during the same period.

(c) After the suspended employees had submitted a written apology expressing regret for their conduct, the management have withdrawn the orders of suspension and they have also closed the enquiries against them. These employees have since been allowed to resume their duties. Since the Company's Standing Orders do not provide for payment of wages during the period of suspension, it is not possible for the Company to pay wages to these employees for that period.

No charge sheets were served on the employees of the Mulund Works as none of them had indulged in acts

of vandalism or misconduct during the period of strike.

Seizure of Tools of Cultivators in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6614. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1st week of February, 1979, the tools of the cultivators belonging to Mowa Dera, Tushnabad Panchayat, under South Andaman Tahsil in Andaman and Nicobar Islands were seized by the Forest Officers by using armed forest Guards,

(b) whether it is a fact that these cultivators were working on the land allotted to them by Andaman and Nicobar Administration, if so, the reasons of harassing the cultivators and seizing their agricultural tools with details of the tools and the further development in the matter, and

(c) whether Government are aware about the similar seizure of Agricultural tools from the farmers of Choudari while they were working on their allotted lands on the 10th January, 1978 by one K. P. Acharya, Range Officer, if so, the details thereof and the action Government propose to take against the Forest Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the report received from Andaman and Nicobar Administration these cultivators were clearing forest growth within an area which according to forest records and maps, was protected forest area and clearing of forest growth within such areas is prohibited under the forest Act. Five dahas and two felling axes were seized from them which were subsequently released on intervention by the revenue authorities.

(c) Seizure of Agricultural tools from the farmers of Chouldari area was made because they were clearing forest growth within the protected forest area. The seized implements are still in the custody of the Forest Department pending finalization of the case.

News Item Captioned 'Tribunals for Government Employees'

6615 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express dated the 21st March 1979 under the caption Tribunals for Government employees and

(b) if so what is the reaction of Government to the various decisions reported to have been taken or under consideration of Government facts of the matter and the latest position regarding the proposals finalised and details of action taken/proposed for the implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) A news item captioned 'Tribunals for Government employees' appeared in the Indian Express dated the 21st March, 1979

(b) The details of the proposal to set up Administrative Tribunal for employees engaged in connection with the affairs of the Union have not yet been finalised.

News item captioned 'Abdullah ready for Partition of State'

6616 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news

report appearing in the Indian Express dated 21st March, 1979 under the caption Abdullah ready for partition of State and

(b) if so what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) Yes Sir

(b) According to our information, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir had while speaking in the State Legislative Assembly on the 21st March 1979 refuted the allegation that he wanted a division of the State

The Government are opposed to, and disapprove of, any suggestion or move towards the division of the State on regional considerations

Setting up of Vanaspati Factory in Orissa

6617 SHRI D AMAT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Orissa has planned to set up a Vanaspati factory and a spinning mill at Bolangir and Titlagarh of Bolangir district of Orissa and

(b) if so, when the concerned factory and mill will be set up and the proposed amount to be invested in these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Engaging of a Lawyer by CSIO, Chandigarh

6618 DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO) Chandigarh engaged a lawyer for representing them before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Chandigarh and before the Registrar, Trade Unions, Chandigarh in the matter of certain industrial disputes between the management and the workers;

(b) how much fees was paid to the lawyer and whether lawyer represented the management in both the cases; and

(c) why the job could not be done by the full time Law Officer of CSIR to save the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,500/- (Rupees one thousand and five hundred only) was paid as fee to the lawyer. He was engaged to represent the management in both the cases. However, the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) did not allow him to represent the management before him.

(c) In accordance with the practice in vogue in CSIR, lawyers are engaged to present/defend cases in various Courts. In this case a local lawyer experienced in Labour Laws was considered necessary and was engaged in addition to the Law Officer of the CSIR who deals with legal matters of all the National Laboratories/Institutes.

Suspension of Pension to Freedom Fighters

6619 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1214 on 28th February, 1979 regarding pension to freedom fighters and state:

(a) in how many cases Government have stopped or suspended the pension given to freedom fighters in each State after March 1977;

(b) the reasons for doing so; and

(c) in how many pending cases decision to grant or not to grant pension has been taken during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (c). Pension has been sanctioned in 2028 cases, rejected in 4999 cases, suspended in 2281 cases and stopped (cancelled) in 550 cases during the period from 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1979. A State-wise statement is attached.

(b) The pension has been suspended/stopped on one or more of the following grounds.—

(i) Applicant is not a genuine freedom fighter.

(ii) Suffering is less than six months.

(iii) Suffering not in connection with freedom movement.

(iv) Submission of false documentary evidence.

(v) Internment/externment/absence is not supported by evidence based on official records.

(vi) Annual income from all sources is more than Rs. 5000/-.

Statement

Statement showing the number of cases in which persons has been sanctioned rejected suspended and stopped (cancelled) during the period from 1.4.1977, to 31.3.1979 (State-wise)

| States/Union Territories | Sanctioned | Rejected | Suspended | Stopped
(Cancelled) |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 157 | 286 | 16 | 20 |
| 2 Assam | 19 | 107 | | 10 |
| 3 Bihar | 178 | 1699 | 43 | 44 |
| 4 Chandigarh | | | 1 | |
| 5 Delhi | 4 | 20 | | 9 |
| 6 Goa | 29 | 25 | 1 | |
| 7 Gujarat | 19 | 36 | 8 | 1 |
| 8 Haryana | 2 | 32 | 30 | 1 |
| 9 Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 10 Jammu & Kashmir | 2 | 7 | 4 | |
| 11 Kerala | 87 | 495 | | 47 |
| 12 Karnataka | 105 | 365 | 1241 | 74 |
| 13 Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 76 | | 33 |
| 14 Maharashtra | 225 | 437 | 75 | 14 |
| 15 Manipur | | | | 7 |
| 16 Meghalaya | — | | 4 | 13 |
| 17 Orissa | 17 | 32 | | 21 |
| 18 Pondicherry | 4 | 23 | | 36 |
| 19 Punjab | 29 | 103 | 47 | 15 |
| 20 Rajasthan | 7 | 18 | 16 | 3 |
| 21 Tamil Nadu | 52 | 201 | | 36 |
| 22 Tripura | 3 | 77 | | 32 |
| 23 Uttar Pradesh | 42 | 456 | 402 | 30 |
| 24 West Bengal | 551 | 283 | 70 | 93 |
| 25 INA Personnel | 468 | 206 | 312 | 8 |
| Total | 2028 | 4990 | 2281 | 350 |

Constitution of Thana Level Peace Committees in Delhi

6620. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure and criteria adopted for the constitution of Thana Level Peace Committees in the respective Police Stations in Delhi;

(b) the constitution, functions of these peace committees and the qualifications of a person for being a member of such a peace committee;

(c) whether the present enrolment of members for the Thana Level Peace Committees is screened by the Police authorities and finally cleared by the Member of the Metropolitan Council of a particular political party; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving authority to the members of a particular political party only of clearing the final list of candidates for the peace committees which are considered to be purely non-political?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). A Thana Level Committee with the Member of the Metropolitan Council of the area as the Chairman is functioning in each Police Station in the capital. The Committee is constituted in accordance with the guidelines (Statement attached) formulated by the Delhi Administration in this regard.

Statement

Guidelines regarding constitution of the Thana Level Committee in Delhi.

1. There will be one Committee for each police station in the Union Territory of Delhi whose Chairman will be the Metropolitan Councillor of the

area. Where there are more than one Metropolitan Councillor in the jurisdiction of a police station, they will be nominated as Chairman of the Committee each for a year by rotation. Chairman will be appointed by the Chief Executive Councillor.

2. The Asstt. Commissioner of Police of the area will be the convener of the Thana Level Committee within his jurisdiction.

3. There will be not more than 25 members in each committee two of whom shall be ladies. The names of the members will be approved by the Chairman. The names suggested by the Commissioner of Police and others can also be considered by him.

The following are the categories of persons from whom nominations shall be made:—

(i) Municipal Councillor (S) of the area/Member of the NDMC.

(ii) President/Secretary of the renowned religious Institutions.

(iii) President/Secretary of the local Bazar Association.

(iv) Principal of the local School/College.

(v) Representative of the Residents Welfare Association.

(vi) Representative of Industrial Labour.

There is no objection to more than one or two members being drawn from each category according to need, but the ceiling of membership as a whole should be kept at 25.

4. The approval of the Chairman regarding the names of persons to be associated in Thana Level Committees from the categories as above shall be subject to review by the Admn., as may be called for.

5. The Thana Level Committee shall meet at least once a month and

the convenor shall record the proceedings of the meeting and send copies thereof *interalia* to the Lt Governor Ch of Executive Councillor Chief Secy and Secy (Home) Delhi Administration

6 Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Distt shall attend all meetings of the Committee within his jurisdiction

7 The term of Committee shall be one calendar year and the Chairman/Members will be eligible for re-election

8 The convenor of the Committee shall finalise the constitution of the respective committee by the month of November preceding the year for which the Committee is to be constituted

9 The Committee constituted as at present will continue to function till new Committees in their place are constituted in accordance with these guidelines

GP Fund of Delhi Administration Employees

6621 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the statement of the Ch of Executive Councillor Delhi regarding issuing the Pass Books to Delhi Administration employees about their GPF contribution from April 1979 onwards and state

(a) what action is being taken to issue the statement of account of GPF contributions for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 by the Controller of Accounts Delhi Administration Delhi and

(b) what remedy is being suggested to adjust the missing credits of GPF of the employees which runs into crores of rupees and how will it be reflected in the Pass Books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) Delhi Administration have intimated that statement of GPF Account in respect of their employees for the year 1976-77 which were to be issued by the Controller of Accounts Ministry of Finance (Computer Cell) could not be issued so far since all the computers in Delhi in which the programme can be run are out of order

The Statement of Accounts for the year 1977-78 are likely to be issued by the Controller of Accounts Delhi Administration by the 31st October 1979

(b) The Administration propose to obtain collateral evidence from the offices of the employees in respect of whom credits are missing for necessary adjustment and for this purpose the Administration propose to depute peripatetic parties to visit the concerned offices

The question of reflecting missing credits in the Pass Books will arise only after the Delhi Administration decides to introduce the system of Pass Books

Regularisation of Class III and IV Employees Appointed on Ad hoc Basis

6623 SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Class III and Class IV employees have been appointed on ad hoc basis in various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government

(b) if so the year wise (up to December 1978) number and class of the ad hoc employees in various Ministries/Departments

(c) whether it is stated in Ministry of Home Affairs OM No

30/10/E.G. I/60 dated 14th December, 1960 that there is no objection in regularising the services of the ad-hoc employees who have at their credit the service of not less than one year;

(d) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House and whether this order is being implemented;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to regularise such ad-hoc employees who have completed the service from one to three years; and

(f) if so, the time by which and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The recruitment rules prescribe for all appointments to be made in a regular manner. However, due to exigencies of service and immediate needs, in some cases, ad hoc appointments are resorted to by Ministries/ Departments themselves. Government do not monitor such information.

(c) and (d). The O.M. No. 30/10-EG I/60 dated 14th December, 1960 issued from Ministry of Finance (not from MHA) relates to conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones at successive reviews and does not contain anything about regularising the services of ad-hoc employees. Copy of the above O.M. is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4281/79].

(e) and (f). Appointments can be made only in accordance with the prescribed Recruitment Rules. While making regular appointments, persons appointed on ad-hoc basis can also apply for being considered along with other eligible persons, provided they satisfy the requirements prescribed in the Recruitment Rules.

Per Capita Income of Poors

6624 SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that severe destitute and the poor constitute nearly 85 per cent of our Indian people;

(b) what kinds of social groups to which each of these categories of people belong;

(c) what is the per capita income of each of the above mentioned three categories of people; and

(d) what are specific schemes and the details of each of such schemes to relieve the distress of these categories Government have undertaken or propose to undertake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN). (a) No, Sir. According to the norm adopted by the Planning Commission in the formulation of the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, the percentage of the people below the poverty line including destitutes was 46.23 in 1977-78. It was stated in the Fourth Five Year Plan document that the poorest 10 per cent of the population consist mostly of destitute, disabled persons and others who cannot participate much in economic activity.

(b) Precise information is not available about the social composition of the population below the poverty line. However, as indicated in the Draft Plan 1978-83, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are among the poorest sections of the population. The vast majority of the poor are landless labourers and marginal farmers. Village artisans progressively thrown out of their traditional employment are included among these groups.

(c) Precise estimates of the per capita income of the three categories

of people viz the destitute the poor and the not so-poor are not available

(d) The main thrust of the development strategy now adopted aims at significant reduction of poverty and unemployment in a decade. The Draft Plan (1978-83) has therefore, accorded the highest priority to agriculture and allied sectors irrigation and village and cottage industries which have the greatest capacity to absorb surplus labour. An expanded Minimum Needs Programme has also been provided for so that the living standards of the poor can be directly supplemented by the provision of certain basic amenities.

The Plan also gives special attention to the poor. It seeks to integrate provisions for the backward classes in general development programmes so that these can be effectively implemented. It provides for special sub-plans for the tribal areas. For area planning the selection of blocks is made in such a manner as to favour backward classes agricultural labourers and small and marginal farmers.

In some States, such as Rajasthan, Antyodaya schemes are being implemented. These attempt to attack directly the poverty of the poorest and the destitutes.

Cotton Growers hit by unrestricted imports of Viscose Fibre

6625 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the cotton growers in the country have been badly hit by the unrestricted imports of viscose fibre from Japan, and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to protect the interests of cotton growers?

...
...
..

and (b) In view of acute domestic shortage of cotton during the cotton

season 1976-77, Government made it obligatory on cotton textile mills to use, from January, 1977 non-cotton fibres to the extent of at least 10 per cent of their total fibre consumption and for this purpose liberal imports of man-made fibres were permitted. With the cotton situation turning out to be favourable during the current season (1978-79) the Government imposed import duty on viscose staple fibre and also increased excise duty on indigenous viscose staple fibre from January, 1979 and also withdrew the above statutory stipulation in February 1979.

Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

6626 SHRI K T KOSALRAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the action taken on the suggestion of General Fujiwara of the Japanese Imperial Army, the custodian of the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for ceremoniously handing it over to the Government of India

(b) whether the Chief Monk, Matsusuki of Renzoji Shrine near Tokyo under whose care the urn containing the ashes is being kept has been contacted for this purpose, and

(c) if so when the Government of India are going to receive the urn of ashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) In the light of reasonable doubts cast on the correctness of the conclusions reached in the two inquiry reports on the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Govt find it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive. It will therefore not be possible to take any action at present on the suggestion of General Fujiwara.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Conference of senior police officials and M.P.s. on Law and Order in Delhi

6627. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether he held recently a high level conference of senior police officials and Members of Parliament from Delhi to discuss the law and order situation in the capital;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that he expressed dissatisfaction at the said conference over the prevailing law and order situation in the capital, and

(d) if so, what measures are being taken by Government to improve the situation and what steps were suggested in this regard at the said conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A meeting was taken by the Home Minister on 16-3-1979 to discuss the law and order situation in Delhi. A copy of the minutes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4282/79]

The police organisation in Delhi, has taken and is taking a number of steps to improve its efficiency and functioning. These include creation of a new police district called West Delhi, setting up of 3 new police stations and 12 police posts, increasing the number of CRP Bns. from 4 to 6, intensifying patrolling with the help of CRP and Home Guards, launching special drive against bad characters (233 persons have been externed between 1-8-1978 and 5-3-1979) and setting up of a special centralised squad for dealing with important cases and for improving the intelligence system. The

Police Commissioner keeps close contact with his senior officers, meeting them everyday to review the situation in various parts of the city. The Lt. Governor also periodically reviews the situation.

Development of Sericulture Industry

6628 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDE. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have drawn up definite programme for wider development of Sericulture industry in the country, if so, what are the details;

(b) how many silk Research Centres are operating in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage development of Sericulture in Mulberry and non-mulberry backward areas of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details of such plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Silk Board has drawn up programmes for the development of sericulture industry in the country during the Sixth Plan period with the following objectives;

(i) Doubling the production of raw silk in the country to 75 lakh Kgs,

(ii) Trebling the exports of silk goods to Rs. 100 crores per annum; and

(iii) Providing additional employment to 10 lakh persons.

(b) None at present.

(c) Particulars of the programmes drawn up for development of Sericulture in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan period are as under:

(i) to establish 92 tasar production centres and a few production-

cum training centres with a view to increase production of tasar silk from 51000 Kgs to 234000 Kgs

(ii) to expand the area of mulberry cultivation to 1000 acres and achieve a production level of 20000 Kgs mulberry raw silk

(iii) to provide additional employment to 3700 families

Representation from Workers of Wimco Match Factory

6529 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the workers of Wimco Match Factory have made a representation to Government expressing their fear that if the increase excise duty on matches is not reduced the five units of the company are likely to face closure,

(b) if so, facts thereabout, and

(c) the reaction of Government about the Memorandum and various other appeals made to the Government for deduction of taxes on manufacture of matches by Wimco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) The workers of WIMCO Match Factory have submitted a representation to Government expressing their fear that if the increased excise duty on matches produced in the mechanised sector is not reduced there is a likelihood of closure of some of the units of this company and large scale retrenchment of its workers. The rates of duty announced in the Budget Proposals for the year 1979-80 is a conscious decision of the Government and is expected to accelerate the

growth of non-mechanised sector in general and cottage units in particular. It is hoped that the tax differential should induce WIMCO to expedite formulation of its plans for diversification of its activities to maintain its financial liability. Pending such diversification it should be possible for WIMCO to absorb a substantial portion of the incidence of enhanced excise duty. According to the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act (Amended) units employing more than 300 persons are required to obtain prior permission of the appropriate Govt before any retrenchment is effected.

माइका तथा सोनमठ गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का परियोजनाओं पर ध्यान

6638 श्री छोटू भाई गणित क्या गुह मनी निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात में माइकी तथा सोनमठ के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं पर जन 1978 तक किये गये व्यय का स्वीकृत क्या है

(ख) (योजनावार) कितनी घनराशि खच की गई है और आदिवासी कृषि प्रमोदों के निचे योजना पर कितनी घनराशि खच की गई है और

(ग) उक्त योजना के निचे चामु न्यय के दौरान के बीच सरकार का कितनी महत्वता रहे का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमोद ताव मन्त्र) (क) और (ख) उत्तर-गुजरात सदन विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) गुजरात में वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए जनजातीय उप योजना क्षेत्रों के लिए 4.86 करोड़ रुपये की स्थाई घनराशि निर्धारित की गई है ।

विवरण

धन की गई घनराशि (29 मार्च, 1978 को राज्य सरकार द्वारा यथा सूचित) और मुख्यतः के.सी.नन्द और माण्डवी क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं के व्ययों का विवरण ।

| क्र० सं० | परियोजना का नाम | धन की गई राशि |
|--|--|---------------|
| 1. | खोननड (बिला मूरत) | 49,06,710 |
| 2. | माण्डवी (बिला मूरत) | 93,90,154 |
| घनराशि निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों पर धन की गई थी : | | |
| 1. | इपि | 2. भूमि सुधार |
| 3. लघु सिंचाई | 4. भूमि तथा जन सुरक्षण | |
| 5. शेत विकास | 6. डेरी विकास | |
| 7. पशु पालन | 8. मत्स्य उद्योग | |
| 9. खन | 10. इपि संबंधी वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश | |
| 11. सामुदायिक विकास | 12. सहकारिता | |
| (क) सामाज्य (संचालन) | | |
| (ख) सामुदायिक विकास | | |
| (ग) प्राचीन निषीत कार्यक्रम | | |
| 13. सिंचाई | 14. विद्युत | |
| 15. बाढ़ नियंत्रण | 16. उद्योग | |
| 17. प्राचीन और लघु उद्योग | 18. खनन और धातु उद्योग | |
| 19. पत्तन प्रकाश मुहूर्त और नौवहन | 20. सड़कें तथा पुल | |
| 21. सड़क वातावरण | 22. पर्यटन | |
| 23. नत्ता और सड़क निरुद्धि नैर्देशीय सिंचा | 24. लक्ष्मीसे सिंचा | |
| 25. निरुद्धि लोक स्वास्थ्य और सफाई | 26. मेल ध्वस्तता और जन पूर्ति | |
| 27. सामाज्य | 28. सहरी विकास | |
| 29. मूर्तना और प्रचार | 30. अथ तथा अथ वत्तान | |
| 31. ममान कल्याण (मध-निषेध) | 32. पोषण | |
| 33. विकास केन्द्र | 34. जन-जातीय क्षेत्र उप-योजना के लिये प्रशासनिक तत्व | |
| 35. लक्ष्मीसे सिंचा पर प्राचीनीय बनावट | | |

Textile Machinery Manufacturing Industry

6631. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the licensed capacity of Rs. 250 crores and installed capacity of Rs. 230 crores in the textile machinery manufacturing industry, the production

during the current year is expected to be only about Rs 100 crores,

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the productivity of the textile machinery manufacturing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA. MATI): (a) to (c).

of State Governments. The Central Government has not received any information or complaint of malpractices in the distribution of inputs. The problems of multi-agency approach and lack of coordination among the various agencies responsible for rural industrial development are sought to be overcome by evolving closer coordination among the different agencies, involved in the rural development effort. Guidelines have been issued by the Department of Rural Development on interaction between District Industries Centres and Integrated Rural Development Blocks in regard to assistance programmes for rural artisans. A Co-ordination Committee of decentralised sector agencies at the Central level has been formed, which meets regularly to review common programmes, inter-facing of multi-agency activities and linkages. The District Industries Centres is conceived as an administrative mechanism to coordinate inter-agency efforts to provide the assistance and support to small entrepreneurs and rural artisans in a well defined district action plan.

Setting up of Industries in W.B

6635. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take up a scheme for setting up different industrial units in the Hill district and also backward areas of West Bengal through State Level Corporations,

(b) whether the Centre have received any request or suggestion from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the proposed units and the time limits for the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) In the Draft Five Year

Plan (1978-83), the Government of West Bengal have proposed to set up industrial units through various State Corporations in hill/backward areas.

West Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation has proposed to expand the growth centres at Kalyani and Haldia and develop a new one at Siliguri.

West Bengal Sugar Industries Development Corporation has obtained an industrial licence for expanding the capacity of Ahmedpur Sugar Mills (Birbhum District) from 600 TCD to 1250 TCD.

The West Bengal Tea Development Corporation proposes to expand its activities by developing new gardens and purchasing 18 gardens in hill areas of the State.

In addition to the modernisation of Kalyani Spinning Mills, a spinning mill with 25,000 spindles is proposed to be set up at West Dinajpur.

West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation is currently engaged in drawing up new schemes for ceramic raw materials complex and a pozzolona cement project in Purlaha/Bankura.

The departmental quinine factory at Darjeeling is proposed to be modernised and a project for bottling the thermal spring water at Bakreswar is under consideration.

(b and c) The suggestions of the State Government are contained in the Draft Five Year Plan proposals which are yet to be finalised.

Expenditure for the modernisation of the N.T.C.

6636. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that Government propose to spend a large amount of money for the modernisation of the National Textile Corporation; . . .

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) how much amount will be spent in the next year in the public sector for its modernisation and improvement and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to improve the working of the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The National Textile Corporation has prepared a plan for Rs 250 crores for modernisation of the textile mills being managed by it to be implemented by the end of the Sixth Year Plan Out of this amount modernisation programme costing Rs 130 crores have already been sanctioned by the National Textile Corporation.

(c) During the financial year 1979-80 the National Textile Corporation proposes to spend Rs 42 crores for modernisation and improvement of its units

(d) The following steps have been taken and/or being taken to improve the working results of these mills

(i) modernisation/renovation of machinery,

(ii) bulk procurement of raw material on centralised basis

(iii) improved marketing strategy

(iv) rationalisation of work loads and labour force

(v) techno-economic survey of heavily losing mills.

Bringing down prices of Non controlled Cloth

6637 **SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether he has asked the cotton textile industry to come out with

concrete proposals immediately for bringing down the prices of non controlled variety of cloth, and

(b) if so, the details and industry's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)

(a) Yes Sir

(b) The industry has responded with the following three alternatives —

(i) a roll back to the level of cloth prices prevailing in December 1978,

or

(ii) a price freeze on cotton cloth at the levels prevailing prior to 16th March, 1979

or

(iii) a reduction in ex-mill prices of cotton cloth to the extent of two percent of the invoice rates obtaining prior to 16th March, 1979

None of these alternatives has been acceptable to Government. The Government is presently considering measures to compel the mills to roll back the prices to a reasonable level.

Opposing the Nationalisation of Industries

6638 **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received No from big business houses in regard to nationalisation of certain bringing down the prices of non controlled cloth?

(b) if so the details regarding the arguments placed by big business interests opposing the Government's move in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Government have not so

far taken any decision in regard to nationalisation of industries. Big business houses who are likely to be affected would naturally oppose such proposals.

(b) Does not arise.

Finalisation of Sixth Five Year Plan

6639, SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Sixth Plan is expected to be finalised;

(b) the reasons for delay in the finalization of the Plan even though one year of its implementation is already over; and

(c) whether resources mobilization is one of the factors standing in the way of finalization of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c) As the Hon'ble Member is aware the Draft Five Year Plan for 1978-83 prepared by the Planning Commission was submitted to the National Development Council in March, 1978. The Council accepted the objectives and strategy proposed in the Draft Plan and recommended that the Plan should be finalised in the light of the decision of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission and decisions to be taken in regard to the principles of distribution of Central Plan assistance to the States. These exercises have since been completed and approved by the National Development Council in late February, 1979. The work of finalising the Plan is now under way. There has, therefore, been no delay in the finalisation of the Plan; nor has it been affected by any difficulties in resource-mobilisation.

Bringing out of a separate Land Document

6640. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Planning Commission to bringing out a separate land document exclusively for hilly and backward states in the country in view of their special requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any hilly and backward states have approached the Planning Commission for the purpose, if so, the names of such states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b) The meaning of 'land document' is not clear. Perhaps the question really refers to a 'plan document'. It is not proposed to bring out such document.

(c) The National Plan deals with the strategy and programmes for development of backward areas including hill areas in different States. Provision for hill areas and tribal areas is made separately in the Plans of the States in which these areas lie, and special central assistance is earmarked for these schemes. It has not been considered necessary to publish a separate plan document for hilly and backward States.

(d) No State has suggested a separate plan document of this nature.

Facilities in Bihar Jail

6641. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

Dy No 3262 on the 13th December 1978 and state

(a) the details of the remedial measures taken with a view to removing the deficiencies in regard to over crowding unhygienic and insanitary conditions and inadequate medical and drinking water facilities in Tihar Jail and

(c) what action has been taken against the officials indicated by the Baweja Inquiry Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration have reported that with a view to removing overcrowding in the Central Jail Tihar one Camp Jail with a capacity of 500 undertrials was started on 11.4.1978. Similarly seven special jails each with a capacity of 500, have been set up. As a long term solution of the problem a proposal for construction of two District Jails one at Shahdara and the other at Hyderabad is under consideration of the Administration. To remove the insanitary and unhygienic conditions, a new sewerage line has already been laid. A sterilisation plant is being installed for disinfecting the clothes and the bedding. The water supply from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been supplemented by energising one extra tube well. The Central Jail has a 28 bedded hospital with four doctors to attend to the patient prisoners. The serious and emergent cases are referred to the Lok Nayak Jay Prakash Narayan hospital and a Jail van is earmarked for transportation of these patients.

2. On the basis of the Baweja Inquiry Commission Report, seven officials were found responsible for the lathi charge in the Central Jail on 2nd October 1975. Three of them were on deputation from different states. They have been reverted to

their respective States and the charge sheets in respect of them have been sent to the concerned State Governments. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the remaining four officials by the Delhi Administration. Besides, the Delhi Administration have decided to initiate departmental proceedings against the then Deputy Inspector General (Prison) against whose conduct the Baweja Commission had made certain observations.

Licences issued to Entrepreneurs for setting up industries in Assam and North Eastern region

6642 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many licences and letters of intent were issued for new industrial enterprises in the last two completed years

(b) in how many cases of these licences and letters of intent are the locations specifically mentioned and approved State-wise

(c) how many licences and letters of intent have been issued for locations of industry in Assam and North Eastern area and

(d) what are the proposed industrial projects for Assam for which these licences and letters of intent have been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 211 Letters of Intent and 141 Industrial Licences were issued during 1977 and 206 Letters of Intent and 93 Industrial Licences were issued during 1978 for setting up a new industrial undertakings

(b) The state wise location has been indicated specifically in every Letter of Intent and Industrial Licence

issued during 1977 and 1978 for the establishment of new industrial undertakings.

(c) One Letter of Intent and 2 Industrial Licences during 1977 and 3 Letters of Intent and 1 Industrial Licence during 1978 were issued for location of new undertakings in Assam. Similarly 3 Letters of Intent and 2 Industrial Licences during 1977 and 3 Letters of Intent and 1 Industrial Licence during 1978 were issued for location of new undertakings in North Eastern area.

(d) The Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued during the last two years for setting up of new undertakings in Assam are for taking up the manufacture of items relating to Chemical industries, Vanaspathi, Leather Goods, Timber products and Paper and Pulp including Paper products.

Acquisition of Tribal Lands for Projects

6643, SHRI P. K. KODIYAN. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that although many big industries and construction projects have come up in tribal areas, the Scheduled Tribes are not benefited from these developments;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that in a number of cases good agricultural lands belonging to the tribals were acquired for projects, but the displaced tribal were not provided with any alternate land for rehabilitation;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to protect the interest of such displaced tribal people; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure proper rehabilitation of tribal people whenever their lands are acquired for future projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Government is aware that members of Scheduled Tribe communities have not benefited much from big industries and construction projects established in tribal areas.

(b) Further, the Government is also aware that goods agricultural land belonging to the tribals was acquired and in lieu thereof they were not provided with alternative land for rehabilitation.

(c) The Centre has suggested to the State Governments that wherever lands belonging to tribals have been taken away, special area programmes should be undertaken for their rehabilitation.

(d) Guidelines have been issued that all areas where medium and major industries have been established, or are likely to be established in the next five or ten years should be identified, and special area programmes should be drawn up and implemented for their development. Further, advance action should be taken to educate and train the tribals for their absorption in the projects.

बिहार के जिला भागलपुर में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को
पेंशन

6644. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला भागलपुर के कितने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की इन समय पेंशन प्राप्त हो रही है और कितनी की पेंशन रोक दी गई है ; और

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य का गृह विभाग ऐसे मामलों में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के आवेदन पर केंद्र को भेजने पर्याप्त करने में पर्याप्त विचार करता है कि वे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के परिवारों के लिए पेंशन न मिलने पर केंद्र को इन बारे में उचित कार्रवाई प्राप्त जानकारी मिलती जाती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) बिहार के जिला भागलपुर में

प्रम तत्र स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के 2564 मामलों में 47000 से अधिक हो चुकी है तथा लगभग 12000 मामलों को पर्याप्त दस्तावेजों साध्य होकर या राज्य सरकार की विशिष्ट सिफारिशों व प्रभाव में अभी प्रत्यक्ष रूप दिया जाना है। राज्य सरकार को अपना रिपोर्ट भ्रम में निरुद्ध कुछ विपन्न दृष्टा है समस्त इतिहास कि उन्हें हजारों मामलों में जिला प्राधिकारियों से उनकी आव करवाई गई हो रिपोर्टों को सामान्य पत्र व्यवहार तथा वापसी से सदमा के जरिये सार्वजनिक धनसमारक भेज कर घोर प्राप्त करने के लिये हर संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Promotion case of Delhi Police Personnel

6645 SHRI C R. MAHATA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have ascertained the position in connection with the promotion case of Delhi Police Personnel whose promotions have been held up pending the decision of the Supreme Court in Criminal Case No 86/73 State versus Vijay Pal and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) The Government have ascertained the position in this regard. No promotion of any personnel of the Delhi Police has been held up pending a decision in the criminal case No 86/73 State versus Vijay Pal

Multinational Companies producing Consumer Goods

6646 SHRI S. S. SOMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding the multinational companies which are presently engaged in the production of consumer goods and

(b) the efforts of Government to ensure that there is minimum dislocation in the production of consumer goods and that there is no adverse effect on the existing employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) This information is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry. However a list of foreign companies having more than 40 per cent foreign equity and engaged in the manufacture of certain consumer goods is given in the attached statement

(b) It is presumed that the reference is to the Government's Industrial Policy as laid before the Parliament on 23rd December 1977 which provides that where large scale units are already engaged in the manufacture of items since reserved for the small scale sector the share of these large units in the total capacity for these items will be steadily reduced and that of small scale and cottage sector increased. Consistent with this policy a dialogue has been initiated with the large scale manufacturers of certain consumer goods to work out a plan of action by which the organised sector vacates its manufacturing activities in favour of the small scale sector at the same time ensuring that there is minimum dislocation in the production of these consumer goods and that there is no adverse effect on the existing employment

Statement

A list of foreign companies having more than 40 per cent foreign equity engaged in the manufacture of consumer goods.

| S. No | Name of the Company | Items of manufacture |
|-------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | M/s Brooke Bond India Ltd. | Tea, seafoods etc. |
| 2 | M/s Lipton Tea India Ltd. | Tea |
| 3 | M/s Dunlop India Ltd. | Cycle tyres and tubes |
| 4 | M/s Goodyear India Ltd. | Do. |
| 5 | M/s Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. | Do. |
| 6 | M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd. | Soaps, toothpaste etc. |
| 7 | M/s Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd. | Toothpaste, cosmetics etc. |
| 8 | M/s Hindustan Milkfood Manufacturers Ltd. | Do. |
| 9 | M/s Geoffrey Manners and Co. Ltd. | Do. |
| 10 | M/s Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd. | Cosmetics, toiletries etc. |
| 11 | M/s Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd. | Cosmetics, food items etc. |
| 12 | M/s Johnson and Johnson Ltd. | Cosmetics, toiletries etc. |
| 13 | M/s Cadbury Fry (I) Ltd. | Chocolate confectionery etc. |
| 14 | M/s Corn Products Co. (I) Ltd. | Food items. |
| 15 | M/s Godfrey Philips (I) Ltd. | Cigarettes |
| 16 | M/s Shalimar Paints Ltd. | Paints, Enamels etc. |
| 17 | M/s Alkali and Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd. | Do. |
| 18 | M/s Union Carbide India Ltd. | Flash-light cases, dry cells |
| 19 | M/s Electric Lamp Mfg. (I) Pvt. Ltd. | Electric lamp, miniature lamp. |
| 20 | M/s Philips India Ltd. | Do. |
| 21 | M/s Polydor of India Ltd. | Gramophone records etc. |
| 22 | M/s G.E.C. (INDIA) Ltd. | Electric fans. |
| 23 | M/s Hooghly Ink Co. Ltd. | Inks etc. |
| 24 | M/s Tube Investments of India Ltd. | Cycle and its parts |
| 25 | M/s Sansar Machines Ltd. | Sewing machines. |

Note: This list includes the companies which have got their schemes for reduction of foreign equity to 40% approved.

Survey of Problems of Undeveloped Areas

6648 SHRI S R REDDY Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have appointed any committee to survey and study problems of undeveloped areas and to have views of the various State Governments and public representatives in the matter and

(b) if so the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) and (b) A National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has been constituted with the following terms of reference

1 To examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified

2. To review the working of

(a) Existing plans for dealing with the general developmental problems of backward areas like tribal sub-Plans Plans for Hill Areas etc and

(b) Existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas such as the schemes for concessional finance investment subsidy transport subsidy sales tax concessions etc similar schemes in the agricultural and allied fields like DPAP and general measures for tackling the problem of poverty and unemployment with a view to find out their efficacy in the removal of backwardness and

3 To recommend an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backward

areas classified if necessary, according to areas causes for prescribed remedies.

Collaboration of Escorts with Yamaha of Japan for manufacture of Broader Range of Motor Cycles

6649 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have finally opened the doors for foreign collaboration in the automotive sector

(b) whether the first such collaboration has been allowed to Escorts with the world renowned Yamaha of Japan for the manufacture of a broader range of motor cycles

(c) if so what are the details thereof and

(d) the reasons why collaboration has been allowed in this field particularly when indigenous know how is readily available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Proposals for foreign collaboration in respect of automotive sector are approved on merits taking into account the need for upgradation, technological advancements provided by the foreign collaborator particularly in respect of fuel efficiency better performance export generation, material conservation etc

(b) and (c) Escorts have been allowed to make lumpsum payment to Yamaha Motor Company Limited Japan for upgradation of the motor-cycle engine. The amount is US \$ 3 12 000/- subject to the deduction of applicable Indian taxes. The arrangements with Yamaha were approved in 1977. Foreign collaborations in the automotive sector have also been approved earlier

(d) Lumpsum payment in this case would permit the upgradation of the engine of the motor-cycle for increased efficiency and low fuel consumption with substantial material conservation since the weight of the entire motor-cycle dove-tailed to the engine of the new version would be substantially less compared to the existing motor-cycle. The competitiveness of the product in the export market would also improve.

Production of Standard Cloth

6650. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) the details regarding the production of standard cloth in the country during the last three years, State-wise, in length,

(b) the details regarding the production of standard cloth in the large scale and the handloom sectors for the current year; and

(c) whether there has been any decline in the production of standard cloth in the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Production of controlled cloth during the current year (April-December, 1978) is as under:—

| | Production
in Million
Sq. Metres. |
|---------------------------|---|
| Mill Sector | 249.00 |
| Handloom Sector | 83.66 |
| TOTAL | 332.66 |

(c) No, Sir.

Consumption of Iodine Salt

6651. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that only Iodine Salt is consumed by the North Bengal people,

(b) whether it is a fact that Iodine Salt is procured from other places for the consumption of North Bengal people as there is no industry in that area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have any intention to open an Iodine Salt Factory in North Bengal, if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) Iodised Salt is supplied to districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Dinapur, Cooch Behar and Malda in North Bengal, which have been declared as goitre-endemic areas, from the four iodisation plants installed at Howrah. As salt is imported by sea route at Calcutta, the location of these iodisation plants at Howrah ensures adequate and regular supplies of common salt for iodisation and facilitates despatch of iodised salt to the goitre-endemic North Eastern region of the country. It is not considered necessary to install an iodisation plant in North Bengal exclusively for meeting the local requirements.

Criteria of C.R. for Promotion of S.C. and S.T. Candidates

6652. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Confidential Reports of SC and ST employees are spoiled without any basis and sometimes letters are issued highlighting even the very small mistakes of SC and ST employees whereas for a similar or bigger mistakes of general candidates, no cognisance is taken,

(b) what steps Government propose to take to remove such disparity and

(c) whether Government would frame some rules whereby the CRs should not be the only criteria for considering a SC and ST candidate for promotion of higher posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is not aware of such situations

(b) Does not arise

(c) Rules already exist under which for certain categories of promotion other methods and criteria than mere assessment of past performance as reflected in the CR e.g. departmental examination, interviews etc. are resorted to for all classes of employees. For Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe members in promotion by selection upto the lowest rung of Group A (Class I) and in promotion by seniority in all Groups of posts, there is reservation and relaxed standards of suitability and assessment are applied for them—whatever be the method of promotion, either seniority or selection through the CR limited examination, interview etc

MHD Power Generation

6653 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether research on MHD power generation (power through low temperature thermal plasma) is being made and

(b) if so the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The first phase of the programme which comprises some of the auxiliary laboratories and a 5 MW (Thermal) R&D Plant is expected to be operational by 1982. Results of this R&D effort would be available thereafter

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विद्यार्थियों तथा प्रति विज्ञापित व्यक्तियों के लिए बजट और प्रिया स्कूलों की बंकिंग

6654 श्री दया राम शास्त्री क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा ब्यवस्थाओं और प्रति विज्ञापित व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रिया और बजट स्कूलों का सफाई करने हेतु उनके लिए बुकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई थी और विद्यार्थियों तथा मजदूर वर्गों ने धनक क्यों से इन स्कूलों के लिए बुकिंग करा रखी थी तथा क्या उन्हें बंकिंग के आधार पर यह स्कूल नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं और यदि हाँ तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और

(ख) क्या सरकार विज्ञापितों को निवेदन देती कि जिनके नाम बंकिंग हो गई है उन्हें स्कूल दिए जाए ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा सोनी) (क) और (ख) स्कूलों के विनय तथा विज्ञापितों पर तथा कानूनी नियंत्रण से प्राप्ति पर बजट और प्रिया मेक के स्कूलों पर लागू था 1 जनवरी 1978 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है ताकि देश में मशीनों की कारगर दम से पूरा करने के लिए स्कूल उद्योग की प्रयत्नशीलता और विकास को बढ़ावा मिल सके। बजट तथा प्रिया मेक के स्कूलों का कोई बाधा बाधा किसी भी अन्य के व्यक्तियों को प्राप्त करने के लिए बाधा उत्पन्न नहीं है। धनक दूसरे मेक के स्कूल उत्पन्न हैं जिनमें सरकारी धन के उपयोग—स्कूलों इच्छित निमित्त—द्वारा निमित्त स्कूल भी शामिल हैं। बजट/प्रिया मेक के स्कूलों के लिए मांग की प्रति धन मेक के स्कूलों यदि बाधा एका बाधा—से भी जा सकती है जिनमें बाधारी धन के उपयोग—स्कूल इच्छित निमित्त—द्वारा निमित्त स्कूल भी शामिल हैं।

कपड़ा मिलों और छपाई कारखानों का बन्द होना

6655. श्री रोलत राम सारण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी कपड़ा मिलें और कपड़े की छपाई और रंगाई के कितने कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं तथा कब से बन्द पड़े हैं और उनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हुए तथा उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन की कितनी हानि हुई है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितने राजस्व की हानि हुई है ;

(घ) सरकार तथा बैंको ने उनमें कितनी कितनी पूंजी खपाई है तथा इस पूंजी की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं, और

(ङ) क्या उक्त मिलों के मालिकों तथा निदेशकों ने भी इन मिलों और कारखानों की खजाने में उन्हें हो रही कठिनाईयों को हल करने के बारे में सरकार की सहायता दी है, तथा क्या इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने पर मिलों को बन्द करना पड़े ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मो प्रसाद शर्मा) :

(क) ने (ङ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सत्रा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Allotment of Mutton Tallow to Govt. Soap Factory, Bangalore

6656. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have stopped the allotment of mutton tallow, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of soaps, to the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and whether Government are aware that the stoppage of supply of mutton tallow will adversely affect production in the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The policy is that units in the organised sector who do not have hydrogenation facilities should set up such facilities at the earliest. Pending establishment of such facilities requests for import of mutton tallow are being considered by Government.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, is a unit without hydrogenation facilities and it has been asked to establish such facilities at the earliest. Ad-hoc import allocations of mutton tallow were made to this unit till 1977. For the licensing period 1978-79, the question of allocation of imported mutton tallow has been taken up with the Ministry of Commerce.

Issue of Licences

6657 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be please to state

(a) how many new licences and letters of intent have been issued by Government during the last six months; and

(b) the items for the manufacture of which the licences and letters of intent were issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) A total number of 226 Letters of Intent and 192 Industrial Licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last 6 months i.e. from 1st September, 1978 to 28th February, 1979

(b) The Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were issued for the manufacture of items falling under Scheduled industries viz. metallurgical industries, electrical equipment

transportation, industrial machinery, machine tools chemicals, textiles, paper and pulp including paper products, sugar, food processing industries vegetable oils and vanaspathi, leather and leather goods ceramics, cement timber products, etc. Details of all these Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences including name of the party item of manufacture, capacity location of the unit etc issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences Export Licences and Industrial Licences and in the Supplement to the 'Monthly News Letter' published by the Indian Investment Centre Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

Issue of Identity Cards to Persons of Non-Indian Origin entering North Eastern States

6658 SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal has been received to prepare a sort of Nationalities Register for persons of Bangladesh (former East Bengal/East Pakistan), Nepal and other non Indian origin and issue them with Identity Cards so that persons illegally entering States of North Eastern Council area could be detected

(b) If so whether Government propose to hold a special census in order to ascertain the national status of all residents of the States of North Eastern Council and

(c) If so when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) No Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Managers of District Industries Centres

6659 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has questioned the wisdom of appointing Managers of District Industries centres without giving them any statutory powers in the absence of which they would not be able to disburse effectively the financial or other material help to District Industries Centres

(b) whether it is felt that this scheme of District Industries Centres would promote multiplicity of development agencies and create avoidable confusion in rural industries department

(c) whether a high level inter ministerial working group has been set up to suggest the necessary changes in the District Industries Centres scheme; and

(d) if so whether the expenditure on DICs is going to be infructuous till the submission of the Report by the above working Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No Sir However with a view to enable the District Industries Centres to render effective assistance and support to the Small entrepreneurs a schedule of delegated powers has been circulated to all State Governments Central and State Governments are progressively delegating powers at various levels

(b) No, Sir The District Industries Centre is conceived as an administrative mechanism to remove bottlenecks and coordinate the different activities and inter agency requirements for setting up small and rural industries

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

कुछ वस्तुओं का उत्पादन लघु क्षेत्र के एककों के लिए
मुरखित करना

6660. डा० लज्जी नारायण पांडेय : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय साबुन, टुप्पेस्ट, माचिस,
चमड़े के जूते और स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तनों का
निर्माण लघु क्षेत्र के एककों के लिए मुरखित
करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वस्त्रोद्योग में
थो घाती, सोनिया घोर घाम उपयोग की ऐसी
ही वस्तुओं को पावरलूम और हेबलूम सेक्टर में
मुरखित रखा जाना चाहिए; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या
प्रतिनिधा है और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयसम्मी
प्रसाद यादव) : (क) कपड़े धोने के साबुन,
टुप्पेस्ट, सेफ्टी माचिस तथा चमड़े के जूतों का
उत्पादन विकास के लिए केवल लघु क्षेत्र में पहले
ही प्रारम्भित कर दिया गया है। स्टेनलेस स्टील
के बर्तनों को अभी तक प्रारम्भित नहीं किया गया
है। प्रारम्भित वस्तुओं की सरकार द्वारा सबोसा
की जाती है ताकि लघु क्षेत्र में बनाये जा सकने
वाले नये उत्पादों नई प्रक्रियाओं का पता लगने
पर ऐसी वस्तुओं की मूची में निरन्तर विस्तार
किया जा सके।

(ख) और (ग). औद्योगिक नीति विवरण
के पैरा 14 में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि
जनता की वस्तु सबधी आवश्यकताएँ खादी सहित
हथकरघा क्षेत्र जो वस्त्रों के उत्पादन में लगे
अनेक लोगों को रोजगार देता है। सरकार
मगठित तथा बिगुन करपा क्षेत्र की बूनाई धमता
में किसी प्रकार का विस्तार करने की अनुमति
नहीं देगी।

Investigation Re. Fall in Price of
Cotton

6661 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any investigation has
been made by Government regarding
fall in price of cotton though there has
been increase in the cloth price; and

(b) if so, with what results, indicat-
ing measures that have been taken by
Government to ensure that neither tex-
tile industry nor the middle men take
additional money at the cost of con-
sumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YAD-
AV): (a) and (b). While no formal
investigation has been made, it is
found that during the period Febru-
ary, 1978 and February, 1979, the
wholesale prices of cotton textiles
have increased marginally by 29 per
cent though the wholesale prices of
cotton have fallen by about 94 per
cent. The above increase in price of
cotton textiles is attributed to the
termination of sluggish demand for
cloth during the three years 1975,
1976 and 1977 and to the increase in
the cost of other inputs in making
the cloth. The fall in prices of cot-
ton does not appear to have created
any additional money that could be
taken by the textile industry or the
middle men. Nevertheless the price
situation was discussed with the cot-
ton textile industry who have been
asked to devise steps to reduce the
prices of cotton cloth.

M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd.

6602 SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleas-
ed to give the information asked for
in Unstarred Question No. 4147 on
the 16th August 1978 in respect of
M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia)
Ltd Faridabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YAD-
AV): The information asked for in
Unstarred Question No 4147 on 16th
August, 1978 in respect of M/s Por-
ritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd, Fari-
dabad, is as follows—

(a) and (b). M/s Porritts and
Spencer (Asia) Ltd. was given an
Industrial Licence for setting up a
felt manufacturing unit in collabora-
tion with its foreign principals. The
collaboration agreement approved by
Government in April, 1968 provided
inter-alia that:—

(1) the authorised capital of the
proposed company to be set up at

Faridabad Haryana State would be Rs. 2.5 crores with an initial paid up capital of Rs one crore in equity shares of Rs 10 each at par

(u) 60 per cent of the initial paid up capital of Rs one crore shall be allotted to M/s Porritts and Spencer U.K. out of which shares to the extent of paid up capital of Rs 10 lakhs may be allotted for supply of technical know how and the balance of Rs 50 lakhs for the supply of capital equipment. Not more than 60 per cent of equity capital shall be held by non Indians

(i i) No royalty will be allowed to the foreign collaborator. The firm was issued an import licence on 26th August 1968 for import of plant and machinery valued at Rs 44 08 300. Major part of the machinery allowed was second hand. Subsequently the value of the import licence was enhanced to Rs 47 98 300 in July 1971

(c) As reply to (a) and (b) above would indicate Rs 50 lakhs worth of share capital was allotted to the foreign collaborator against import of capital equipment. The repatriation of dividends linked with this equity however would be governed by the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 which is administered by the Department of Economic Affairs

Crisis faced by Small Scale Wax Industries Kot Kapura Punjab

6663 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO WALIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the manufacturers of small scale industry of wax are facing crisis in Punjab especially in Kot Kapura

(b) whether the dealers of Kot Kapura are wandering with permits of wax but they had not got even a kilo gram till now and

(c) whether the dates of getting wax on permits have expired two to three times?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) There has been an overall short supply of wax against the requirements of units all over the country

(b) No specific instance has come to notice of Director of Industries Punjab

(c) The validity of all permits is sued in the first week of February 1979 was extended only once in view of freezing of stocks with the dealers by the Ministry of Petroleum through a circular No 19023 dated 31st January 1979 pending fixation and finalisation of new sale price of wax. Validity of permits was accordingly extended upto 25th March on intimation of revised rates from M/s. Bharat Petroleum in the first week of March, 1979

भारत का मानचित्र

एक ही रुकजी आई क्या विज्ञान रक्षा प्रणाली की वृद्धि करने की क्षमता क्या है

(क) भारत का मानचित्र रुकजी आई वन तयार किया गया था और

(ख) इसे वन पुनर्निर्मित किया गया था और क्या सभी तथ्यांक दूर पर भी हैं ?

एक मल्लिकार्जुन श्री वरदापुत्र उर्फ इन्द्रजीविन विज्ञान और प्रणाली विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (प्रश्न क्र. 116) (क) भारत का मानचित्र 1881 में तयार किया गया था।

(ख) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण भारत का मानचित्र में निरंतर संशोधन करता रहा है नवीनतम संस्करण जिसे छटा संस्करण कहा जाता है 1972 में प्रकाशित किया गया था।

‘राष्ट्र मण्डल इरिया (भारत का सहक मा विज्ञान) (छटा संस्करण) और ‘रेलवे मण्डल इरिया’ (भारत का रेल मानचित्र) (नवीन संस्करण) का प्रकाशन 1977 में किया गया।

एक मानचित्र, सर्वेक्षण के समय में विद्यमान सांख्यिक, (मानव-निर्मित) विवरण और भौतिक विशेषताओं को दिखित करता है। प्रत्येक अनुवर्ती सर्वेक्षण से मानचित्रों की परिष्कृति और रचना अन्तर्वस्तु में निरंतर सुधार किया जा रहा है।

Automobile Industry Unit

6665. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN-
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state the number of automobile industry units in the country and their manufacturing capacity of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): The installed capacities of vehicle manufacturing units in the country are given in the statement attached

Statement

A. Commercial Vehicles:

| Sr No | Name of the Unit | Installed capacity at on 1-1-1979 (Nos) |
|-------|---|---|
| 1 | M/s. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co Ltd, Bombay/Poona | 36,000 |
| 2 | M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd, Madras | 13,000 |
| 3 | M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd, Uttarpara (West Bengal) | 15,000 |
| 4 | M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay | 6,000 |
| 5 | M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd, Bombay | 3,000 |
| 6 | M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd, Poona | 8,000 |
| 7 | M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras | 3,000 |

B. Jeeps :

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay | 13,000 |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------|

C. Passenger Cars :

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 1 | M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd, Uttarpara (West Bengal) | 30,000 |
| 2 | M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay | 18,000 |
| 3 | M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras | 3,400 |
| 4 | M/s. Sunrise Auto Industries Limited, Bangalore | 1,000 |

Utilisation of Jute Stock

6666. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to utilise the jute stock produced in abundance every year in the country and has been a waste for its non-utilisation;

(b) if so, the quantity of jute stock produced every year in the country;

(c) how much not utilised; and
(d) what is the reasons for non-utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The normal annual production of Jute stock is estimated to be three million tonnes. At present most of this is put to use as fuel and for thatching and fencing purposes. Jute Technological Research Laboratories are conducting research to determine the feasibility of

utilising the jute stock for industrial purposes and they are reported to be already collaborating with a firm for manufacture of particle board from jute stock. Some of the small paper mills as well as Messrs India Paper and Pulp Ltd are utilising jute stocks along with other raw materials. However the exact quantity of jute stocks being put to such uses is not available. The main reasons which hinder the use of jute stocks for industrial purposes inter alia are difficulties in collection, transport, storage and its non availability throughout the year.

**Promotion of a Deputy Director of
LB as Joint Director**

6667 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state

(a) whether a Deputy Director in the Intelligence Bureau has been promoted as Joint Director superseding seven other officers senior to him and

(b) if so the circumstances under which Government promoted a junior officer superseding his seniors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**Declaration of Koraput District as
Hilly and Remote Area**

6668 SHRI BAIRAGI JENA Will
the Minister of PLANNING be pleased
to state whether Government have
considered the proposal of the State
Government of Orissa to categorise
Koraput district as one of the hilly
and remote areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) No
such proposal has been received by

**Loss to Cement Factories for not-
lifting the Cement**

6669 SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state

(a) whether certain factories had to
reduce their production due to their
storing capacity being full as cement
could not be lifted

(b) if so the names of such factories
and the loss of total quantity of cement
production in tonnes factory wise and
month wise for last nine months

(c) what action Government have
taken to see that cement factories do
not suffer production for want of storing
capacity what are the results

(d) whether Government are pre-
pared to allow all such cement factories
who are losing production to sell
the cement to persons or dealers who
are prepared to lift cement immediately
at factory upto the quantity which
may create sufficient storing capacity
to continue the full production and

(e) if so the details and how it will
be implemented if not, the reasons
therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) During the year
1978-79 some of the cement production
units reported that their production
was affected as their silos remained
full due to inadequate availability
of railway wagons or movement
restrictions. Since capacity utilisation
is also affected by a number of
other factors including power
restrictions, coal shortage, labour
disputes etc., it is not practicable
to determine the quantity lost due
to silos remaining full.

(c) Government have taken a
number of steps including liberalisation
of rules for reimbursement of
freight for movement of cement by
road and general permission to the
State Govts in whose jurisdiction the
concerned production units are situa-

cement in cases where the units reported that their silos were full. The Railways have also been requested in such cases to provide wagons on priority basis to the extent possible.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Any general permission to the cement production units to sell cement to persons or dealers of their choice may lead to malpractices and will not be in accordance with the policy of the Government for controls on price and distribution of cement.

सरकारी क्षेत्र, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की तुलनात्मक विकास दर

6670 श्री राम सागर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में 1978-79 तक वित्तीय तथा कार्यन्वयन वर्षों में कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि की दर क्या है;

(ख) उक्त वर्षों में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि की दर क्या है;

(ग) व्यापार तथा विकास महानिदेशक के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कारखानों और लघु क्षेत्र के कारखानों में उक्त अवधि में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि की दर क्या थी; और

(घ) लघु क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के बारे में सरकारों के आधार क्या है और उसमें कितनी छूट दी गई?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयप्रकाश आसार) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक के माप (1970-100) के अनुसार वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78, तथा 1978-79 के (अक्षर से विस्तार) की विकास दर क्रमशः 9.5 प्रतिशत, 3.9 प्रतिशत तथा 8 प्रतिशत थी तथा कैलेंडर (पंचांग) वर्ष 1976, 1977 तथा 1978 की विकास दर क्रमशः 9.8 प्रतिशत 5.2 प्रतिशत तथा 6.8 प्रतिशत थी। सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्रों के विकास दर विषयक तुलनात्मक सूचकांक अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ). तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय की संयोग के अन्तर्गत आने वाले एककों के बारे में लगाये गये अनुमानों के अनुसार

उत्पादन की विकास दर 1976-77 में 11.5 प्रतिशत, 1977-78 में 6 प्रतिशत तथा 1978-79 में 10 प्रतिशत बतायी गई है। तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय (सी०सी०डी०सी०) क्षेत्र के लिये तीन कैलेंडर वर्षों के आकड़े-वृत्तः 12 प्रतिशत, 8.5 प्रतिशत तथा 8.6 प्रतिशत है। लघु क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में विकास प्राप्ति (लघु उद्योग) का कार्यालय प्रभावित एककों के दो प्रतिशत के लघु नमूने के आधार पर उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाता रहा है। इन नमूने के आधार पर लगाया गया अनुमान 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 में लगभग 16 प्रतिशत की विकास दर बताता है। इन आंकड़ों को धीरे धीरे ठीक कर के तथा लघु क्षेत्र को समाविष्ट कर उसमें धीरे धीरे सुधार करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

उत्पादकता सेवाओं के विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव

6671. श्री बागम सुमनरई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद द्वारा विचार विमर्श किये गये उत्पादकता सेवाओं के विकास सम्बन्धी नये प्रस्ताव क्या हैं; और,

(घ) इस बारे में धीरा क्या है?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयप्रकाश आसार) : (क) और (घ). राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद ने अपनी 15 मार्च, 1979 की हुई बैठक में अपनी प्रतिविधियों की सरकार की आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक नीति विषयक उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप बनाने का निश्चय किया है। परिषद ने तत्काल ही कार्यवाही करने के लिये निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया है—

(1) खादी तथा ग्रामीणोद्योग प्रायोग, लघु उद्योगों के विकास प्राप्ति तथा मन्त्रों के सहयोग से साधन तथा वित्तसहाई उद्योगों का विकास करना।

(2) विद्यमान एककों में लघु क्षेत्र उत्पादकता सुधार का विकास तथा विकास प्राप्ति (लघु उद्योग) के सहयोग से प्रारम्भित लघु क्षेत्रों के लिये लघु एकको का विकास सम्पन्न करना।

(3) सरकारी क्षेत्र के संयंत्रों में प्रगति उत्पादकता कम है प्रथम श्रेणी समझौते वाली है, उत्पादकता में सुधार तकनीकी अध्ययन के लिये पता लगाये गये कुछ एककों/क्षेत्रों में राज्य विद्युत मन्त्रालय, राष्ट्रीय अन्न, निगम के द्वारा एकक तथा उद्योगिकी उद्योग नवीकरण, बरखा, तथा मूलसहाय के रेखाई कार्य आदि हैं।

(4) मजदूर सचो की रुचि जाग्रत करने हेतु उपयुक्त योजनाओं का सवधान करना ताकि वे उत्पातियों को अपने आंदोलन का एक अभिमान्य अंग बना लें।

उत्प्रेषण उत्पातियों परियोजना सचो विचारों को उद्योगों का वृद्धि लक्ष्य में बिनास करने हेतु विस्तार से प्रस्ताव बना चली है। अन्य सचो के बारे में परिषद प्रस्ताव बना रही है।

आदिवासियों को भूमि को वापिस लौटाने क लिये सचो परगना में आन्दोलन

6672 श्री बंशधर देमराम क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(1) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य क परगना मयाल परगना जिले में आदिवासियों को भूमि का जिसे अन्य व्यक्तियों के नाम कर दिया गया है और वह उनक कब्जे में चली गई है उन्हें वापिस दिलाने के लिए कई महीनों से आन्दोलन चला रही है और इस सच में हथियार और मागजनों को घटनाय हो रही हैं

(2) क्या 2 दिसम्बर से 8 दिसम्बर तक आल परगना के मुख्यालय दुपका की आन्दोलन कारियों ने नाकाबंदी की थी और राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को भी मुख्यालय से उतारने का प्रयास किया था और

(3) क्या इन आंदोलन के परिणामस्वरूप समीक्षाकार याता सुदरपुखी में तीन व्यक्तियों को हथियार हुई और ग्राम पड़ुड़िया याता पबट ग्राम में हथियार और मागजनों की घटनायें हुई और ग्राम मकरपुर याता मसिनिया जिला सचो में हथियार हुई हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य सचो (श्री धनिक लाल मयल) (क) स (क) उपेक्षित सूचना बिहार सरकार से मांगी गई है और जब प्राप्त होगी सदन में पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Inquiry against Director Electronics Testing and Development Centre

6673 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8239 on 26th April, 1978 regarding inquiry against Director Electronics Testing and Development Centre and state

(a) whether the Enquiry Officer has submitted his report

(b) what are the findings of the Enquiry Officer and what action has been taken on the report,

(c) whether it is a fact that a committee has further been constituted to look into the same charges and

(d) what is the justification for such a committee and why no action has so far been taken against the guilty officer in accordance with the findings of the enquiry officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) to (d) An enquiry was conducted into the allegations levelled against the Director of Electronics and Development Centre Chandigarh.—

1 The Enquiry Officer in his report held as proved the following charges.—

(i) Misuse of Oxygen Gas Cylinder belonging to Electronics Testing and Development Corporation to benefit the industry owned by his wife

(ii) Tampering with quotation of M/s Derent Furnitures in order to give him pecuniary benefits and drawing commission on account of this favour

(iii) Claiming false T.A.

(iv) Changing of Joining Report of one Workshop Mechanic from afternoon to forenoon

(v) Payment of daily wages to one Sweeper cum Chowkadar for the period when he was on leave

(vi) Compelling a Glass Blower, A Class III employee to perform the duties of Sweeper cum Chowkadar

(vii) Termination of the services of a number of employees within a span of two years on account of their refusal to carry out his orders to do his private work.

(viii) Vindictive attitude towards the subordinate staff.

2. According to the report received from the Chandigarh Administration. The report was placed before the Appointing Authority, the Board of Directors of Chandigarh Small Industries Development Corporation. The Board of Directors decided that the enquiry report needed further scrutiny as it lacked clarity on some points and the Director, Electronics Testing and Development Corporation had not been afforded adequate opportunity by the enquiry officer to explain his position in respect of each charge. Therefore, a Sub Committee was appointed to analyse the enquiry report. The report of the Sub Committee is awaited.

Rise in Cloth Prices

6674. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cotton cloth prices last year had risen in disproportion to the fall in the cotton prices;

(b) whether the like in prices was due to the higher cost of inputs;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the input cost had gone up ranging from one per cent to ten per cent whereas the rise in cloth prices at the consumer was 25 per cent to 30 per cent; and

(d) in view of (c) above, what measures are proposed to be taken to arrest rise in cotton cloth prices immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD :
(ADAV) (a) to (d). The whole-

sale prices of cotton textiles have increased marginally by 2.9 per cent between February 1978 and February 1979 though the wholesale prices of cotton fallen by about 9.4 per cent during the same period. The increase of 2.9 per cent is attributed to the termination of sluggish demand for cloth during the three years 1975, 1976 and 1977 and to the increase in the cost of other inputs in making the cloth.

The cost of other inputs had gone up differently by 23 per cent to 14.6 per cent in December, 1978 over December 1977. Government have no information regarding increase in the prices of cloth at the consumers end.

The Minister of Industry recently discussed the matter with the industry, who were asked to devise steps to reduce prices of cotton cloth and the industry had responded with certain suggestions which are under consideration of Government.

महाराष्ट्र के जिला स्तरीय केंद्रों के लिए राजस्वहायता

6675. श्री महादेव राणा बुराने : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार हैं कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के कितने जिलों में 15 प्रतिशत केंद्रीय अनुदान योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है और उसका आधार क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र सरकार की ओर से कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं यदि हाँ, तो उसका म्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद आदव) : (क) महाराष्ट्र के 3 जिलों अर्थात् रत्नागिरी, श्रीरामबाद तथा पन्डूर में केंद्रीय निवेश योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। केंद्रीय निवेश राजस्वहायता योजना के तहत बनाने हेतु जिला/क्षेत्रों का चयन करने के लिए बनाई गई राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की समिति के निर्णय के अनुसरण में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े पांच मध्य प्रदेश राज्य,

के 6 जिले/क्षेत्र तथा महाराष्ट्र सहित अन्य राज्यों 3 जिले/क्षेत्र रियासती वित्त सुविधाओं के पात्र क्षेत्र के लिए तथा कर्नाटक निबंध राजमहायन्त्र योजना के भी पात्र बनने के लिए घोषणा के लिए विच्छेद धारित दिने "ए जिले में से चुन जाए। महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रस्ताव के आधार पर यह प्रयोजन के लिए उपयुक्त 3 जिले चुने गए हैं।

(घ) योजना प्रायोग ने जा निम्न राज महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्रों का पुन समान निर्धारण करता है बताया है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अप्रैल 1974 में कर्नाटक सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया था कि निम्न राजमहायन्त्र योजना के पात्र बनने के लिए चुन गए 3 जिलों के स्थान पर रियासती वित्त सुविधा के लिए राज्य के चुन गए सीसीएन वरिष्ठ से विच्छेद 13 जिला में 13 विकास क्षेत्रों वाले 53 पंचायत समिति प्रकृष्टता (13 जिलों में से प्रत्येक में एक कड के हिस्से में) चुना जाना चाहिए। चूंकि यह प्रस्ताव राज्य के मुख्य नवियों की राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद समिति के विषय के समूह नहीं थाया गया था धनएव इस प्रस्ताव के लिए महसुस देन संबंधी योजना प्रायोग की धनसंपत्ति के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार को 16-5-1974 को सूचित कर दिया गया था।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने निम्न राजमहायन्त्र के क्षेत्रों का पुन सीमा निर्धारण करने के लिए अप्रैल 1974 के धन संपत्ति प्रस्ताव के लिए स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने हेतु मई 1975 में योजना प्रायोग से दोबारा अनुरोध किया था। विस्तार से विचार करने के बाद योजना प्रायोग ने 31 अक्टूबर 1975 को राज्य को सूचना दी थी कि चूंकि विद्यमान राजमहायन्त्र योजना के लिए राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा स्वीकृति की गई है धन इस नीति में किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन के लिए उसे समिति द्वारा आवश्यक सवीक्षा की जानी चाहिए तथा स्वीकृति प्रदान की जानी चाहिए।

श्री बी० त्रिवारामन राज्य योजना प्रायोग की धनसंपत्ति में विच्छेद क्षेत्रों की एक राष्ट्रीय समिति का हाल ही में गठन किया गया है। इस समिति की विचारणा दिवसों में से एक विषय विच्छेद क्षेत्रों में घोषणा के विकास की योजना देन की विद्यमान योजनाओं जैसे रियासती वित्त निम्न राजमहायन्त्र परिवर्तन राजमहायन्त्र निरीक्षक के रियासती धारित कुवि तथा संबंधित क्षेत्रों की इस प्रकार की योजनाएं जैसे बी० पी० ए० पी० तथा विच्छेद क्षेत्रों के लिए योजनाओं और बरोजगारी को समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए किए जाने वाले सामान्य उपायों की योजना के संचालन की सही करना है। कर्नाटक राजमहायन्त्र योजना में यदि कोई संबोधन करने वाले क्षेत्र पर इस समिति की रिपोर्ट बलवत् है जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जा सकता है।

Reserves of Rock Salt in Mandi

6676 SHRI GANGA SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the areas and the estimated reserves of Rock Salt in Mandi (Himachal) Salt Mines

(b) the daily discharge of Saline Waters from the rivulets of Drang-Maigal and Guma flowing adjacent to the Mandi Salt Mines

(c) whether it is a fact that the production of both cattle lick and potable salt has fallen down in the above salt sources during the last ten years, and

(d) whether Government want to increase the production of salt and bye products from the above sources if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) According to the report of the India Bureau of Mines the area of, and estimated reserves of rock salt in Mandi Salt Mines are about 29 465 sq. metres and 852 million tonnes, respectively

(b) While no authentic statistics are available about daily discharge of saline water from rivulets of Drang Maigal and Guma, a report prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation had estimated the discharge at 22.5 cu. metres of brine of 9 degrees (Be) per hour

(c) and (d) The production of rock salt (cattle-lick) at Mandi has remained fairly stable around 4,000 tonnes during the last ten years. However the production of pan and refined salt, which is produced in small quantities, has declined due to unfavourable weather conditions and shortage of coal. The production of rock salt is at present limited by its demand in the market and can be increased if there is more demand.

The salt produced at Mandi does not contain any important by-products for economic recovery.

Research by Engineers and Architects of Engineering Unit of CSIR

6677. SHRI T. S. NEGI:

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2326 on 7th March, 1979 re Engineers and Architects of engineering unit of CSIR and state

(a) whether it is a fact that Engineers and Architects of Engineering Unit, CSIR are connected with research as they are implementing the works of SERC and CBRI;

(b) whether by virtue of their nature of job and technical qualifications the Engineers and Architects of this Unit are not primarily the technical persons;

(c) whether the persons like plumbers, masons, mates, polishers etc. working under them have been classified as Technical; and

(d) if so, how long it will take to review these categorisation and putting the Engineers and Architects in Technical Category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Engineers and Architects of the Engineering Unit, CSIR are essentially engaged in planning and construction of buildings and services. In doing so, they utilise some of the products and techniques developed by SERC and CBRI. They do not carry out any research as such themselves.

(b) The Governing Body of the CSIR felt that as the Engineering

and Architectural personnel of CSIR are not contributing towards research they may be classified as 'Administrative'. The work they are engaged in is however technical and they possess technical qualifications.

(c) The Governing Body of the CSIR took a decision to reclassify the staff of the CSIR into three categories namely, Scientific, Technical and Administrative against four categories of Scientific, Technical, Auxiliary Technical and Administrative, existing earlier. The posts of plumbers, masons, mates and polishers earlier included as 'Auxiliary Technical' have thus been classified as 'Technical'.

(d) The position is somewhat anomalous. The matter is therefore being reconsidered; no definite time limit can be given at this stage.

Disposal of Cases of Offences by Police Personnel in Delhi

6678 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS, be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey regarding the adequacy of police personnel in the face of growing cases of offences in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the total number of cases presently under investigation of the Delhi Police for various offences which are pending for less than (i) one year (ii) three years (iii) five years (iv) eight years and (v) ten years;

(c) the total number of Enquiry Officers handling these cases and the average number of cases being investigated into by an enquiry officer; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to augment the staff strength of police personnel for speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) to (d) The requirements of the Delhi Police are constantly reviewed and measures necessary to promote their efficiency are taken subject to financial constraints. An Expert Committee has also been set up to formulate yardsticks for the manpower transport and communication requirements of Delhi Police.

The details of cases, presently under investigation of the Delhi Police for the various offences, are as below —

| Period | No of cases pending investigation |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| One year | 12105 |
| Three years | 650 |
| Five years | 38 |
| Eight years | 2 |
| Ten years | Nil |
| Total | 12795 |

394 Investigating officers are handling the above cases. There are approximately 32 cases with each investigating officer

Trouble in T.I. Cycles of India

6679 SHRI C N VISVANATHAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the factors behind the trouble in T.I. Cycles of India, Madras have been studied in depth

(b) the causes for the trouble and the present position and

(c) the positive steps proposed to ensure that retrenched employees are

reinstated and the production is resumed with vigour in the country's interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The management of M/s. TI Cycles of India Ltd., Madras suspended operations of the factory in January 1978 on grounds of labour trouble. Negotiations were held by the management and an agreement was reached with the workers representatives with the assistance of the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The factory was reopened and production commenced in October 1978

(c) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that some of the workers dismissed have raised industrial disputes which are pending dis-

posal. The State Government has also reported that there has been increase in productivity after the re-opening of the factory

Working out of Plan by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Re Production of Matches

6680 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the details of the plan that has been worked out by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at the instance of the Government which would enable the small and cottage industry sector to take over the entire production of matches in the country, and

(b) the places in which the new 13 raw material banks have been set up by the Commission to help the 2700 cottage match units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The Khadi and Village

Industries Commission's programme for the rapid development of Cottage Match Industry envisages the follow-

ing outlays (besides institutional finance), production and employment targets:—

| Year | Outlay
(Grant and Loan) | Production | Employment |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Rs. in Crores | Rs. in Crores | Persons in Lakhs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1978-79 | 6.88 | 11.50 | 0.27 |
| 1979-80 | 14.61 | 21.64 | 0.54 |
| 1980-81 | 18.66 | 39.34 | 0.94 |
| 1981-82 | 11.50 | 60.23 | 1.49 |
| 1982-83 | 14.45 | 76.92 | 1.68 |

(b) The Commission has set up the following 16 Raw Material Banks/Depots:—

| State | Place(s) where Raw Materials
Banks/Depots set up | Number
of Raw
Material
Banks/
Depots
set up |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | 2 |
| 2. Haryana | Ambala | 2 |
| 3. Maharashtra | Bombay | 3 |
| | Dahanu | 1 |
| 4. Tripura | Agartala | 1 |
| 5. Tamilnadu | Sattur | 1 |
| | Kovilpatti | 1 |
| | Siruvilliputhur | 1 |
| 6. Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur | 1 |
| | Varanasi | 1 |
| | Meerut | 1 |
| | Chandrawal | 1 |

Working of Hindustan Photo Film Corporation

6681 SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA
DR. BIJOY MONDAL
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have since inquired into the working of the Hindustan Photo Film Corporation of India since it was set up,

(b) if so whether any irregularities have been found and if so, the nature thereof, and

(c) whether any action has been taken to uplift the working of this Corporation and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations contained in the 55th and 70th reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings which had gone into the working of Hindustan Photo Films Mfg Co Ltd. (HPF) during 1974-75 and 1975-76 Government had appointed two Enquiry Committees

(1) Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Bazle Karim Adviser Bureau of Public Enterprises to examine the various lapses on the part of the management of HPF pointed out by COPU (in its 70 report) and to fix responsibility therefor. The Committee was also requested to make suitable recommendations for streamlining the administrative procedure so as to avoid recurrence of similar lapses.

(b) A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof.

K. V. Subramanyam Chairman cum-Managing Director of Bharat Gold Mines to investigate the entire matter of silver losses and to pin point lapses on the part of the management of HPF and others concerned (in terms of COPU's 70th report)

The reports of both the Committees have been received. The findings and recommendations (summary attached herewith) of the Bazle Karim Committee have been accepted by the Government. The report of the Subramanyam Committee is still under examination.

(c) During the first 8 years of its working HPF was incurring losses and did not achieve its rated capacity of 615 lakh sq m. However with improvements in its technological and managerial skills, the company has since turned the corner and for the first time in 1975-76 exceeded its rated capacity as well as made a profit of Rs 16.06 lakhs. Since then the company has been maintaining steady progress as is seen from the data given below—

| | | lakhs sq m |
|------------|---------|------------|
| Production | 1975-76 | 70.17 |
| | 1976-77 | 91.80 |
| | 1977-78 | 92.23 |
| | | Rs lakhs |
| Sales | 1975-76 | 222.80 |
| | 1976-77 | 312.00 |
| | 1977-78 | 355.70 |
| Profit | 1975-76 | 16.06 |
| | 1976-77 | 142.63 |
| | 1977-78 | 164.10 |

During the year 1978-79 the company is expected to achieve a production of 94 lakhs sq m sales of Rs 394 lakhs and profit of Rs 210 lakhs.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SHRI BAZLE KARIM, ADVISER, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

CONCLUSIONS

1. The present location and site were chosen with due care and attention. Excellent atmospheric conditions, availability of good water and other favourable factors tended to favour Ootacamund as the location. Before choosing the site, soil and water analyses and trial borings were done by appropriate agencies.

2. The delay in commissioning the project was due to multiplicity of factors. The management of HPF were operating under highly trying situations due to construction delay, claim for compensation from foreign collaborators for delay in construction, change in management of collaborating firm and inadequacies in the collaboration agreement leading to protracted negotiations.

3. The management could not invoke penalty clauses for non-fulfilment of certain obligations by the foreign party due to various reasons. Invoking penalty clause would have led to litigation to be carried through French courts adding further delay and uncertainty.

4. The collaboration agreement was not of a turn-key nature whereby responsibility could be pin-pointed on the collaborators.

5. The Company management were constantly seized of the problem of delay and sought directions from the Board of Directors from time to time to overcome difficulties.

6. The collaborators had no managerial control and holding them responsible for achieving or non-achieving a certain production level would not have been of much help in such

a highly sophisticated industry as manufacture of photo films. With the rapid change in demand for types of photo films, incorporation of capacity build-up would hardly have served as a useful guidance to HPF management for watching progress.

7. There was tacit understanding between MACC and HPF for supply of cellulose triacetate for manufacture of photo films. MACC, which is a semi-Government Company promoted by Mysore Sugar Co. (Karnataka State Government Company) was headed by a senior officer of IAS from Karnataka State Cadre. The question of seeking compensation from MACC was considered by the Board of Directors of HPF, which decided to drop the issue.

MACC was itself in a difficult financial situation due to poor off take of its product and was not in a position to meet loan commitments entered into with IDBI, ICICI, etc. In such circumstances, the question of recovering any portion of the cost of modifications would not have been of help.

8. The problem of losses of solvent and the need for designing a system to improve the efficiency of recovery engaged the attention of HPF management sufficiently early. The services of Indian consultancy firm (Dasturco) were engaged by the management in April, 1970 to study inter alia the solvent recovery system. Global tenders were floated by the management in November, 1971, an offer received in response from a Dutch firm was accepted in 1972 and the recovery plant received in June, 1973, was commissioned in August, 1973. There has been no lapse of management in this regard.

9. It is a commendable effort on the part of HPF that they on their own efforts without the benefit of foreign collaborators, developed process technology for manufacture of silver nitrate. The design of the

plant was provided by HPF technicians and the plant totally fabricated in India is operating since 1969-70 with very little modifications

10 The assumption at the time of setting up Silver Nitrate Plant that all the silver used in process could be recovered was an unrealistic estimate according to Bauchot and Co, the average yield of recovery was not more than 50 per cent of silver used in preparation section

11 Silver loss accounting is suited only to Accounts Department, in as much as theoretically there should be no silver loss in the Emulsion and Coating Section as all Waste material is sent to silver recovery system yet in reality there is loss

12. Silver from all silver bearing materials except samples drawn for quality control and slag arising during conversion of sludge into silver and photographic clippings and waste paper was being recovered on a regular basis from January 1971. Upto December 1970 the quantity of silver recovered was about 1000 kgs reckoning the first year of operation of the plant as 1968-69

13 Slag arisings are being sent to BGML from October 1972 due to lack of facility within HPF. Earlier to this period the slag was allowed to accumulate with the expectation that HPF technicians themselves would find a solution

14 Transportation of bulk quantity of slag to a distance of about 250 km. away from CoTy and traversing back the same distance the recovered silver with all the security precautions necessary in one of the less frequent rd roads is not a very satisfactory arrangement

for cine film (positive) 178 per cent to 444 per cent for X ray, between the years 1968-69 to 1971-72. In such a situation the natural concern of management would be to contain these rejections and make attempts to turn out acceptable quality of products. The question of recycling of watches is of secondary importance, nevertheless considerable attention had been paid by management to the aspects of recovery of silver within the constraints of available know how. There was however scope for improvements

16 With know how maturity production stabilisation capital improvements made in the manufacturing sections and in silver recovery plant and improved management practices, there has been improvement in the recovery of silver from 1971-72. Over the last few years, there has been substantial increase in output of photo sensitised materials

Recommendations

1 HPF is in a unique position holding monopoly in the manufacture of photographic goods in the whole of Asia barring Japan. A special responsibility is cast on it to keep a careful watch on the improvements/developments in technology/ know how taking place in the leading countries of photographic manufacture so as to avail of improved facilities through fresh collaboration schemes.

2 The role of foreign collaborator should be clearly spelt out to avoid any ambiguities in the interpretation of agreements with foreign parties

3 In photographic goods, leading manufacturers have specialised in different types of products (X ray Roll film Colour Film etc). Future agreements should be spilt up into separate schemes for individual products so as to ensure that the most suitable manufacturer is chosen for collaboration. Such agreements

should incorporate classes insisting on foreign parties to supply detailed design sheets and specifications in time.

4. Any future agreement should provide for preshipment inspection/testing by independent inspection agencies before shipment of equipment and materials for use in HPF factory.

5. Further agreement should also ensure that before accepting any equipment or process from abroad, its performance should be thoroughly tested regarding capacity, quality and suitability of process. Any performance guarantee should cover performance over a fairly long period.

6. The collaboration agreement should include provision for arbitration in case of dispute between the Indian party and foreign collaborator to be settled in India, as far as possible.

7. Slag arisings in the process of conversion of sludge into silver are sent to a distance of 250 kms. to Bharat Gold Mines, with all security risk, for recycling. HPF has also no arrangement for recovery of silver from photographic paper clippings and wastes. Silver from waste water drawn for laboratory purposes is also not recovered. HPF management should, therefore, make a study of practices abroad in all the above three areas and come forward to Government with proposals for creating suitable facilities.

8. Silver loss accounting should be in the form of material balance after establishing input-output relationships at various stages of recovery.

9. With product stabilisation know-how maturity and improved management practices, the HPF plant is now poised for product diversification and growth. The photographic plant has withstood many vicissitudes. The
430 LS-5.

scientists and engineers of HPF have by their own efforts, solved many of their problems. The need for continuous upgradation of knowledge and techniques in photo film manufacture is born out by our study.

Sale of Bajaj and Priya Scooters

6882. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of various types of scooters, such as Bajaj 150 and Priya, etc. sold by M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd to the persons registered in general and against Government quota, separately, in the country and Delhi/New Delhi in particular immediately preceding one year (month-wise) of decontrol of scooters by Government and the number of scooters sold in the corresponding months thereafter against general list and others separately;

(b) whether there has been any fall in the number of scooters sold after decontrol, if so, the reasons therefor with reference to their manufacturing capacity; and

(c) the total number of persons in general waiting list for Bajaj 150 and Priya Scooters and the approximate time to be taken to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) M/s Bajaj Auto Limited, Poona are manufacturing Bajaj Super and Bajaj Chetak scooters. 'Priya' scooters are being manufactured by M/s Maharashtra Scooters Limited, Satara, under sub-licensing arrangements with M/s Bajaj Auto Limited. Bajaj Chetak scooters are being allotted against inward remittances of foreign exchange. The Statutory Control on distribution and sale of all makes of scooters, which was last applicable only to Bajaj and Priya makes of

Tribes in Lakshadweep by the Union Government have not been implemented by the Administration of the Union Territory so far,

(b) if so, whether the periodic instructions from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Cabinet Secretariat to the Lakshadweep administration for the speedy implementation of the concessions and relaxations had no effect on them;

(c) if so, how many of the concessions have so far been implemented in the Union Territory with details thereof and how many are still left, and

(d) the scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes are proposed to be implemented for the current financial year during

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI PHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) There are no Scheduled Castes in Lakshadweep. All orders relating to Concessions to Scheduled Tribes in service matters are implemented by the Lakshadweep Administration

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) A statement is attached

Statement

The entire plan funds of the territory are for the benefit of the local inhabitants who are Scheduled Tribes. Some of the important concessions/schemes being implemented under the current Annual Plan are —

1 Free distribution of coconut seedlings to farmers affected by the cyclone

2 Distribution of fertilisers with 50 per cent subsidy.

3. Distribution of power tillers with 50 per cent subsidy.

4. Distribution of milch cows with 50 per cent subsidy.

5. Supply of seeds and plants, agricultural implements, cattlefeed, sewing machines etc under community development programme with 50 per cent subsidy.

6 Subsidised issue of mechanised fishing boats with 50 per cent subsidy on engine and 25 per cent subsidy on hull.

7. Issue of fishing gear with 33-1/3 per cent subsidy

8 Issue of subsidy at the rate of Rs 1875/- per dwelling unit.

बेरोजगारी दूर करना

6685. श्री राम कवार बेरवा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देन से बेरोजगारी दूर करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसने राज्यस्तरीय स्तर पर कौन सीमा तक लाभ मिला है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरजुन - खन्ना) : (क) : योजना के माध्यम (1978-83) में यह बताया गया है कि योजना के प्रधान उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य होना चाहिए 10 वर्ष की अवधि में बेरोजगारी और पर्याप्त अल्प-रोजगार को दूर करना ।

(ख) यह अनुमान लगाना इस समय सम्भव नहीं है कि बेरोजगारी को कम करने के लिए वर्तमान योजना में परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन द्वारा राज्यस्तरीय स्तर पर कौन सीमा तक लाभ हुआ है ।

एक ही पञ्चवर्षीय योजना को अंतिम रूप से तयार करना

6686 श्री कश्यप राव घोंडग बसा योजना
माली यह बताने को कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना हम बीच अन्तिम रूप से तयार की जा चुकी है

(ख) दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक के बारे में तयार की गई नीति का प्योरा क्या है और

(ग) यदि हा तो उसकी स्वरूपा क्या है?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णलाल खन्ना) (क) से (ग) टटी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अंतिम रूप देने का काम चल रहा है और जल्दी ही पूरा हो जान की आशा है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् में जिसकी बैठक नई दिल्ली में 24-25 फरवरी 1959 का हुई थी सरकार की योजना के कुल प्रकार को समेटित किया और योजना के अंतिम स्वरूपों के लिए रायों का आशय मंत्री ने राष्ट्रीय योजना सहायता की मांग का संबंध में भी निर्णय किया।

परिपक्व का नियम यह था कि अगले चार वर्षों के लिए कृषीय सहायता का रूप में उपलब्ध होने वाली सम्भावित कुल धनराशि में से 1800 करोड़ रु० विशेष स्थानीय राशियों के लिए और 600 करोड़ रु० राशियों की विविध समस्याओं के लिए आवंटित रख जाने चाहिए तथा 4200 करोड़ रु० विविध स्थानों के इतर 14 राज्यों के बीच में विशेष समस्याओं में सबसहित मापदण्ड के अलावा प्राचुर्य में निर्धारित किए गए निम्न मापदण्डों के आधार पर वितरित किए जाने चाहिए। इनके अलावा कृषीय प्रायोजित इकीमें में कुल ग्रामीणों को करके अगले चार वर्षों में जो लाभ वाली 2000 करोड़ रु० की राशि का हक र द की उ य र ड य ति नु ष ० हाया के आधार पर वर्धापन जनसंख्या द्वारा गुणित राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति आय के दिस म क आधा पर दिख एणी स इतर 14 राज्यों के क्षेत्र में वितरित किया जाना चाहिए।

Strength of SC/ST Officers in Central Police Organisations

6637 SHRI R L KUREEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) what is the total strength of the following categories of officers in the Central Police Organisations and Union Territories separately (i) Director Generals (ii) Inspector Generals of Police (iii) Deputy Inspector Generals of Police (iv) Superintendents of Police (v) Commandants (vi) Deputy Supdts /A.S.P./ Assistant Commandants (vii) Police Officers posted in the Central Secretariat or other allied organisations in the above mentioned ranks and

(b) what is the percentage of SC and ST in each rank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MAN
DAL) (a) and (b) The information
is being collected and will be laid
on the Table of the House on receipt.

Amount sanctioned to National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited by Ministry of Finance

6688 SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount has been sanctioned to the National Federation of Industrial Co operatives Limited, New Delhi by his Ministry from time to time during the last four years

(b) has the objectives stipulated in the Grants been fully achieved

(c) what is the maintenance expenditure of the NFIC on Salaries, Rents and also TA/DA of the Chairman for the last three years

(d) whether it is a fact that N F L has failed to submit the Audited Re-

ports of Accountant General as per conditions of Grants sanctioned for the last several years; and

(e) if so, how Government nominated Directors kept proper watch over the Government funds entrusted to this organisation and how further funds are being released to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) During the last four years following amounts (Share capital investments and grants) were released to National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives for different

approved schemes by the Ministry of Industry,

| Year | Grants (Rs. in lakhs) | Share Capital Investment (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1975-76 . . . | 3.62 | .. |
| 1976-77 . . . | 5.76 | 6.00 |
| 1977-78 . . . | 4.07 | 5.00 |
| 1978-79 . . . | 2.22 | .. |

(b) The Federation has helped in marketing the goods produced by the Industrial Cooperatives which comprise the weaker sections of the society.

(c) The yearwise details are given below:

| Heads | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (i) Salary | 3,43,979.54 | 4,52,344.69 | 5,23,164.46 |
| (ii) Rent | 74,235.40 | 2,33,630.23 | 3,09,934.71 |
| (iii) TA & DA to Chairman | 11, 310.00 | 3,774.00 | 12,212.55 |

(d) The Statutory Auditors have completed the audit for the year 1974-75 but the audit report is awaited. Statutory Auditors for conducting the audit for subsequent years have yet to be appointed.

(e) An enquiry into the working of the Federation was conducted. A time-bound programme is being formulated for implementation by the Federation so that it is revitalised and is able to serve the objects for which it has been established. In the meanwhile funds were released only to meet committed expenditure.

Cars in American Cell of the C.I.B.

6639 SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 6 cars in American Cell of the Central/Intelligence Bureau (I.B.);

(b) if so, the purpose for which these cars are used;

(c) whether it is a fact that a car of I.B. was stolen from the residence of the chauffeur; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which this car was taken to Driver's house instead of being parked in the garage for staff cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). It would not be in public interest to disclose any information on this matter.

(c) and (d). A car was stolen from the residence of a driver on 10-9-78 and was recovered five days later. Disciplinary action has been initiated against the driver for lapses on his part.

Promotion Opportunities to Upper Division Clerks

6690 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether certain Upper Division Clerks of Central Secretariat Service have been stagnating for a number of years for lack of promotion opportunities

(b) whether they have not been promoted despite the fact that they have rendered over 25 years of service

(c) whether Central Secretariat Service rules provide a small percentage for inclusion of Upper Division Clerks to grade of Assistants and

(d) what steps are being taken to provide (i) incentives and (ii) relieve stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) The Central Secretariat Clerical Service is a decentralised service each Ministry/Department administering its own cadre. However in order to remove imbalances in promotion as between the cadres the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms fixes annually zones i.e. range of seniority for promotion from the grade of Upper Division Clerk to that of Assistant. In accordance with the zone now prescribed U.D. Cs. with approximately 9 years of service in the grade are within the zone for promotion. According to the Central Secretariat Service Rules 1962 U.D. Cs. with 5 years of approved service in the grade are eligible for promotion to the Assistants grade. There is hardly any U.D. with 25 years service in the grade who has still not been promoted to the Assistants grade.

(c) Percentage of posts for promotion of Upper Division Clerks to Assistants' Grade is not small because

50 per cent of permanent vacancies and all temporary vacancies in the grade of Assistant are available for promotion of Upper Division Clerks.

(d) In view of the position explained above the question of providing incentives and relieving stagnation does not arise.

१४४ दिशा द्वारा सफ्ट क स ई बनन म बटिनाईयो

6691 श्री कचहराम हेमराज जन क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा सीमट सप्लाई करने का सम्बन्ध म बटिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारमूलक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित रेल डिब्बों तथा रेलवे द्वारा समय-समय पर कुछ दिशाओं में लगाय गये बलार्ड सब्बों प्रतिबंधों से सीमट की दुर्लभता पर प्रतिबन्ध प्रभाव न पड़े इसका सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से मातृकस्तोभों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे यथासम्भव सड़क के द्वारा सीमट उठाए तथा इन प्रयोजन के लिये सड़क भाड़े की प्रतिपूर्ति को उधार बना दिया गया है। रेलवे बोर्ड से भी सीमट की दुर्लभता करने के लिये रेल के मातृ डिब्बों की सप्लाई पर विचार ध्यान देने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Putting Hindustan Levers Lifebuoy in Category of Carbollic

6692 DR BAPU HALDATE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether IDR Act has classified soaps in three different categories

(b) whether Life Buoy a product of Hindustan Lever has been put in the category of Carbollic

(c) the reasons for putting Life Buoy a hard washing soap in the category of carbollic

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that Hindustan Lever has changed the chemical composition to suit the category of carbolic; and

(e) whether Government propose to examine this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no separate Indian standard specification for Carbolic soap. A Carbolic soap should comply with the specifications for laundry soap if it is meant to be used as laundry soap or with the specifications for toilet soap if it is to be used as a toilet soap.

(d) and (e) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have not applied to ISI for grant of a licence for their brand of carbolic soap. Government is, therefore, not aware of any change in the chemical composition of Life Buoy by the Company.

राष्ट्रीय धाव में वृद्धि

6693. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा मुमन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान प्रचलित मूल्य के आधार पर इन तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार राष्ट्रीय धाव कितनी थी ; और

(ख) हम वर्ष कितनी राष्ट्रीय धाव होने का अनुमान है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कजलुर रहमान) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1976-77 व 1977-78 के लिए प्रचलित मूल्यों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय धाव वषर 66561 करोड़ रुपये तथा 73157 करोड़ रुपये अनुमानित की गयी है । वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए ऐसे ही अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Synthetic Detergents

6694. DR BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that synthetic detergents were classified as a core sector industry in the initial stages;

(b) whether there is any proposal to declare the field of synthetic detergents as reserved for small scale sector and to take synthetic detergents out of the core sector, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Synthetic detergents are included in Appendix I to the Industrial Policy Statement of 2-2-1973.

(b) and (c). The question of reservation of manufacture of detergents for the small scale sector is under consideration.

Memorandum from Nagrik Sangharsha Samiti, Gangtok

6695 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a Memorandum from the Nagrik Sangharsha Samiti, Gangtok, on denial of full citizenship rights to the non-Sikkimite Indians in Sikkim in 1971; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Samiti mentioned that all the seats in the 32-member Legislative Assembly of Sikkim were reserved for Bhutia-Lepcha communities, Nepalis of Sikkimese origin, Scheduled Castes and Sanghas, of monasteries and consequently Indian citizens not belonging to the above mentioned four categories were not entitled to contest elections to the Legislative Assembly. The demand of the Samiti was that every Indian citizen in Sikkim, who had the right to vote, should also have the right to contest election to the Assembly.

The matter has been under the active consideration of the Government and appropriate legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced in Parliament before long for consideration.

बंगाल नागपुर बाटन मिल्स

6696 श्री हुसैन अहमद बख्तवाय क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 अगस्त 1978 के दस्तावेज प्रश्न संख्या 437 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगाल नागपुर बाटन मिल्स पर जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर 1978 के अवधि में सम्बन्धित राजी बचाया है और अब तक कितनी राजी जमा कराई गई है तथा बचतकारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जमा करवायी है और क्या इन दोनों राजिया को बचत करने के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ख) क्या उक्त मिन में ऐसे प्रमुख व्यक्ति हैं जिनके व्यापार सम्बन्धी भ्रम बहुत से हैं जिनकी है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) जी, नहीं। इस समय जनवरी, 1976 से अक्टूबर 1978 की अवधि विषयक बचतकारी राज्य बीमा (ई.एस.आई.) की काई जी दफ्तर बचाया राजी बंगाल नागपुर बाटन मिल्स की ओर नहीं दिखती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Setting up of Paper Mills in Hoshiarpur

6697 CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether two paper mills have since been sanctioned in the Hoshiarpur District,

(b) the total production target per month likely to be done by these mills, and

(c) when these mills will start production of paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Approval has been given to three units for setting up paper mills in Hoshiarpur District

(b) The total installed capacity of those units is about 2800 tonnes per month.

(c) One of the units is likely to commence production by the middle of 1979. The other two units are expected to commence production in 1980.

Loss to Jute Mills in Public Sector

6698 CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the almost all the Jute Mills in Public Sector are going in loss since long,

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by all the jute mills in the country during 1978-79, and

(c) the steps Government have taken to stop this loss and the planning for future to stop such loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No jute mill has been commissioned in public sector so far

(b) The figure of profit/loss of all the jute mills in the country during 1978-79 is not available as the year has just ended.

(c) The following are the important steps taken to restore the viability of jute industry:—

(1) To promote exports, which came down drastically, export duty on all jute products has been abolished.

(2) Cash Compensatory Support has been given on export of selected jute goods.

(3) Cess has been levied on jute manufactures to finance R&D activities through the Development Council constituted for the jute industry.

(4) A soft loan scheme has been introduced to enable the industry to modernise the plants and machinery at a concessional rate of interest etc., so as to improve productivity and make their products competitive.

Subversive activities by Chinese trained Nagas coming to Nagaland from Burma

6699. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese trained Nagas who have sneaked into the State of Nagaland from the Burma border in large numbers have indulged in blowing up of a power station and other serious works of sabotage; and

(b) if so, the number of arrests made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANADI):

(a) and (b). Recently, some violent incidents have taken place in Mon

and Tuensang Districts of Nagaland. These include an attack on the power house at Mon by some unknown miscreants. No damage was caused to the power house. Although the identity of the persons involved in the attack has not yet been established, it is however suspected that members of the China-returned gang who are staying across the border may be behind the incidents. No arrests have been made so far in this regard.

Increase in Central Plan Aid

6700 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state,

(a) whether many State Governments have asked for increase in the Central Plan Aid; and

(b) if so, the names of these States and additional amount asked for each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). The National Development Council in its meeting held on February 24 and 25, 1979 has determined the quantum of Central assistance for State Plans for 1979-83 and decided the principles on which this should be distributed among the States. The State-wise allocations are yet to be finalised. The question of any State asking for increase in the Central Plan aid, therefore, does not arise.

Cases of Murder and Rape in Delhi

6701. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of murder and rape reported in Delhi during 1978, and

(b) the number of cases that have been solved and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b).
The details of the number of cases of
murder and rape reported in Delhi
during the year 1978 are as under :-

| | Reported | Cancelled | Admitted | Solved |
|--------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Murder | 105 | 4 | 111 | 135 |
| Rape | 81 | 4 | 76 | 71 |

Recruitment of SC/ST Members to
Junior Posts in Central and State
Services

6702 SHRI MADHAYRAO SCIN-
DIA) Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a two days conference
of the officials of UPSC, State PSC,
Ministry of Education, Social Welfare
and Culture and his Ministry and
Labour was to be held during the last
week of March, 1979 to discuss the
matter with regard to promotion re-
cruitment of SC/ST members to jun or
posts in the Central and State services,

(ii) Where necessary and ex-
sible, additional examination cen-
tres may be set up in areas where
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes population is concentrated

(iii) Adequate number of pre-
examination training centres may
be set up for providing coaching
facilities to candidates belonging to
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes

(iv) Facilities like hostel accom-
modation typewriters etc should
also be made available

its activities to new economic and industrial policy;

(c) if so, details of discussions thereon; and

(d) outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The National Productivity Council at its meeting held at New Delhi on 15th March, 1979, identified the following areas for immediate action:—

(1) Development of soap and match industries in collaboration with Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries and others

(ii) Development of small-scale sector-productivity improvement in the existing units and promoting growth of small scale units for the reserved items in collaboration with DCSRI

(iii) Productivity improvement in public sector organisations where productivity is low or are considered sick. Some of the units/areas identified for immediate studies are State Electricity Boards, sick units of the National Textile Corporation and Engineering Industry, Bombay, Port, Railway Yard in Mughalsarai, etc.

(iv) Promoting appropriate schemes for securing involvement of Trade Unions to enable them to adopt productivity as an integral part of their movement.

(d) The National Productivity Council has already worked out detailed proposals for development of soap and match industries in the cottage/small sector. Proposals in respect of other areas are being worked out by the Council.

कल्याण मिल द्वारा बस्तुओं की विप्री

6704. श्री हुसम खन्ड कल्याण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 16 मार्च, 1978 के तारिखी प्रश्न संख्या 437 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कल्याण मिल जनवरी, 1976 से मई 1978 के बीच कुछ पाटियों की मिल में बने धाँपे, कपड़ों कटौती कराने तथा अन्य छोटनी एवं सवशिष्टों पादि जैसे सनेक बस्तुओं की विप्री करता रहा था, यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने मूल्य की ऐसी बस्तुएँ बेची गई थीं कि कितनी पाटियों की बेची गई,

(ख) कितनी पाटियों को बेचे गये मात्र की कितनी राशि की प्रदायणी मर्मा प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, कब तक उसे वसूल कर लिया जायेगा और उक्त सामान मामान्यतः किन शर्तों पर बेचा जाता है, और

(ग) क्या भद्रावली प्राप्त करने के लिये भुगतान न करने की दोषी फर्मों को कोई नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कितनी बार नोटिस दिये गये, इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी फर्मों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दायर किये गये और कितने मुकदमें दायर किये गये,

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नाडत) : (क) से (ग) अधिकार जानकारी उन जिल्लों में प्राप्त है जो दिनांक 19-5-79 और 10-5-78 को पूछे गये प्रश्न संख्या क्रमशः 7460 और 9827 सबसे आखिरी को प्राप्त करने हेतु सबसे मुश्किल में रही जायेगी। यह समझा जाता है कि इस जानकारी को एकत्र करने में लगने वाले परिश्रम के अनुकूल फंड नहीं निकलेगा।

Formation of Reception Committees to Freedom Fighters at Port Blair

6705 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that during the inauguration of Cellular Jail as a National Memorial at Port Blair by the Prime Minister of India when large number of freedom fighters were present two reception committees to freedom fighters, one official committee and other citizens committee were formed, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Chief Commissioner Andaman and Nicobar Islands Shri S M Krishnatry had issued special instructions in spite of the request made by ex Andaman Political Prisoners Fraternity Circle to have a official non official joint reception committee to keep away the non officials if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MAN DAL) (a) In connection with the inauguration ceremony of the Cellular Jail Memorial at Port Blair held in February 1979 the Andaman and Nicobar Administration had constituted a Reception Committee consisting of both officials and non officials. It is learnt that the local political parties cultural institutions and other organisations had also formed a Citizens Committee the details of which are not available with the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(b) No such instructions were issued.

Schemes for Rural Development in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6706 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has gone through the details of Sixth Five Year Plan Schemes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands if so details of the schemes of rural development and the total percentage of plan outlay

(b) whether it is fact that there is a huge cut in the rural road sector which shall cause setback in the rural development in the outlying and remote areas if so the details thereof and

(c) whether the Planning Commission will reconsider the urgent need for construction of rural roads in the Union Territory of Andaman and

Nicobar Island if so whether Government will like to send a senior personnel to examine the whole case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) to (c) The Sixth Five Year Plan 1973-83 of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is under finalisation.

Production of Keyboard for Hindi Typewriter,

6707 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to encourage production of indigenous Hindi typewriters in the country as part of the programme for popularising the use of Hindi in Government and semi Government organisation

(b) if so the present annual production of the Hindi typewriters in the country production unit-wise for the last three years year wise

(c) whether Government have received a proposal sometime back from Shri S N Nilakhe of Akola, a World Typewriting Wizard and Research Scholar regarding his improved keyboard of Devnagri script and details of the proposal made by him for production of his keyboard as a media for popularising Hindi and

(d) what action Government have taken to provide incentives to the said scholar and small scale entrepreneur like Mr Nilakhe to manufacture his keyboard on a larger scale and the reaction of Government to the keyboard devised by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) and (b) The Government are making efforts for the production of more Devnagri Typewriters than the requirement. The various companies have produced the Devanagri

Typewriters in the following number during the last three years.

| | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |
|----------------------------|------|------|-------|
| Godrej, Bombay . | 2723 | 2260 | 3104 |
| Remington Rand Calcutta . | 3019 | 5311 | 4720 |
| Remington Rand Faridabad . | . | 1059 | 1302 |
| Royal, Madras . | 1115 | 732 | 1066 |
| | 6857 | 9362 | 10192 |

(c) and (d). Some time back Sh. Nilakhe suggested for manufacturing a key board for Devnagri script Typewriter based on the Key Board of Roman script Typewriter. He was requested to make available his machine for some time for trial. He did not do so. Under these circumstances,

it is not possible for Government to frame any opinion about the said Key Board without making a thorough trial

Study of Labour Intensive Nature Schemes

6708 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have carried out some studies of the job oriented centrally sponsored central sector schemes of labour intensive nature during the 5th plan period and important findings regarding the programme Planning, programme content, administrative and other arrangements made at the Central/State and field level in the project areas, technical viability of the schemes executed and the results achieved on completion of schemes vis-a-vis the targets set; and

(b) if so, important findings thereof and how far these observations/find-

ings have been taken into account for formulation of new schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Commission has carried out evaluation studies of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment and the Special Employment Programme for the Educated Unemployed implemented during the Fifth Plan period. Summaries of the findings of these studies are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-4283/79]. No such scheme is either in operation or under the consideration of the Government at present.

Special Assistance to Artisans, and Small Scale Industries

6709 SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide special assistance to the artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale industries and reduce the rate of interest in the backward districts, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all commercial banks on the 12th December, 1978, bank credit for artisans and village and cottage industries and small scale industries in the tiny sector would be treated as composite term loan for equipment finance or working capital or both upto Rs. 25,000/-. In respect of credit limits for working capital above Rs. 25,000/- but less than Rs. 1 lakh-

granted to artisans village and cottage industries and small scale industries in the tiny sector bank may charge at a rate not exceeding 12½ per cent per annum (except for small banks with aggregate demand and time liability of less than Rs 25 crore it may charge interest at a rate not exceeding 13½ per cent per annum)

The Reserve Bank of India has also issued guidelines to all scheduled banks on the 12th December 1977 advising the banks to charge rate of interest not exceeding 11 per cent to small scale units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme and units promoted by technical entrepreneurs in order to stimulate capital investment in the small scale sector

For promoting the development of industries in backward areas the scheme of charging low rate of interest as also extending longer amortisation facilities in respect of projects located there will continue. The District Industries Centres which include all erstwhile areas declared industrially backward will continue to operate these schemes. The maximum rate of interest on loans refinanced by IDBI in backward districts is 13 per cent per annum for primary lenders.

Setting up of a Mini Cement Factory in Orissa

6710 SHRI D. AMAT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister of Industry Government of Orissa has proposed that a mini cement factory should be set up in Sundergarh district of Orissa under the expansion programme of Industrial Development Corporation and

(b) if so in which particular place it will be set up and by when the work of construction will start and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) A scheme of the State Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd (Bhubaneswar) has been registered on 23rd August, 1978 with DGTD for setting up of a mini cement plant with a capacity of 33,000 tonnes per annum at Kiringsera District Sundergarh at a cost of Rs 172 lakhs (estimated). It is too early to state when the work of construction will start.

Reservation of Posts for SC/ST in CSIO, Chandigarh

6711 DR SARADISH ROY Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) how many posts have been filled up in the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO) Chandigarh during the last five years (vacancies and newly created posts) category wise

(b) how many of these posts were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category wise,

(c) how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates applied and how many of them were selected and

(d) how many Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees are working in CSIO at present in Class I Class II Class III and Class IV categories and what is the total strength of staff in each category of staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Persons Working Under Engineers and Architects of CSIR:

6712. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN.

SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos 2326 and 2346 on 7th March, 1979 and state.

(a) whether persons like plumbers, masons, welders, working directly under Engineers and Architects of CSIR have been declared as 'Technical' and the later category have been singled out;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether by virtue of their qualifications and nature of work, the Engineers and Architects of CSIR are technical persons;

(d) whether it is a fact that Engineers and Architects of Headquarters are implementing research works of CBRI and SERC in planning and execution and as such are a coordinating link;

(e) whether Varadarajan Committee report on staff categorisation was based on some inbuilt prejudices to deprive Architectural and Engineering personnel of some consequential benefits like 5 years assessment and retirement age, and

(f) if so, by when these anomalies are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) to (c). The Governing Body of the CSIR took a decision to reclassify the staff of the CSIR into three categories namely, Scientific, Technical and Administrative against

four categories of Scientific, Technical, Auxiliary Technical and Administrative existing earlier. The posts of plumbers, masons, welders earlier included as 'Auxiliary Technical' have thus been classified as 'Technical'. At the same time, the Governing Body of CSIR felt that as Engineers and Architects of the CSIR are not contributing towards research, they may be classified as 'Administrative'. It is true that the Engineers and Architects of the CSIR are engaged on technical work and possess technical qualifications.

(d) The Engineers and Architects of the Engineering Unit, CSIR are essentially engaged in planning and construction of buildings and services. In doing so, they utilise some of the products and techniques developed by SERC and CBRI.

(e) No, Sir

(f) The position is somewhat anomalous and the matter is therefore being reconsidered, no definite time limit can be given at this stage.

Import of Computer by Glaxo Industries

6713 SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given to a multinational pharmaceutical company Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd, Bombay to import a giant computer throttling the employment potential in the industry; if so, facts in detail;

(b) whether this is against the policy of job oriented industrialisation of the country declared by Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw permission, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Senior Executives of Central Government Serving in Private Enterprises after Retirements

6714. SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Senior Executives of the Central Government now serving the private enterprises after retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) This information is not monitored by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

Finding of the Study Group

6715. SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the findings of the Study Group of the Ministry of Industry that Senior Executives of Central Government serving the private enterprises after retirement are often used for their old contacts to take undue benefit from Government machinery, and

(b) if so steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The Study Group of the Ministry of Industry on Industrial Regulations and Procedures has

made a number of recommendations. However this Group has not given any finding about the employment of senior officers of the Central Government after retirement by private enterprises and the use of their old contacts for undue benefit.

(b) Does not arise

Trade Fair in Purnea Distt. (Bihar) for Development of Jute Products

6716. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to arrange any trade fair in the Purnea District of Bihar for the development of Jute and its products,

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote Jute Production there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) Government of India have no proposal to hold any trade fair in Purnea District of Bihar for the development of jute and its products. However a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Jute District Programme was initiated in 1972-73 in that district to raise the unit yield and production. This scheme is being continued during 1978-80 also. Under the scheme the Government of India is providing cent per cent financial assistance for the development of jute in Purnea District. 80,000 hectares of the district have been covered by IJD programme and the production of jute in Bihar has increased from 516,000 bales in 1974-75 to 881,000 bales in 1978-79.

Import of Bivoltine Silk

6717. SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union
Government have decided to import
100 tonnes of Bivoltine silk which is
roughly equal to the entire Bivoltine
production in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether this import of
Bivoltine silk will reduce the prices
of Karnataka's Bivoltine silk;

(c) if so, to what extent the prices
will be reduced;

(d) whether the price decrease will
result, in Karnataka Growers con-
tinuing to produce low quality multi-
voltine only;

(e) if so, whether Karnataka
growers have objected to the import
of 100 tonnes of Bivoltine silk; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Gov-
ernment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir, Import of bivoltine raw silk is, however allowed under replenishment scheme against export of natural silk goods as an export promotion measure. There is also a provision for import of a very limited quantity of raw silk for operating the mulberry price stabilisation scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f), Do not arise.

Use of Max Factor Trade Mark in India

6718 SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI
PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware
that Max Factor trade mark is used
in India,

(b) the basis under which the trade
Mark is permitted to be used; and

(c) whether Government have
checked if there is an indirect con-
sideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) "Max Factor" trade mark is
being used in India by M/s. Swastik
Household and Industrial Products
(Division of Ambalal Sarabhai En-
terprises Pvt. Ltd.) on the basis of
the Registered User Agreement with
M/s Max Factor & Co, U.S.A.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India
has undertaken an investigation to
check if the use of Max Factor trade
mark involves any indirect consid-
eration.

राजस्थान में आदिवासीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए
योजना

6719. श्री नाथू सिंह :

श्री अनुमन्त्र :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास
के लिये बनायी गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है
और पालू छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आदिवासियों
के स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये किये जाने
वाले उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इसके लिये क्षेत्रों का चयन कर
लिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या
हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक भालू
महल) : (क) और (ख) . एक उप-योजना, 50
प्रतिशत का सबसे अधिक आदिवासी जनसंख्या वाले
क्षेत्रों के लिए बनाई गई है । ये अनुसूचन में
दिए गए हैं ।

इन क्षेत्रों के लिए परियोजनाओं में विकास के सभी क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं अर्थात् :—

1. कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र ।
2. सहकारिता ।
3. जल और बिजली विकास ।
4. उद्योग ।
5. संचार ।
6. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएँ ।
7. धार्मिक सेवाएँ और
8. केन्द्रीय सेवाएँ ।

विभिन्न प्रकार के शोधन अर्थात् भूमि हस्तांतरण, स्वयंसेवता आदि को रोकने के लिए भी उपाय किए गए हैं ।

मध्यम-मनधि योजना 1978-83 में इन योजनाओं पर जोर दिया जा रहा है ।

विवरण

राजस्थान

आदिवासी उप-योजना क्षेत्र

| जिले का नाम | अंचल |
|-------------|--|
| बांसवाड़ा | घाटील
गड़ही
तलवाड़ा
पिपलवाड़ा
कुशासन
सम्बलपुर
भुवनेश्वर
बांगीरी |
| झुंझपुर | झुंझपुर
बीबीदास
झुंझपुर
समवाड़ा
सिमलवाड़ा |
| चित्तौड़गढ़ | प्रतापगढ़
भरौली |
| जयपुर | कुलासिया, धेरवाड़ा, लख-
दिया, सलम्बर, सारवा,
कोठरा, बिर्वा, सभ-
(पुनर्पठित) : |
| सिरोही | भानुसरोह (पुनर्पठित) |

Cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia for peaceful uses of Atomic Energy

6720. SHRI NATHU SINGH;
SHRI SHANKER SINHJI
VAGHELA;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK;
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA;
DR. BIJOY MONDAL;
SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI;

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Yugoslavia had entered into an agreement for cooperation in the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). An agreement between India and Yugoslavia on cooperation regarding the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes was signed in Bombay on March 16, 1979. The agreement provides for fellowships for training of scientists, exchange of unclassified information, exchange of scientific visits, lease or sale of material and equipment and carrying out of collaborative programmes as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time. Work programmes for carrying out joint activities under the agreement are being drawn up.

Growth rate of various Industries

6721. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASIST: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the overall performance of Heavy Industries and Engineering Industries during 1978-79;

(b) the production and growth rate achieved in Industrial Machine build-

ers, cement machinery, tractors, cranes, machine tools, motor cars, commercial vehicles, motor cycles electrical equipment and drycells; and

(c) the exportable surpluses, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) The rate of growth of industries which can be classified as 'Engineering Industries' (which covers industry groups such as basic metal industries, metal products, non-electrical machinery,

electrical machinery transport equipment, etc.) during the first nine months (April-December) of 1978-79 was 7.2 per cent according to the general index compiled by the CSO. No comparable estimate for "Heavy Industries" is available.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) For most of the engineering industries, export targets are fixed by Export Promotion Council/Ministry of Commerce. No estimates of exportable surpluses as such, are available.

Statement

Production and growth rates of selected Engineering Industries during April, 1978—January 1979.

| Industry | (A/c Unit) | April, 1977—Jan 1978 | Apr. '78 Jan, '79 | Rate of Growth % |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Boilers | Rs. crores | 156.6 | 170.8 | +9.1 |
| 2. Cement Machinery | Do. | 16.68 | 31.69 | +87.7 |
| 3. Tractors | Th Nos. | 31.8 | 44.9 | +41.2 |
| 4. Cranes | Th. Tonnes | 14.6 | 15.1 | +3.4 |
| 5. Machine tools | Rs. crores | 81.3 | 100.9 | +24.1 |
| 6. Cars | Th. Nos. | 30.2 | 29.8 | -1.3 |
| 7. Commercial vehicles | Do. | 32.7 | 45.8 | +40.1 |
| 8. Motor cycles | Do. | 55.2 | 74.9 | +35.7 |
| 9. Dry cells | Mil Nos. | 522 | 604 | +31.0 |

NOTE.—Figures are provisional.

Ban on Expansion of Multinationals

6722. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to limit the activity of large industrial houses and to bring them in line with the country's socio-economic goals; and

(b) in what specific areas, with details the large houses had been prevented from expansion and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have in the Industrial Policy Statement of December, 1977 stated that where large scale units are already engaged in the manufacture of items reserved for small scale sector, there will be no expansion in their capacity. On the other hand, the share of these units in the total capacity for these items will be steadily reduced and that of the small scale and cottage sector increased. This policy is being strictly enforced.

Reduction of Import Duty on Leather Chemicals and Footwear Accessories

6723 SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state

(a) whether the reduction of
import duty on certain leather chemi-
cals and footwear accessories has
achieved the objects in view,

(b) the detailed list of the identi-
fied chemicals, and

(c) the expected target during the
Sixth Plan of finished leather goods
export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a)

Since the reduction in Customs duty
on certain leather chemicals and foot-
wear accessories/Components has been
notified only on 10th Feb 1979, it is
too early to assess whether it has
achieved the desired objective.

(b) A statement containing the list
of chemicals for leather industry and
the components/accessories for foot-
wear industry where reduction in cus-
toms Duty has been effected, is attach-
ed

(c) The value of exports of finished
leather and leather goods by 1982-83 is
expected to be of the order of Rs 423
crores at current prices

Statement

| S No | Description |
|------|---|
| 1 | Sulphonated cod oil or sulphated cod oil or oxidised cod oil or chlorinated cod oil or sulphonated neatsfoot oil or sulphated neatsfoot oil or oxidised neatsfoot oil or chlorinated neatsfoot oil or sulphonated fish oil or sulphated fish oil or oxidised fish oil or chlorinated fish oil or mixtures thereof |
| 2 | Syntrans |
| 3 | Pigment finishes for leather |
| 4 | Synthetic fat liquors (with or without hydrocarbons) Non ionic fat liquors and mixture thereof |
| 5 | Self emulsifying chrome tanning agents, Aluminium tanning agents, Oil tanning agents, resin tanning agents, zirconium tanning agents |
| 6 | Sole Leather from ox hides and cat soles and units thereof |
| 7 | Polyurethane Soles cut to size. |
| 8 | Steel reinforced in soles. |
| 9 | Leather and Plastic Heels. |
| 10 | Thermoplastic toe caps and counters |
| 11 | Welts made from leather or plastic |
| 12 | Buckles and other embellishments for footwear |
| 13 | Shoe eyelets |
| 14 | Shoe finishing polishes in solution or in blocks |

15. The following solvent soluble dyes—

| Number | Dyes | Hue No. | Colour Index Number |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------------|
| (1) Direct brown | | 214 | .. |
| (2) Acid Brown | | 150 | .. |
| (3) Acid Brown | | 52 | .. |
| (4) Acid Brown | | 238 | .. |
| (5) Acid Brown | | 151 | .. |
| (6) Acid Brown | | 239 | .. |
| (7) Acid Brown | | 147 | .. |
| (8) Acid Brown | | 188 | .. |
| (9) Acid Brown | | 189 | .. |
| (10) Acid Brown | | 314 | .. |
| (11) Acid Brown | | 235 | .. |
| (12) Acid Brown | | 191 | .. |
| (13) Acid Brown | | 192 | .. |
| (14) Acid Black | | 162 | .. |
| (15) Acid Black | | 67 | .. |
| (16) Acid Black | | 169 | .. |
| (17) Acid Brown | | 143 | .. |
| (18) Direct Blue | | 59 | .. |
| (19) Acid Brown | | 321 | .. |
| (20) Acid Brown | | 290 | .. |
| (21) Acid Brown | | 322 | .. |
| (22) Acid Green | | 93 | .. |
| (23) Acid Brown | | 127 | .. |
| (24) Acid Black | | 82 | 20265 |
| (25) Acid Brown | | 145 | 20260 |
| (26) Acid Brown | | 265 | 13230 |
| (27) Acid Green | | 149 | .. |
| (28) Acid Black | | 83 | .. |

| umber | Dyes | Iluc No. | Colour
Index
Number |
|------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------|
| (29) Acid Brown | | 144 | 14295 |
| (30) Acid Brown | | 145 | 26531 |
| (31) Acid Yellow | | 86 | 23310 |
| (32) Acid Blue | | 133 | .. |
| (33) Acid Red | | 234 | .. |
| (34) Acid Red | | 235 | .. |
| (35) Acid Red | | 236 | .. |
| (36) Acid Brown | | 159 | .. |
| (37) Acid Brown | | 160 | .. |
| (38) Acid Brown | | 161 | .. |
| (39) Acid Brown | | 162 | .. |
| (40) Acid Brown | | 163 | .. |
| (41) Acid Green | | 48 | — |
| (42) Acid Brown | | 311 | .. |
| (43) Acid Brown | | 126 | .. |
| (44) Acid Brown | | 236 | .. |
| (45) Acid Brown | | 276 | .. |
| (46) Acid Brown | | 188 | .. |
| (47) Acid Brown | | 277 | .. |
| (48) Acid Brown | | 130 | .. |
| (49) Acid Brown | | 303 | .. |
| (50) Acid Brown | | 237 | .. |
| (51) Acid Black | | 76 | .. |
| (52) Acid Black | | 94 | 30336 |
| (53) Acid Brown | | 279 | .. |
| (54) Acid Brown | | 165 | .. |
| (55) Acid Blue | | 134 | .. |
| (56) Acid Green | | 26 | .. |

| Number | Dyes | Hue No. | Colour Index Number |
|-------------------|------|---------|---------------------|
| (57) Acid Orange | . | 78 | .. |
| (58) Acid Violet | . | 80 | .. |
| (59) Acid Yellow | . | 96 | .. |
| (60) Direct Brown | . | 206 | 23010 |
| (61) Acid Black | . | 84 | 17560 |
| (62) Acid Brown | . | 103 | 10415 |
| (63) Acid Brown | . | 75 | 34905 |
| (64) Acid Brown | . | 85 | 34900 |
| (65) Acid Brown | . | 84 | 20255 |
| (66) Acid Brown | . | 325 | .. |
| (67) Acid Black | . | 173 | .. |
| (68) Acid Brown | . | 92 | 36020 |
| (69) Acid Brown | . | 324 | .. |
| (70) Acid Brown | . | 86 | 17595 |
| (71) Acid Brown | . | 87 | 17596 |
| (72) Acid Brown | . | 92 | 36020 |
| (73) Acid Brown | . | 86 | 34900 |
| (74) Acid Black | . | 69 | 30260 |
| (75) Acid Blue | . | 36 | 29115 |

Recommendations of Committee on Kanjhawala Land Dispute

6724. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the detailed recommendations of the nine-Member Committee constituted in September, 1979 by the Delhi Administration to go into dispute and suggest a solution to the Kanjhawala land dispute between villagers and allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Delhi Administration have reported that no such Committee was constituted by them.

Charging of High Rates on Papers by Shopkeepers ..

6725. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rates at which the various kinds of paper is supplied to the shopkeepers by the mills in the country;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that shopkeepers have been selling the paper by charging Rs. 150/- to 200/- per

quintal over and above the rates specified by Government for which they do not issue any receipt and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an inquiry committee or get it probed through C.B.I. as to why the paper is sold in the black market in such a manner and action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) There is a chain of intermediaries in the paper trade and the retail price takes into account the ex-mill rate ex-cis duty freight local taxes and distributors margin. As there are also a large number of varieties and qualities of paper the rates are not uniform.

(b) and (c) As there is no statutory control on prices of paper the question of legal action does not arise. Govt. are however taking various steps to increase production and are also planning to import paper to ensure that the marginal imbalance between demand and supply does not result in speculative increase in price of paper.

Report on Institute of Applied Manpower Research

6728 SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA
DR. BIJOY MONDAL

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since received the report of Professor P. R. Sengupta on the Institute of Applied Manpower Research,

(b) if so, the recommendations made,

(c) whether Government have since contemplated any action to implement the recommendations, and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir. The Report has been prepared by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research in response to a request made by the National Committee on Science and Technology.

(b) The salient features of the recommendations are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The reports are under study.

STATEMENT

The report brings out the pattern of employment and characteristics of scientific manpower and also a norm for assessing future requirement of manpower for R&D on the basis of proposed outlay.

Although the report is mainly in the form of a status report, there are few general recommendations. The Report covers (i) the Institutional Sector covering the CSIR, IITs and a few large public sector industries such as FCI, (ii) Industrial Sector covering R&D labs in the public and private sector on a sampling basis and (iii) University Sector (of some Universities and IITs) but largely based on the IIT system.

The main recommendations are

1 Industrial Sector

(1) In a free market situation every industry has to take enough precaution against obsolescence so that it may not suffer in competition against more sophisticated technology or by the introduction of a more attractive product.

(2) As regards functional distribution of S&T personnel, it is stated

that, as the purpose of R&D in the industrial sector is to develop marketable technology and technical innovation, R&D programme in the industry should be design and development oriented. An overall functional ratio of 1:1 of the R&D and Auxiliary personnel, is fairly reasonable.

(3). The poor utilisation pattern of post-graduates in Science & Technology in industrial R&D is a matter of great concern, and calls for in-depth study for ascertaining the reasons for this.

(4) R&D in the industrial Sector should include mainly (a) design and development and (b) marketing.

For every rupee spent on the R&D part, the economy should be prepared to invest five to ten times as much, depending on the nature of the industry, for successfully marketing the product or innovation.

(5) The manufacturing industries should spend matching amount to utilise the R&D results of the various institutions, on developmental or technical R&D. Industry should be committed to industrial growth through technological development.

II. Industrial Sector

(1) There should be an interdisciplinary approach with regard to technology and better utilisation of professionals.

(2) The pattern of distribution of S&T personnel, by salary, needs to be examined thoroughly in order to make R&D more productive and to draw more young brilliant scholars to it. A cylindrical pattern is preferred to a pyramidal pattern.

(3) Technical services should constitute a more important wing of R&D than administration and clerical functions.

Increase in Price of Cloth

6727. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA;

DR. BIJOY MONDAL;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in the prices of cloth in the country after the presentation of Finance Budget and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices of cotton have gone down by 13.3 per cent at present as compared to the last year; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to check the prices of cloth in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. In fact, the wholesale price index for cotton textiles has fallen from 185.7 for the week ending 24-2-1979 to 185.4 for the week ending 24-3-1979.

(b) The wholesale prices of cotton decreased by about 4.4 per cent between February, 1978 and February, 1979.

(c) There is no statutory control on the prices of cloth. The price movement is conditioned by a multiplicity of factors, important of which are production costs and demand and supply. Nevertheless, the Minister of Industry has recently discussed the matter with the industry, who have been asked to devise steps to reduce prices of cotton cloth.

अनियमित कपड़े का निर्माण और उसके मूल्य में वृद्धि

6728. श्री सनल राम प्रायसबाबू क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1 अप्रैल 1978 से 31 मार्च 1979 की अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अधीन संचालित मिलों द्वारा गैर-नियमित कपड़े के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गई थी जबकि ऐसी अवधि के दौरान रई की कीमतों में कमी हुई थी।

(ख) वर्ष 1978 के दौरान उपर्युक्त मिलों द्वारा अनियमित कपड़े का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन किया गया और ऐसे कपड़े के मूल्यों में प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा कितनी औसत वृद्धि की गई, और

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1978 और 1979 की प्रथम तिमाहियों के दौरान इन मिलों की अपनी मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के बारे में सरकार ने कुछ मार्ग-दर्शी विद्वान्ता जारी किये थे और यदि हाँ तो उत्सम्भवी व्याख्या क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) जो हाँ, रई के मूल्य में कमी होने के बावजूद, वर्ष, 1978-79 के दौरान अन्य विनिष्ठियों की लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित अनियमित कस्म के कपड़े के मूल्य से निकलते समय के लागत मूल्य में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) 1978 के कलबर वर्ष में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों में लगभग 7771.79 लाख मीटर गैर नियमित कपड़े का उत्पादन किया। उत्पादित कपड़े की मिल से निकलते समय की कीमत में औसत 2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) जी नहीं। कपड़े की गैर नियमित कस्मों के मूल्यों पर कोई भी कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है।

बस्तों और दुकों का धायात

6729. श्री राम बिनास पासबाबू क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बड़ी दुकों धायात उनके वस्त्र का धायात करने से रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने में और वित्तीय लाभ प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलती है,

(ख) क्या वर्तमान कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करके उनके उत्पादन में तरकाब वृद्धि नहीं की जा सकती और

(ग) इनके स्वदेशी उत्पादन और इनके धायात के पर और विपक्ष में क्या धायक कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रामा भार्गवि) (क) पन्थक परिवहन और मान का परिवहन जिसमें बस्तों और दुकों का परिवहन प्रत्यक्ष है एक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योग है जिसकी रोजगार क्षमता भी पर्याप्त है।

(ख) 1979-80 में मांग में प्रत्यागित वृद्धि के प्रमुख वाणिज्यिक गादियों के स्वदेशी निर्माण में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रत्येक उपाय जारी है। इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप पहले ही इस वर्ष 1978-79 में देश में निर्मित वाणिज्यिक गादियों की संख्या गन वर्ष 1977-78 की अवधि में 41 244 की तुलना में 58 255 हो गई है। मत मांग में वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए इन वर्ष उत्पादन में स्पष्ट रूप से वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) दुक/बस वस्त्रों का भारत में कोई धायात नहीं हो रहा है। धायात के विपक्ष में मुख्य कठिनाई यह है कि धायातित गादियों जिनकी तुलना भारत में निर्मित वाणिज्यिक गादियों की विशिष्ठियों और काम से की जा सकती है की कीमतें सीमांतक जोड़े बिना भी काफी अधिक हैं।

Aid to Handloom Intensive Development Projects in Karnataka

6730. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have given assistance for handloom intensive development projects in the State of Karnataka during the current financial year, and

(b) if so the district wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) Central assistance is given according to prescribed pattern for projects. For the Ilkal intensive handloom development project (covering parts of Bihar, Gulbarga and Bijapur districts), a sum of Rs 22.50 lacs was released by the Central Government during 1978-79.

Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Fast Neutron Breeders

6731. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps towards Indo-Soviet Cooperation in the field of "fast neutron breeders" for operating the next generation of nuclear power plants, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A new agreement between India and USSR has been signed on January 22, 1979 which inter alia includes cooperation in the field of fast breeder reactors. Work programmes for carrying out joint activities in accordance with the new agreement are being worked out.

Resumption of Dialogue with Naga Rebels

6732. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate any possibility in near future to resume dialogue with the rebel Nagas and adopt a policy of conciliation rather than confrontation;

(b) whether there are some moves to arrange for a fresh dialogue between Government and Naga rebels; and

(c) if so, the reaction and attitude of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). Government have all along been following, and continue to follow a policy of reconciliation. It was in pursuance of this policy that the talks were held with the ex-underground Nagas and an Agreement

reached in November, 1975. Representatives of the ex-underground who were signatories to this Agreement have been in contact with underground Nagas staying across our border in Burma with a view to persuading them to accept the Shillong Agreement. Talks between them are to continue. Besides, at present there is no other proposal for any dialogue between the Government and underground Nagas.

Meeting of D.I.G.s of Police in Delhi

6733. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Deputy Inspectors General of Police was held in Delhi on 8th March, 1979;

(b) if so, the details and where the meeting was held;

(c) total amount spent for the meeting;

(d) whether it is a fact that Rs. 6600/- was spent on dinner attended by these 120 D.I.G.s; and

(e) if so, whether this is in keeping with the policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) This is an Annual Conference which is held at New Delhi and was attended by DIG's and other senior police officers from all State Governments and Union Territories.

(c) A sum of Rs. 33,124.70 was spent in connection with the Conference.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 12,358/- was incurred on the dinner which was attended by these delegates and some other officers.

(e) It is a usual practice to host dinner on such occasions to provide an opportunity to the delegates for greater informal discussions.

Criminal Cases Filed for Demonstration against Simla Pact

6734 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state

(a) whether certain criminal cases were filed against some persons when they demonstrated in Delhi against Simla Pact with Pakistan and

(b) if so what has happened to those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) Delhi Administration have reported that eight cases were registered in connection with the demonstration held in Delhi against Simla Pact. Out of these, 5 cases were decided by the Court. The accused were sentenced till rising of the Court in 4 of these cases and discharged in the 5th case. The other cases were withdrawn by the Delhi Administration.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों के जीवन यापन की पद्धति का संवर्धन

6735 श्री बलराम सिंह परस्ते क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों (श्राचीन जातियों) के जीवन यापन की पद्धति और उनकी समस्या के बारे में पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

शुभ भ्रमालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक साह मण्डल) (क) और (ख) सम्बन्धित सदस्य का धारण उन आदिम जनजातीय समुदायों से है जो पूरा कृषि स्तर तकनीक के प्रसारण से रहित हैं। इन वर्गों को पहचानने के लिए तीन महत्वपूर्ण अभिलेखण किए गए हैं अर्थात् -

(1) वर्ष पूर्व कृषि स्तर तकनीक का होना चाहिए स्वायत्तता के तहत विभाजन देखा के रूप में जाना जा रही है ?

(1) क्या पूर्व-साक्षरता या 5 प्रतिशत साक्षरता से कम होना चाहिए तथा

(111) इन के विकास की दर स्थिरता को निश्चित या केवल सीमांत की होनी चाहिए।

उपरोक्त आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने समुदाय आधारित विकास परियोजना पहाड़ी कोरबा तथा साहारवाड आदि जनजाति समुदायों का पता लगाया है।

इन समुदायों के विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रमों को शुरू करने की आवश्यकता है। इन उद्देश्यों के लिए राज्य सरकार प्रत्येक समुदाय के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है। इन रिपोर्टों को विस्तृत संवर्धन करने के बाद तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है।

Recommendations of the Working Group on Automotive Industry

6736 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER
BOSE ALLURI

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level working group appointed by Government on the automotive industry has submitted its report to Government

(b) if so what are the main recommendations of the group and

(c) whether Government have examined the report what are the recommendations that Government have accepted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) The Working Group on Transport, Earth Moving Equipment and Agricultural Machinery set up to formulate programmes of development for the Five Year Plan Period 1978-83 has submitted its report recently. The recommendations cover the main sectors of the Automotive Industry comprising commercial vehicles, jeeps, cars 2 wheelers agricultural tractors earth moving equipment and diesel engines, automotive ancillaries and railway equipment. The main

recommendations relate to augmenting and upgrading, where necessary, productive capacities and capabilities in the country for meeting the demand, particularly with reference to national priorities, concerning increased employment opportunities, public transportation, movement of goods and capital inputs for projects concerning power, mining, rural development, etc. Besides outlining the industry status and future trends of each of these sectors of automotive industry, the report of the Working Group also indicates long-term production projections, investments required to achieve the projected production employment potential, rationalisation and technological upgradation.

(c) The main thrust of the report has been accepted by the Government. The modalities, direction and progress of implementation will depend on several factors including the response of the Industry, the actual growth of demand and resources available.

Inquiry into Alleged Atrocities on Harijans in Muzaffar Nagar

6737. SHRI CHITTA BASU. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission have enquired into the alleged atrocities on the Harijans in Muzaffar Nagar recently;

(b) whether the commission has since submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the essential findings of the Commission and their specific recommendations on this particular issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise

'लो हास्ट स्माल कार' शीर्षक से समाचार

6738. श्री कुमार चन्द कछवाय :

श्री दयाराम शास्त्री :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 मार्च, 1979 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में कम कीमत पर छोटी कार के बारे में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका छोटी कार का निर्माण करने के लिए किस कम्पनी को प्राथम्यता दी जा रही है और देश में इस कार का निर्माण किस स्थान पर होगा और इसकी लागत निर्माण भाँति का पूर्ण व्यौर क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रभा साहू) : (क) और (ख) 6 मार्च, 1979 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट में मोटरवाली उद्योग के उद्घाटन के प्रस्तावों का उल्लेख है, जिसमें प्रायः बातों की माप-सतप देना में विशेष मान जाती कारों की तुलना में ईंधन क्षमता भाँति की दृष्टि से एक और अच्छी कार के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। इन प्रस्तावों का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है और रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि प्रस्तावित कार के निर्माण के संबंध में समय और मूल्य के बारे में बनाना सम्भव नहीं है। इस परिवर्तन के लिए किसी कम्पनी को प्राथम्यता नहीं दी जा रही है।

राजस्थान में एच० एम० टी० की क्या कारखाना स्थापित ज

6739. श्री मानू कुमार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में एच० एम० टी० की पकड़ी बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचारधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कारखाने की स्थापना अब तक की जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती प्रभा साहू) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान औद्योगिक एवं खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा जयमेर में एच० एम० टी० सहायता प्राप्त कारखाना की स्थापना की जा रही है। इससे संबंधी सुनिश्चित की स्थापना की जा रही है। कुर्बेदारियों की प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है तथा इमारत का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। पांच वर्षों के कार्य शुरू कर देने की योजना है।

भारत हेवी इंडस्ट्रिज लिमिटेड में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को मान्यता देना

6740 श्री मान कुमार शास्त्री क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत हेवी इंडस्ट्रिज लिमिटेड में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को मान्यता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा सोनी) भारत हेवी इंडस्ट्रिज लिमिटेड के कम चारित्र्यों को डाक्टरों उपचार तथा चिकित्सा की उदार व पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। कम्पनी के भोपाट स्थित एकक में कमचारी आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का प्रत्यक्ष भी डाक्टरों द्वारा पाने के हकदार हैं। सरकारी नीति के अनुसार भय प्रभावों में भी देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के प्रत्यक्ष चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के संवाल पर बी.एच.ई.एस विचार कर रहा है।

राजस्थान में सीमट उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये आवेदन पत्र

6741 श्री मान कुमार शास्त्री क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान में सीमट उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार को कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं

(ख) उनमें से स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव प्रस्तोक्त किये गये आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष कितनी है और

(ग) आवेदनों को प्रस्तोचित करने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नी प्रसाद यादव) (क) और (ख) राजस्थान में सीमट उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 1 अप्रैल 1977 से औद्योगिक लाइसेंस/आयुर्वेदिक पत्रों के लिए 22 आवेदन तथा तकनीकी विकास के हानिदेशालय में पंजीकरण हेतु 12 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से 15 प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर दिये गये हैं। 8 प्रस्ताव रद्द कर दिये गये हैं तथा 11 प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही

(ग) राजस्थान में सीमट उद्योगों को स्थापना संबंधी आवेदन रद्द होने के मुख्य कारण रेल परिवहन की अपर्याप्त सुविधा का होना तथा जिन क्षेत्रों के लिए आवेदन किया गया है, उनमें सीमट पद के चूने पत्थर का न होना है।

Coir Production in Coimbatore

6742 SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of coir fibre produced in Coimbatore and Salem districts of Tamil Nadu

(b) whether Government have studied the feasibility of starting a rubberized coir unit in Tamil Nadu making use of the immense quantity of coir fibre available there and

(c) if so the results of the study and the further steps proposed to be taken for developing the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The estimated production of fibre during 1977-78 is 880 tonnes in Coimbatore and 350 tonnes in Salem districts of Tamil Nadu

(b) and (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu have prepared a scheme for setting up of a rubberized coir unit in Thanjavoor district for the consideration of the Coir Board. The Coir Board after due consideration will send a viability report to the Government of Tamil Nadu taking into account the existing installed capacity of the rubberized coir manufacturing units. The actual implementation of developmental programmes in respect of coir industry the responsibility of the State Governments under their respective Plan Schemes

Launching of Geosynchronous Satellite

6743 SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to launch geosynchronous satellite in 1981

(b) if so the particulars thereof and

(c) whether such a satellite is considered to be of great importance for Tamil Nadu which has to depend mostly on monsoon rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The geosynchronous satellite, called the INSAT-I, is a multi-purpose domestic satellite system for telecommunications, TV and Meteorology. Its telecommunications and TV coverages are designed for national coverage. However, its Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) for meteorological earth imaging is designed to cover about 25 per cent of the world area directly below the satellite.

(c) The satellite will be of prime importance to the whole country, as the meteorology components of INSAT-I system will significantly improve the country's weather forecasting capability which will benefit, in particular, agricultural operations, aviation, port and shipping operations, hydro-electric power generation planning, and cyclone and flood disaster warning.

Issue of Licences for increasing production of items reserved for Small Scale Industries

6744. SHRI S. R. DAMANI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have issued fresh licences or allowed to increase the production capacity with regard to the production of items reserved for small scale sector on the consideration of 100 per cent exports on a continued basis, during the course of the year;

(b) if so, the names of the companies who were allowed to increase the production capacity or given fresh licences in this regard; and

(c) the items for which the fresh licences were issued or allowed to increase the production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the following 2 Industrial Licences and 5 Letters of Intent were issued during 1978 for the manufacture of items reserved for the Small Scale Sector subject to the conditions that they would export 100 per cent of their annual production on a continuing basis.

| Name of the Company and Location of the Undertaking | Item of Manufacture |
|--|---|
| A. Industrial Licences | |
| 1. M/s. Anspa-Knit (Pvt) Ltd, (Kandla Free Trade Zone, Gandhidham, Kutch, Gujarat) | Pulovers, Cardigans, Ladies Blouses. (New Undertaking) |
| 2. M/s. Pentagon Screws & Fasteners Ltd, (Sahyababad, Ghaziabad, U.P.) | Wood Screws, M.S. Screws etc. (New Undertaking) |
| B. Letters of Intent | |
| 1. Shri Darshanjit Singh (Ghaziabad—U.P.) | M.S. Screws, Wood Screws, etc. (New Undertaking) |
| 2. M/s. Britania Biscuit Co. Ltd. (Nadia—West Bengal) | Leather Footwear (New Article) |
| 3. Shri M. Syed Mohamed (Pudukottai—T.N.) | Shoe Uppers (New Undertaking) |
| 4. M/s. Farida Shoes Pvt. Ltd. (North Arcot—T.N.) | Leather Shoe Uppers, Leather Footwear (New Undertaking) |
| 5. M/s. Gedore Tools India Pvt. Ltd., (Maharashtra) | Cast Tools—Vices of different sizes (New Articles) |

Reduction in Capacity of Multinationals Manufacturing Items Reserved for Small Scale Industries

6745. SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have reduced the capacity of production while fixing capacities in the COB licences with regard to the Multinational Companies which are manufacturing consumer goods which have been reserved for small scale sector during the course of the year,

(b) if so, the names of the companies and items thereof, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)
(a) to (c) Following criteria are taken into account while fixing capacities in COB licences

(i) Where production has been established and reported for a period of more than one year prior to the specified date the capacity may be fixed at the level corresponding to the highest annual production subject to a minimum economic capacity to be determined in respect of the concerned industries/products whichever is higher. There may, however, be cases where it may not be practicable to fix a minimum economic capacity. In such cases, the capacity will be fixed provisionally on the basis of peak production in any of the previous years.

(ii) Where production had commenced within less than one year before the specified date or the undertaking has not yet gone into production the capacity may be provisionally determined on the basis of the minimum economic capacity. But in cases where it is not practicable to fix the minimum economic capacity the capacity may be provisionally determined on the basis of

the capacity claimed or the computation based on plant and equipment installed

(iii) Where a minimum economic capacity or a provisional capacity is fixed this capacity will have to be fixed finally on the basis of the highest annual production after the unit has been in production for a period of three years.

The above criteria are uniformly applied in all cases including multinationals.

Policy to Attract Investment and Foreign Entrepreneurial Talent

6747 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India announced a policy to attract investment and foreign entrepreneurial talent from non-resident industrialists willing to set up industries in the country,

(b) if so how many applications and for what type of industries have been received so far and out of which how many have been cleared

(c) how many applications are pending for import of texturising and crimping machines, and

(d) what decision Government had taken in the above applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)
(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Permits for Soda and Oil Used in Soap Manufacture

6748 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding the big chunk of quotas and permits

for soda and oil used in soap manufacture and imported from foreign countries granted to the large houses;

(b) whether Government are aware that small scale soap industry is facing hardship as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government have received complaints in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to help the small scale soap industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) None of the large industrial houses was recommended for grant of quota and licence for soda and oil for preparation of soap. In 1978, release orders were issued for about 10,000 tonnes of mutton tallow to DGTD registered users for the manufacture of fatty acids used in soap manufacture. At present, import of soda is under open general licence and import of oil is canalised through STC. Details of licences granted are published in Weekly Bulletins issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) During the calendar year 1978, against an allocation of 20,158 tonnes of imported tallow/fatty acids, only 12,416 tonnes had been lifted. It would, therefore appear that small scale units are able to get their requirements of oil for soap manufacture. Soda ash is used in the manufacture of soap to a small extent. Due to scarcity of indigenous soda ash, however, some units do experience difficulties.

(c) Some complaints have been received in regard to supplies of soda ash and they are from units who are not eligible for supplies of indigenous soda ash according to the guidelines of the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers. These guidelines state that indigenous soda is to be supplied on the basis of off-take of 1977.

(d) It has been decided to supply 18,000 tonnes of tallow/fatty acids to small scale soap industries during the year 1979 through State Governments. Keeping the 1978 performance in view it is considered that this quantity would be adequate to meet anticipated demand.

Government have recently issued guidelines to all manufacturers to supply soda ash to individual units based on off-take. Further, imports of soda ash are allowed under open General Licence and import duty has also been reduced.

Percentage of Population engaged in Industry

6749 SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the percentage of population engaged in industry in the country at present,

(b) if so, what is the percentage;

(c) what is the percentage of people engaged in industry in each state;

(d) whether Government have formulated any scheme to shift people from agriculture to non-agricultural occupations;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(f) whether the State Government and voluntary organisations are consulted in this regard; if so, what are the details and what is the response of the State Governments and voluntary agencies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):
(a) and (b). While comprehensive data

on employment in factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948 are available from year to year on the basis of Annual Survey of Industries no such data are however, available in respect of non factory manufacturing sector as a whole. The National Sample Survey Organisation in its 20th Round covering the period July 1974—June 1975 undertook a household enquiry of self employment in non agricultural enterprises which *inter alia* included the non factory manufacturing sector also. The sample number of non-household non factory reporting units was however, so small that no analysis of these data have been carried out. Recently in 1977 the Central Statistical Organisation had conducted an Economic Census of all establishments employing at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis in the non agricultural sector of the economy, including, *inter alia*, the manufacturing sector. The data collected in the course of the Census is under tabulation. In addition to the above, presently the National Sample Survey Organisation and the CSO are also conducting surveys on non-factory manufacturing sector. The surveys are in progress.

(c) Information on persons returned as workers for their main activity and classified into nine broad industrial categories as per 1971 Population Census is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-4284/79]

(d) to (f) In pursuance of the policy of Government to promote the development of rural areas licences for new undertakings or for substantial expansions would not be given for industries in standard urban areas of metropolitan cities and industries within the municipal limits of cities with a population of 5 lakhs or more. The only exception would be in the case of sick units which cannot be revived except through expansion and diversification and in the case of uneconomic units which needed expansion or diversification to avoid sickness.

The District Industries Centre programme is a totally new effort in promoting rural industrialisation and taking industry to rural areas. Periodic review meetings are being held with the State Governments to clarify doubts remove impediments and generally to speed up the implementation of the programme.

Ex-Factory Price of Car

6750 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what is the ex-factory price of car of each make separately manufactured in the country,

(b) what is the amount of excise duty and other taxes on car of each make separately,

(c) what is the progress so far made in the manufacture of small car, and

(d) by when the small car will come in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) A statement is attached indicating the prices as reported by manufacturers

(c) and (d) In comparison to the wide-range configuration of passenger cars manufactured in developed countries the passenger cars manufactured in India are considered small cars. The objectives are to upgrade the Automobile Industry particularly in the interest of improving fuel efficiency and reliability for the end users. Government are presently considering various proposals including the participation of the Public Sector for upgradation of

| Statement | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the manufacturer | Make of Car | Ex-factory/
Net Dealer
price of Car
(Rs.) | Ex-cise duty
(Rs.) |
| 1. | M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Uttarpara (W.B.) | (a) Ambassador Mark-4 (Petrol) | 30,362.00 | 7,590.00 |
| | | (b) Ambassador Mark-4 (Diesel) | 41,362.00 | 10,341.00 |
| 2. | M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay. | Premier | [26,991.00] | 6,747.75 |
| 3. | M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras | Standard Coach | 19,727.00
(As in Feb., 1979) | 3,744.28 |
| 4. | M/s. Sunrise Auto Industries Ltd., Bangalore. | BADAL | 25,500.00 | 3,100.00 |

Note: The actual price to be paid by the customer will include dealer's margin. It will also include Sales Tax, Octroi Duty, Transportation Charges, etc., which differ from State to State.

Number of cars in the Ministry and Attached and Subordinate Offices

6751. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cars of each make in the Ministry of Industry, attached and subordinate offices and public undertakings under the Ministry, separately;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of cars in the Ministry and other offices;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the expenditure on maintenance of these cars during the last 3 years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Table of the House

Nuclear Power Plant in Coastal Region of West Bengal

6752. PROF SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the question of setting up a Nuclear Plant in the coastal region of West Bengal was under consideration of the earlier Government;

(b) whether the matter was discussed earlier with the representatives of the West Bengal Government and the Atomic Energy Commission several times; and

(c) if so, the latest position in regard to finalisation of the plan for setting up a Nuclear Power Plant in the coastal region of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir The question of setting up a nuclear power plant in Eastern Region was raised during discussions held in November 1974 with the West Bengal State Planning Board The Board was advised that a detailed study may be conducted to determine the most desirable and optimal mix of thermal hydel and nuclear power to cater to the demands of the Region in the context of the overall regional and national energy policy and to approach the Ministry of Energy in case the study revealed that a nuclear power station was economically viable in the Eastern Region.

Supply of Uranium by USA for TAPS

6753 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the issue of supply of uranium by USA for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant has been finalised,

(b) whether Government have received any communication from the Government of USA in this regard, and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) One of the pending export licence applications for 168 tonnes of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been cleared by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission on March 23 1979

(b) and (c) The U.S. Authorities have informed Government of the recommendation of the Executive Branch of the US Government to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission regarding the pending export licence application for 198 tonnes of enriched

uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station This application is presently under the consideration of the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Production of Cement in Bokajan Factory, Assam

6754 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what is the total quota of cement allotted to Assam in one year

(b) what is the total cement produced in the Bokajan Cement Factory in Assam,

(c) what is the full capacity of the Bokajan Factory, and

(d) what are the reasons for the Bokajan factory not producing upto full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)

(a) The state of Assam was allotted 235 lakh tonne of cement during the year 1978

(b) The production of the Bokajan Cement Factory was 123 lakh tonnes during 1978-79

(c) The annual installed capacity of Bokajan Cement Factory is 2 lakh tonnes

(d) The capacity utilisation at Bokajan was about 61.5 per cent during the year 1978-79 mainly due to constraints on limestone raising and transport

Central Assistance for Rural Roads in NE Region

6755 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the quantum of Central assistance/loans/grants given by the Cen-

tre and allotted to each State each year during the last five years ending 31st March, 1979 and earmarked for 1979-80 for the purpose of providing Rural Roads/Rural Link Roads in the N.E. Region;

(b) whether any specific proposal request has been received from the Government of Assam under the minimum needs programme to assist in providing and repairing rural roads/link roads in Assam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) Central assistance for State Plan outlays is given in the shape of block loans and grants and is not linked to specific projects. The allocations earmarked for rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme in the N.E. Region for 1974-1979 and proposed for 1979-80 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) No proposal has been received from the Government of Assam for extra assistance under the minimum needs programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Allocations for Rural Roads under M.N.P. in the N.E.C. Region

| State | (Rupees Lakhs) | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80
(Provisional) |
| Assam | 110 | 190 | 252 | 350 | 535 | 464 |
| Manipur | 50 | 80 | 88 | 100 | 130 | 200 |
| Meghalaya | 30 | 56 | 35 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| Nagaland | 45 | 60 | 70 | 71 | 95 | 130 |
| Tripura | 40 | 40 | 50 | 75 | 130 | 180 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| Mizoram | 10 | 30 | 35 | 42 | 46 | 125 |

Change of Name of "Bombay" to "Mumbai"

6758. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have submitted a proposal to change the name of Bombay as Mumbai; and

(b) if so, when such proposal was received and decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was received from the Government of Maharashtra in December, 1977. It is still under consideration.

(d) if so, what are the terms of agreements, and

(e) the reasons why foreign collaboration is being allowed in the paper industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) and (b) Yes Sir M/s Sehgal Papers Ltd were granted consent on 13.7.77 under the Capital Issues Control Act 1947 for the issue of capital of Rs 565 lakhs in the form of equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Out of this shares worth Rs. 339 lakhs were to be offered to the public by prospectus and the balance of Rs 226 lakhs were to be issued to the promoters, Directors of the company, their friends and relatives. The company entered the capital market on 5.2.1979 with a public offer of shares worth Rs 339 lakhs and the issue was closed on 12th February, 1979.

(c) to (e) M/s Sehgal Papers have been permitted to enter into a technical collaboration with an American firm for the manufacture of Carbonless Copying Paper. The approval of collaboration is for a period of five years and involved the payment of a technical fee of US \$400,000 and royalty at the rate of 3 per cent of net ex factory sale price on internal sale and 5 per cent of net ex factory sale price on exports. Foreign technical collaborations permissible on merits for the manufacture of special grades of paper.

Subsidy Grant to Jhalawar District of Rajasthan

6759 **SHRI CHATURBHUI** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a definite short term plan for bringing about faster economic development of the most backward district of Jhalawar in Rajasthan without involving heavy capital outlay,

(b) whether the Central Government propose to grant all facilities including loans and subsidies for such a plan and would advise the State Government to do the same and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV)

(a) There is no proposal with the Ministry of Industry to formulate any separate plan for the faster economic development of Jhalawar district in Rajasthan. However as part of a national scheme to set up District Industries Centres to provide all service and support required by the small and village entrepreneurs under one roof one such DIC has been set up at Jhalawar. The Centre has so far identified 334 entrepreneurs and have assisted 148 artisans/small scale units.

(b) and (c) Jhalawar District has already been identified as an industrially backward district making it eligible for the following incentives for eligible entrepreneurs who desire to set up industries there

(i) concessional finance facilities by All India Term Lending Institutions

(ii) tax concessions

(iii) hire purchase of machinery of small scale units

(iv) consultancy for technical service

(v) interest subsidy

(vi) special facilities for import of raw materials

This scheme is operated in association with State Government.

Production of Controlled cloth for the Poor

6760. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the quantity and value of controlled cloth for the poor produced in the Mills controlled by the National Textile Corporation during the last two years; and

(b) the reasons for the shortfall in the production of cloth during the current year and what measures Government have taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) Production and value of controlled cloth produced in mills under the management of National Textile Corporation is as under:—

| Year | Quantity (Million Sq. Metres) | Value (Rs. in Crores) |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) ₹ |
| 1977-78 | 64.02 | 11.84* |
| 1978-79 | 204.00 | 37.74* |

*These are calculated at the ex-mill price at consumer level.

(b) There has been no short fall in production in the current year.

News Item "Tarapur Killing Softly"

6761. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the exclusive investigative story on the total

criminality involved in all aspects of Tarapur Atomic Plant appearing in "This Fortnight" news magazine dated March, 8—March 21, 1979 under the Caption "Tarapur Killing softly";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations of serious nature, observation-wise made therein; and

(c) the details regarding facts of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The main allegations made in the article of dangerous over exposure to personnel at Tarapur is incorrect. While this reactor built on a turn-key basis and commissioned in 1969, has given rise to problems like other reactors of this design and vintage, these problems have been successfully tackled and the reactor has been operated in complete consonance with international safety regulations. There is an integrated system of comprehensive radiation protection for the workers at Tarapur which is in line with the accepted international standards and it is as a part of this integrated system that workers from outside Tarapur have been drafted for occasional jobs in Tarapur. However, all appropriate records of radiation exposure in respect of these workers including casual workers have been maintained and there has not been even a single case of radiation sickness.

Functioning of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation

6762. SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial limbs manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur is functioning; and

(b) the work done by it till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur was for the setting up of a modern. The main objective of the company was for the setting up of a modern plant for the manufacture of a wide range of Orthotics Prosthetics and Rehabilitation Aids

With the commissioning of ALIMCO a wide range of Artificial Limbs etc have been introduced into the Indian Market for the first time

The production and sales of the Corporation has so far been as follows -

| | Production | Sales |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| (Figures in Rupees lakhs) | | |
| (i) 1976-77 (six months operation) | 13.58 | 4.98 |
| (ii) 1977-78 | 40.98 | 15.36 |
| (iii) 1978-79 (upto Jan 1979) | 37.93 | 16.97 |

Considering that the nature of the products is such that these cannot be brought and fitted by the patient himself ALIMCO has undertaken to establish a chain of limb fitting centres all over the country in collaboration with the respective State Governments. At present five Regional Limb Fitting Centres and 12 Peripheral Limb Fitting Centres are functioning in our country

Demand for Democratic set up in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6763 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India are aware of continuous demand by the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for providing them demo-

cratic set up in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands on the pattern of Arunachal Pradesh and whether any agitation was launched in the territory,

(b) if so, details thereof,

(c) whether Government have agreed to have a democratic set up there in the near future, if so, when, and

(d) what shall be the pattern of Government in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the new system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) to (d) A demand for providing democratic set up in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been raised both in the Parliament and outside Meetings and processions in support of these demands were organised during the month of February 1979. The Government have decided to constitute a Pradesh Council in these Islands and to appoint 3 Counsellors from among the members of the Council, whom the Administrator may consult on any matter. The pattern is similar to the one that obtained in Arunachal Pradesh before a Legislative Assembly was constituted in that Union Territory. The details of the proposal were announced in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Home Affairs on 8.4.1979 during his reply to the debate on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. A Regulation to give effect to this decision will be promulgated under article 240 of the Constitution.

Industrially backward Taluqs in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

6764 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from Tamil

Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to declare specific taluks as industrially backward, instead of considering entire districts as industrially backward so that the objective of spreading industries could be better achieved; and

(b) if so, whether those proposals have been agreed to and grants/subsidies have been given for new industries to be set up in these taluks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The proposals were examined in consultation with the Planning Commission. The schemes of backward area development and the selection of districts/areas, both for concessional finance and capital investment, subsidy were formulated and finalized in accordance with the norms laid down by the NDC Committee and in consultation with the State Governments concerned. As the proposals received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were in respect of districts/areas which had not been selected earlier under accepted identified norms, it has not been possible to accede to their request.

Government have recently constituted a National Committee on Backward Areas under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Shivaraman former Member, Planning Commission to examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified.

The Committee is expected to submit its Final Report by 31st December 1979.

A view on the modification of the present subsidy scheme would be taken after the recommendations of this Committee become available.

Issue of Licences for Cement Industries

6765. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of intent and Industrial licences were issued for expansion of or starting new cement projects from 1974-75 upto March, 1977 and for what capacity; and

(b) how many letters of intent and Industrial licences were issued since April, 1977 and for what capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Seven Letters of Intent and eleven Industrial Licences for a total capacity of 84 60 lakh tonnes were issued from 1st April, 1974 upto 31st March, 1977.

(b) Thirty-five letters of intent and seven industrial licences for a total capacity of 150.50 lakh tonnes were issued from 1st April, 1977 upto the 7th April, 1979.

Capital Cost and Number of Employees of mini Cement Plants

6766. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capital cost per tonne of a mini cement plant as compared with that of a bigger plant; and

(b) what is the number of persons employed for the same unit of investment between mini cement plants and bigger cement plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to the Cement Research Institute, the fixed capital cost of a mini cement plant

based on vertical shaft kiln technology with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day would be about Rs 420 per tonne of installed annual capacity as against the standard cost of Rs 650 per tonne for a larger sized cement plant with a capacity of 1 200 tonnes per day

(b) The estimated employment potential in different sizes of cement plants is given below

| Size of Plants (tonnes per day) | Manpower per tonne of cement |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Up to 100 | 4—4.55 |
| 101—300 | 1—4.5 |
| 301—1 000 | 0.29—2.32 |
| above 1 000 | 0.18—2.26 |

Schemes for utilisation of Indian Scientists Trained Abroad

6767 PROF P G MAVLANKAR
SHRI CHITTA BASU

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have one or more schemes for utilising the talents of young Indian Scientists who have had an experience of training and laboratory work abroad for some years,

(b) if so broad details thereof

(c) how are the said young scientists attracted, employed and absorbed in various departments/laboratories in the country and

(d) whether Government's steps in this regard so far have been found adequate and helpful, and if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a)
Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Measures undertaken for utilising the talents of young Indian Scientists trained abroad and to attract and employ them in the country are as under

(i) A special section titled Indians Abroad section of the National Register is maintained for enrolment of Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad and for the circulation of their particulars, in the form of classified directories to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments Union and State Public Service Commissions Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments Particulars of such personnel are also published in the monthly "Technical Manpower" Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 2 500 organisations all over India

(ii) The Union Public Service Commission and some of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat scientific and technical personnel, whose particulars are in the Indians Abroad section of the National Register as 'Personal Contact candidates for posts advertised by them

(iii) The Scientists Pool operated by CSIR, provides temporary placement for well qualified Indian Scientific and Technical personnel who return from abroad without an assured job

(iv) Supernumerary posts can be created in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from

among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(v) 'A Package Scheme' has been approved to attract Indian Scientists working in production units abroad to come back and start their own industries in this country, particularly in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology

(vi) CSIR have introduced a scheme for appointment of Research Associates' or 'Visiting Scientists' under which Indian Scientists, etc. visiting India for a short period, can be offered such appointments in CSIR Organisations, in cases where their background fits the requirements of the organisation.

(vii) The University Grants Commission has introduced a scheme under which Indian scholars abroad can be offered shortterm appointment in Indian Universities during their sabbatical leave.

(viii) A scheme for utilisation of talented Indian Scientists and technologists settled abroad, for the development programme of the country was introduced by the Department of Science and Technology

(d) The steps taken by the Government (as listed above) are considered adequate and have been helpful in placement of many trained persons. There has been a limitation in terms of adequate (appropriate and satisfying employment opportunities to absorb the large number of Indian Scientists who are produced by our educational system as well as those returning from abroad; the best amongst the later have to be persuaded to return to work in India by their friends in the scientific community already working in India' with some degree of success and satisfaction.

Steps taken to Improve Police-Community Relations

6768. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government take any concrete and continuous steps at improving the Police-community relations in the country;

(b) if so, what are these and how are these productive;

(c) whether any studies cum research take place in this regard; and

(d) if so, broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). From time to time State Governments have been issuing instructions to its district and lower police officials in this regard. The subject have been given more and more importance in the training programmes for the police officials in most of the states. This subject also forms a part under item 11 of the Terms of Reference given to National Police Commission who will deal with this item in great depth and detail while forwarding their report. The said Term of Reference under NPC reads as follows:

"Examine the manner and extent to which police can enlist ready and willing co-operation of the public in the discharge of their social defence and law enforcement duties and suggest measures regarding the institutional arrangements to secure such co-operation and measure for the growth of healthy and friendly public-police relationship."

(c) and (d). Bureau of Police Research and Development had undertaken a study in 1973 on the subject 'Reluctance of the Public to Aid the Police in the Detection of Crime'

Crime Reporting at Police Stations' They have also another study in hand entitled Image of the Police in India. Parts of this subject are being covered in these studies undertaken by the BPR&D.

सीमेंट के उत्पादन में बाढ़ करने के लिए जारी किये गए लाइसेंस

6769 श्री छत्रसिंह भाई पटेल क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भूतक जिले में लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं तथा कितने लाख टन की क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं,

(ख) इस समय सीमेंट उत्पादन की कुल प्रतिष्ठित क्षमता कितनी है तथा 1979 और 1980 में इस क्षमता में कतनी वृद्धि होगी।

(ग) इस समय जिले में लाख टन की क्षमता के लिए आवेदन दिये गये हैं तथा जिले में लाख टन सीमेंट के उत्पादन के लिए आवेदनपत्रों की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) सीमेंट के मामले में देश भर तक धारमिर्भर हो जायेगा और

(ङ) इस समय देश में कुल जिले में टन सीमेंट की आवश्यकता है तथा देश में कितने टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन होता है तथा इसमें से कितनी सीमेंट का आयात किया जाता है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) और (ग) 1 अप्रैल 1977 से लेकर 31 मार्च 1979 की अवधि में 24 73 लाख मी०ट० की क्षमता के लिये 7 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा 115 47 लाख मी० टन की क्षमता के लिये 33 आवेदनपत्र जारी किये गये हैं। इस समय कुल मिलाकर 116 42 लाख मी०ट० की क्षमता के लिये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों धारमिर्भरों के 29 आवेदनों की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) इस समय सीमेंट उद्योग की कुल प्रतिष्ठित क्षमता 230 लाख मी० टन है। 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 में क्रमशः 46 5 लाख मी० टन तथा 21 6 लाख मी० टन की धारमिर्भर प्रतिष्ठित क्षमता उत्पन्न हो जाने की आशा है।

(घ) देश के लगभग 3 बंधों में सीमेंट के मामले में धारमिर्भर हो जाने की आशा है।

(ङ) देश की सीमेंट की विद्यमान धारमिर्भर मात्रा 240 लाख मी० टन है। वर्ष 1978-79 की अवधि में सीमेंट का उत्पादन लगभग 196 लाख मी० टन हुआ है तथा अप्रैल 1978 से मार्च, 1979 (19 मार्च, 1979 तक) में 15 5 लाख मी०टन सीमेंट का आयात किया गया है।

Request from West Bengal Jute Industry

6770 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether he has received recently any request by the West Bengal Government for paying more attention to the R and D efforts in the Jute Industry and

(b) if so what are the suggestions of the State Government in this regard and what is the reaction of the Central Government to those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Big Houses taking smaller shapes

6772 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) based on a news item published in Economic Times, New Delhi dated March 10 1979 is it a fact that big industrial houses of the country are splitting and taking shapes of several smaller houses as a reaction to Janata Government's declaration to disallow concentration of economic power in few hands of the country

(b) if so which major houses have so far splitted into several groups and how and

(c) whether such splitting of big houses will lead to any problems in

managing these industrial houses or normalcy will prevail and whether the Government is keeping an eye on such activities by big houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c). In the news item appearing in the *Economic Times*, New Delhi dated 10th March, 1979, reference has been made to the splitting up of the industrial houses of Jaipurias, Marfatia and Rohit. In the context of the MRTP Act, information about any splitting up of a large industrial house is likely to come to the notice of the Department of Company Affairs only when an application is made by an undertaking which has already registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act as one to which section 20(a) of the Act is applicable, for cancellation of its registration on the grounds of a split up of the concerned house and consequent inapplicability of the provisions of Section 20(a) of the undertaking. No such indication is seen in the applications for cancellation which

have been received in the Department of Company Affairs in recent months.

स्वतंत्रता सेवानिवृत्ति को वेतन

5773. श्री सातबी साहू : क्या यह बात यह बताते की इस पर कोई दि. -

(क) देश में यह तीन वर्षों में राज्यवार, जिले जिले स्वतंत्रता सेवानिवृत्ति को वेतन मजूर की गई, और

(ख) जानू बड़े के जिले जिलों की वेतन देने का विचार है ?

यह मजाल में राज्य में श्री पतिम साहू (क) जिला प्रमुख का विवरण मजाल है ।

(ख) यह मजाल देश में नहीं है क्योंकि जानू के दोस्त पतिम साहू को फरेकरी द्वारा मोबाइल दस्तावेजी आवेदन करने पर प्रभावित होकर जिस के मतों को मजबूत रूप नहीं दिया गया है तथा/अथवा जिले के मतों में राज्य सरकारों की विविध विचारों प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

विवरण

जिले तीन वर्षों वर्षों 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान इन व्यक्तियों की हत्या किलो वेतन मजूर की गई है, या विवरण (यदि उपलब्ध) ।

| राज्य | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| अजमेर और निकोबार | — | — | — |
| आंध्र प्रदेश | 38 | 1607 | 723 |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश | — | — | — |
| असम | 8 | 11 | 35 |
| बिहार | 49 | 128 | 610 |
| बंगाल | — | — | 3 |
| ब्रीज | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| दिल्ली | 1 | 28 | 30 |
| गोवा | 1 | 18 | 184 |
| गुजरात | — | 12 | 7 |
| हरियाणा | — | — | — |

| राज्य | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| हिमाचल प्रदेश | — | 2 | 13 |
| जम्मू व कश्मीर | — | 2 | 45 |
| केरल | 31 | 56 | 205 |
| कर्नाटक | 6 | 99 | 290 |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 8 | 18 | 35 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 23 | 202 | 587 |
| मणिपुर | — | — | 1 |
| मेघालय | — | — | — |
| मिजोरम | — | — | — |
| नागालैंड | — | — | — |
| उड़ीसा | 11 | 6 | 22 |
| पाकिस्तान | — | 4 | 21 |
| पंजाब | 13 | 16 | 120 |
| राजस्थान | — | 7 | 12 |
| तमिलनाडु | 22 | 30 | 83 |
| त्रिपुरा | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 8 | 34 | 245 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 181 | 370 | 870 |
| कुल स्वतंत्रता सेनानी | 402 | 2046 | 4235 |
| मल्लख झाड़ा हिं ब फौज के जवान | 297 | 171 | 1347 |
| कुल जोड़ | 699 | 2217 | 5609 |

Setting up of H.M.T Unit in
Hoshiarpur

6774. CHOWDHRY BALBIR
SINGH Will the Minister of IN
DUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is an outstanding demand since long by the masses of Punjab that a H.M.T Unit be installed at the backward district of Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

(b) if so the action taken by Government so far

(c) keeping in view the cheap labour and other facilities there whether Government will open a H.M.T Unit there and

(d) if so when and if not the therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to
(d) It is not possible for HMT to
set up units in several backward dis-
tricts of the country. However within
the constraints of finances and the
production lines of HMT HMT have
to the extent possible been develop-
ing linked production lines in several
parts of the country. In so far as
Punjab is concerned HMT is ass-
ing towards the establishment of a
watch assembly unit at a location de-
cided in consultation with the Gov-
ernment of Punjab. This location is
at Sahbzada Ajit Singh Nagar near
Chandgarh.

हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और स्टेनोग्राफरों की मर्ती

6775. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा विभाग को पता है कि देश में हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों की बहुत कमी है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों को सीधी भर्ती करने के लिये सहमत है परन्तु मन्त्रालय ने अभी तक कोई औपचारिक आदेश नहीं दिये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर सीधे भर्ती करना चाहती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो जब तक और यदि नहीं, तो सीधी भर्ती करने में क्या रुकनाइयाँ हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक साह मधुल) : (क) से (ग) देश में हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और शास्त्रलिपिकों की कमी के बारे में सरकार को कोई निश्चित जानकारी नहीं है। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्रालयों/विभागों में स्टेनोग्राफरों और टाइपिस्टों का प्रश्न है, हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के कोई भ्रमण पद नहीं है और प्रत्यासी हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी किसी भी माध्यम से परीक्षा देकर सेवा में आ सकते हैं। भर्तियों के बाद स्टेनोग्राफरों को दूसरी भाषा का शास्त्रलिपि का प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था है।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति ने हिन्दी शास्त्रलिपिकों और टाइपिस्टों की मर्ती के लिए केवल हिन्दी शास्त्रलिपि और टाइपिंग की परीक्षा लिए जाने की सत्तुति की थी और यह भी कहा था कि जो उम्मीदवार इसके अधिनिरित अधेजो शास्त्रलिपि और टाइपिंग का ज्ञान रखते हो उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाए। इस पर भागे विचार किया जा रहा है।

भोजपुर में गस्ता (दपती) कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना

6776. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भोजपुर जिले में धान के पुराल का गस्ता (दपती) बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित किया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस पर कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है जिससे दलितजन कार्य प्रारम्भ हो ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयदम्भो प्रसाद यादव) : (क) बिहार राज्य के भोजपुर जिले की 1977-78 तक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम की योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया था। कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों के विकास की व्यापक रूप से प्रोत्साहन देने सम्बन्धी सरकार की नीति के अनुसरण में भोजपुर जिले की 1978-79 में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की और अधिक व्यापक योजना के अन्तर्गत तैयार किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) भूमि क्षेत्र में धान की भूसी उपलब्ध है, भस्म धान की भूसी से काठे बोर्ड बनाने के लिए एक कारखाने की स्थापना व्यवहारिक हो सकती है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र भोजपुर द्वारा विस्तृत कार्यवाई योजनाएँ तैयार की जा रही हैं तथा इन योजनाओं की प्रतिक्रिया रूप दिये जाने के परम्पत् ही स्थिति स्पष्ट हो सकेगी।

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान-कार्य पर धर्म की गई धनराशि

6777. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान-कार्य पर कितनी राशि धर्म की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार संतुष्ट है कि यह धनराशि राष्ट्रीय विकास के कार्य के लिये उचित तरीके से उपयोग में लाई गई है ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में और परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और प्रसारण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री 0 शेर सिंह) (क) 1977-78 को समाप्त वर्षों के दौरान वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्य पर व्यय की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

| वर्ष | व्यय |
|---------|-------------------|
| | (करोड़ रुपये में) |
| 1968-69 | 107.56 |
| 1969-70 | 116.62 |
| 1970-71 | 139.64 |
| 1971-72 | 151.64 |
| 1972-73 | 194.67 |
| 1973-74 | 216.01 |
| 1974-75 | 291.60 |
| 1975-76 | 356.69 |
| 1976-77 | 402.25 |
| 1977-78 | 460.00 |
| | (अनुमान) |

उपरोक्त व्यव मुश्किल 8 मनुष्य वैज्ञानिक प्रतिक्रियाओं का परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद रक्षा अनुसंधान और विरासत संगठन भारतीय इंधन अनुसंधान परिषद, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग घनत्व विभाग इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग और भारतीय मापविज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा किया गया था। *इन प्रतिक्रियाओं को घाई ध्यावसायिक और प्रायोगिक सफल परिणामों को कार्यान्वित करने के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम के मतभेद होने वाले समय-समय कार्यक्रमों का निष्पादन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है। सभी प्रयोगों के अनुसार, जिनके मतभेद व्यव को विभिन्न मंचों पर चर्चा की गई है दिए गए कार्यक्रमों में कुछ भिन्नता हो सकती है।

(घ) जी हाँ।

Short fall in Plan Outlay

6778. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the details of sectors in which a shortfall of Rs 230 crores has occurred in the Plan Outlay for 1977-78 as pointed out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in its recent study and

(b) steps taken to remove the deficiencies so that there is full utilisation of the Plan Outlay in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN) (a) and (b) The NCAER study refers to the shortfall of Rs 230 crores in the Revised Estimates for the Central Plan outlay for 1977-78 as compared with the Budget Estimates for that year. The statement annexed indicates the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates of plan outlay for 1977-78 Ministrywise. The Finance Minister while presenting the Budget for 1978-79 on February 28 1978 referred to this shortfall and stated that the Plan expenditure on petroleum, fertilizers steel and telecommunications would be substantially less mainly due to slippages in delivery schedules of machinery and equipment and civil construction. Also some public sector undertakings had been able to generate more internal resources than anticipated earlier and therefore, needed less budgetary support for financing their Plan outlays.

Steps have been taken to improve the system of monitoring of plan schemes at all levels by the implementing agencies the Ministries and the Planning Commission.

Statement

Budgetary support for Central Plan by Ministries/Departments

| S
No | Ministry/Department | (Rs crores) | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Budget
Estimates
1977-78 | Revised
Estimates
1977-78 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Agriculture | 198.26 | 59.92 |
| 2 | Food | 45.76 | 40.53 |
| 3 | Rural Development | 168.47 | 198.44 |
| 4 | Agricultural Research & Education | 56.74 | 38.60 |
| 5 | Irrigation | 24.16 | 21.82 |
| 6 | Commerce | 8.14 | 7.69 |

*यह सब इन्हीं प्रतिक्रियाओं के हिसाब में कुल व्यव का लगभग 65% घटा है।

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 7 | Civil Supplies & Cooperation | 31'56 | 29'53 |
| 8 | Communication (excluding P&T) | 20'57 | 20'29 |
| 9 | Posts & Telegraphs | 42'35 | 25'71 |
| 10 | Education | 85'67 | 82'01 |
| 11 | Social Welfare | 12'87 | 12'84 |
| 12 | Power | 130'58 | 113'91 |
| 13 | Coal | 226'66 | 240'05 |
| 14 | Economic Affairs | 119'91 | 135'24 |
| 15 | Revenue | 0'62 | 0'20 |
| 16 | Health | 83'14 | 96'02 |
| 17 | Family Welfare | 98'61 | 90'38 |
| 18 | Home Affairs | 24'08 | 24'79 |
| 19 | Personnel & Administrative Reforms | 0'20 | 0'20 |
| 20 | Industrial Development | 232'52 | 226'72 |
| 21 | Heavy Industry | 56'82 | 61'10 |
| 22 | Information & Broadcasting | 21'62 | 21'07 |
| 23 | Labour | 4'65 | 3'69 |
| 24 | Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilisers | 715'30 | 590'08 |
| 25 | Planning | 7'39 | 6'10 |
| 26 | Shipping & Transport | 301'73 | 297'58 |
| 27 | Steel | 510'85 | 453'04 |
| 28 | Mines | 79'63 | 84'03 |
| 29 | Supply | 0'60 | 0'28 |
| 30 | Rehabilitation | 21'23 | 25'61 |
| 31 | Tourism & Civil Aviation | 36'04 | 30'77 |
| 32 | Works & Housing | 115'14 | 110'91 |
| 33 | Atomic Energy | 129'79 | 121'55 |
| 34 | Culture | 5'97 | 4'43 |
| 35 | Electronics | 10'64 | 10'49 |
| 36 | Space | 30'20 | 28'65 |
| 37 | Science & Technology | 33'00 | 33'63 |
| 38 | Railways | 302'15 | 300'10 |
| | Total | 3,677'61 | 3,748'17 |

Scheme to produce Salt

6779 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to utilise coolant water from Kalpakkam Atomic Energy Plant for producing salt, instead of letting the water into the sea and if so, the salient features of the scheme,

(b) whether it is being implemented now and if so, the details of the same and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in implementing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu have formulated a scheme for diverting 50 cusecs of discharged coolant water from the Atomic Power Plant at Kalapakkam to the Buckingham Canal in order to ensure adequate availability of brine in the Canal for salt production. The scheme will be considered by the Central Advisory Board for Salt at its next meeting for grant of assistance out of the salt cess proceeds

Setting up of a Cement Factory at Koraput, Orissa

6780 SHRI BAIKAGI JENA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India has reviewed the position for setting up the Cement Plant in the district of Koraput Orissa, which was proposed to be Joint Venture Project between Cement Corporation of India and Industrial Development Corporation, Orissa Ltd., and

(b) a detailed report thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) The Cement

Corporation of India Ltd., had examined the feasibility of setting up of a cement plant in District Koraput in Orissa. This site is connected by the Kottayalasa Kirandul broad-gauge railway line, which is exclusively reserved for transportation of iron ore from Balladila to Visakhapatnam and is not open to other goods traffic. This project is therefore not feasible till either Dantewada Sukhma Rajmundry rail line comes up or Kottavalse-Kirundul railway line is thrown open to general goods traffic.

Promotions in Palm Gur Industry

6781 SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Palm Gur Industry, Khadi and Village Industry Commission, except for few cases of promotions no promotion of the staff has been made during the last ten years,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the details of the posts either surrendered or allowed to lapse since 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Functions of Central Palm Gur and Palm Products Institute, Madras

6782, SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the objectives and functions of the Central Palm Gur and Palm Products Institute, Madras of the Khadi and Village Industry Commission,

(b) its achievements if any, and

(c) future programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The objectives and functions of the Central Palm Gur and Palm Products Institute, Madras are as follows:—

(1) To conduct field trials, undertaken research and experiments for technical problems faced in development programme of the Industry and improvement in equipment to raise productivity.

(2) To undertake extension activities, to study cost structure of various Palm Products, to organise demonstration and exhibition to disseminate Technical and Organisational progress, to render on the spot Technical guidance to implementing agencies and to do monitoring work in respect of development schemes as and when required.

(3) To impart specialised training to supervisory and technical staff.

(4) To undertake working of model trading activity for assessment of economic viability of the Schemes/Projects.

(b) (1) The Institute is in a position to standardise recipes/formulae for certain palm sweets and other edible products under its research and experimentation programme.

(2) A process for making palm sugar using simple appropriate technology has been evolved.

(3) Simple manually operated equipment have been evolved for cutting of palm leaves and weaving the same

(4) New designs for palm leaf and palm fibre utility articles have been worked out

(5) Use of simple climbing tools have been experimented and optimum condition worked out.

(6) A scheme on palm candy manufacture under NCST programme is in progress at the Institute.

(7) Cost structure of various palm-products from different parts of the country have been studied under extension programme. Model Training-cum-Demonstration centres are in operation. Introduction of improved furnances and pans at selected societies has been undertaken.

(8) A specialised training course in sugar making is in progress

(9) The Institute runs a model trading operation dealing with various edible and non-edible products

(c) The future programme of the Institute envisages:—

(1) Intensification of training programme and extension activity.

(2) Introduction of regular course in palm gur technology for the benefit of supervisory staff under implementing agencies.

(3) Rendering promotional assistance through spot assessment of various schemes in operation by implementing agencies.

(4) Intensification of research and experiment work under NCST programme.

Introduction of selection Grade in the Khadi and Village Industry Commission

6783 SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industry Commission has decided to introduce Selection Grade for all the posts;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the probable date by which the Selection Grade system is to be implemented and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c). No, Sir In conformity with the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time Khadi and Village Industries Commission is introducing Selection Grade for Group 'D' posts with effect from the 1st April, 1978 Orders are under issue For other categories of posts a Committee constituted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has recommended that in all groups of posts where there is acute stagnation, 10 per cent of the total number of posts may be converted into selection grade posts The recommendations of the Committee are being processed further

Entry of Multinational into Soyabean Industry

6784 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N PATIL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from small Soya Processors Association Nagpur regarding the reported back door entry of multinationals/large house in the field of Soyabean Processing,

(b) if so the important details of the memorandum and allegations made therein, and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) and (b) Government have received a memorandum from Small Soya Processors Association Nagpur against the entry of large houses and multinationals in the field of soyabean processing on the ground that the existing small scale units would not be

able to withstand competition from large houses/multinationals It has also been stated in the memorandum that there is no need for foreign collaboration and/or import of capital goods for the manufacture of soya products

(c) Government have decided to permit the entry of large houses in the soyabean industry as the manufacture of textured protein, isolates and concentrates cannot be undertaken economically in the small scale sector and most of the entrepreneurs in the medium sector could not implement the Letters of Intent given to them Prohibition of entry of large houses in this industry would cost considerable distress to the growers of soyabean

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय वन सेवा से संबंधित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए धारण कीटा

6785 श्री राज सागर क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/पुलिस/वन सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोटा केवल परीक्षा के समय ही भरा जाता है तथा अन्य वर्गों पर नहीं

(ख) क्या भारतीय वन सेवा में अन्य दो (1500-1800-2000) में कोटा रखा गया है तथा भरा गया है

(ग) क्या सचिवालय के उपबर्गों के मधीन यह भेदभाव की नीति है यदि हां तो इस भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा/भारतीय वन सेवा में उप सचिव तथा उसके ऊपर के पदों में भारतीय कोटा न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में तथा विधि, न्याय और कृषि कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० डी० पटेल) (क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा और भारतीय वन सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए धारण की व्यवस्था केवल प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के माध्यम से इन सेवाओं में सीधी भर्ती के स्टेज पर ही है।

(ख) सीधे वर्गों से गरी जाये वाली भारतीय धर्म सेवा के ग्रेड-I (६० 1800-2000) और ग्रेड-II (६० 1500-1800) को रिक्तियों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए धारण की व्यवस्था है। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए ग्रेड-I में भारित एक रिक्ति तथा ग्रेड-II में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए भारित एक रिक्ति की उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों से न मिलने के कारण नहीं भरा जा सका। तब लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा इन रिक्तियों को पुनः विशोधित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी नहीं थीयान्।

(घ) चूंकि उप-सचिव और उसके ऊपर के पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कोई भारण नहीं है, इसलिए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Scheme for Development of Adivasi areas in Bihar

6786. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) the details of the scheme formulated for bringing improvement in the position of Adivasi and for the development of Adivasi area in Bihar; and

(b) the names of the areas to be covered by this scheme and the amount of expenditure to be incurred thereon during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A sub-Plan has been drawn up for areas having 50 per cent or more tribal population. The areas covered by the Tribal sub-Plan in the State of Bihar are given in the Annexure.

The schemes for these areas include all sectors of development viz. (1) Agriculture and Allied sectors (2) Co-operation (3) Water and Power Development (4) Industries and Minerals (5) Communication (6) Social and

Community Services (7) Economic Services and (8) General Services.

The Medium Term Plan (1978-83) has not so far been finalised

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREAS UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN IN BIHAR.

1. RANCHI district.

2. SINGHBHUM district.

3. Latehar sub-division, and Bhandaria block of Garhwa sub-division, in PALAMAU district

4. Dumka, Pakur, Rajmahal and Jamtara sub-division, and Sundar Pahari and Boarij or blocks of Godda sub-division in SANTHAL PARAGANAS district

Salt cess proceeds from Gujarat

6787. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) the amount the Centre had been collecting from Gujarat by way of salt cess during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is a major contributor to this fund;

(c) if so, how this fund is being utilised at present;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce recently complained before the Salt Enquiry Committee about effective steps not being taken to utilise the fund either for development of salt industry or for welfare of labour; and

(e) if yes, steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The amounts

of salt cess collected from Gujarat State during the last three years were

(In lakhs of rupees)

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 1975-76 | 78.20 |
| 1976-77 | 75.99 |
| 1977-78 | 83.97 |

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The proceeds of salt cess reduced by the cost of collection are to be utilised on all or any of the following objects as provided in section 4 of the Salt Cess Act 1953—

(1) meeting the expenditure incurred in connection with the salt organisation maintained by the Central Government

(2) meeting the cost of measures taken in connection with the manufacture supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies and the regulation and control of the manufacture supply and distribution of salt by other agencies and in particular measures for—

(i) the establishment and maintenance of research stations and model salt farms,

(ii) the establishment maintenance and expansion of salt factories

(iii) fixing the grades of salt

(iv) promoting and encouraging co-operative effort among manufacturers of salt and

(v) promoting the welfare of labour employed in the salt industry

(d) and (e) The Gujarat Chamber of Commerce presented a memorandum to the Salt Enquiry Committee suggesting several measures for the better utilisation of Salt Cess proceeds and for the development of Salt Industry and welfare of labour employed in the Industry. These suggestions would be considered by the Salt Enquiry Committee

Memorandum regarding growth of small scale Industries

6788 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Shri Prahm Vasudeva President Small and Developing Industries Association of India P O Box 1542 Bombay regarding growth of small scale industries,

(b) if so, important details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The representation has referred to the criteria announced through Press Notes of 3rd and 5th Jan. 1979 regarding endorsement of capacity on registration certificates of undertakings pertaining to all industries included in the first schedule of the IDR Act. It has also been pleaded in the representation that small scale units which have crossed investment limit of Rs 10 lakhs in plant and machinery may be allowed to grow atleast upto Rs 3 crores investment which is the current level for general exemption in the industrial Licensing Policy

(c) The Government has stipulated in the above mentioned Press Notes that in respect of items reserved for the small scale sector the production capacity for the non small scale units producing these items would be determined with respect to the highest production achieved by the undertakings in the three years prior to the date of reservation of the item for production in the small scale sector or the level of production existing on 29th August

1973, whichever is earlier, subject to a few additional conditions. This stipulation has been made applicable to all units which are not in the small scale sector. While it has been stipulated that no undertaking should exceed the maximum production levels achieved prior to 31-12-1978, it has been provided that where an undertaking is producing in excess of the capacity as determined above, it would bring down its production to the registered capacity as endorsed on the registration certificates, within a period of two years from 1-1-1979. However, if the undertaking agrees to buy and market the same or similar products of small scale industries, its capacity determined according to the above criteria will be enhanced to that extent. However, the representation is receiving further attention.

Production of Bread and Biscuits Industries

6789. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow bread and biscuits production to Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, what measures will be taken to ensure hygienic production of these articles as is done in Britainia or Modern Bakeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir Manufacture of bread and biscuits has been carried on in the small scale sector for a long time. In December 1977 bakery products, including bread and biscuits, were reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector.

(b) Small scale industries engaged in the production of bread and biscuits are subject to the norms of

hygienic production prescribed by the health authorities in the same way as the units in the organised sector.

महाराष्ट्र में सीमेंट का जिलावार आवंटन

6790. श्री गंगाधर धप्पा बुरादे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से मार्च, 1979 तक की अवधि में महाराष्ट्र के लिए सीमेंट का कितना कोटा जिलावार, दिया गया और सीमेंट एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं,

(ख) 15 मार्च, तक उन दिनों की काल्पनिक किन्ती मात्रा में सीमेंट मर्यादा किया गया; और

(ग) क्या उनको मार्च पूरी करने के लिए सप्लाई पर्याप्त है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) सीमेंट के वितरण की विद्यमान प्रणाली के अनुसार सीमेंट का इकट्ठा आवंटन प्रत्येक विभागी के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य/मध्यस्थित प्रदेश के अधीन विभिन्न एजेंसियों जैसे नरकारी उपभोक्ताओं और नरकारी इकट्ठा करने वाले उपभोक्ताओं तथा ग्राम जनता में बिन्नी के विधे दिया जाता है। जनवरी-मार्च, 1979 की विभागी के लिए महाराष्ट्र को दिया गया इकट्ठा आवंटन 50,000 मी० टन के प्रतिवर्ष तर्ज आवंटन को मिलाकर 5.45 लाख मी० टन है। सीमेंट का जिलावार आवंटन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। जनवरी-मार्च, 1979 की विभागी के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा भिन्न जिलों की दो गई सीमेंट की मात्रा, प्रत्येक जिले को सीमेंट मर्याद कर रही सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियों के नाम तथा फरवरी के छठ तक सेजो गई सीमेंट की मात्रा बताने का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने 54.95 लाख मी० टन के कुल आवंटन के अन्तर्गत प्रति विभागी में 1.00 लाख मी० टन के प्रतिवर्ष आवंटन के लिए अनुसूचित किया था। महाराष्ट्र राज्य की सम्पूर्ण मांग पूरी करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है क्योंकि देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता सारे राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों की कुल मांग से कम है।

विवरण

जनवरी—मार्च, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में विभिन्न जिलों को किये गये सीमेंट का पावटन तथा बेसी गई मात्रा

| क्र. सं. | जिले का नाम | सीमेंट फैक्टरियों के नाम जिनसे पावटन तथा प्रेषण किया जाता है | जनवरी—मार्च 1979 को विमाही के लिए पावटन | जनवरी धोर करवरी 79 में विष् गये प्रेषण |
|----------|-------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | अहमदनगर | केसोराम, शाहाबाद, वादी (इम्प)* | 5304 | 686 |
| 2 | अकोला | शाहिबाद वादी चांदा, केसोराम | 4170 | 1914 |
| 3 | अमरावती | चांदा (इम्प)* | 4364 | 1888 |
| 4 | औरंगाबाद | वादी, चांदा, पम्पन, भम्मासाडा, केसोराम | 4314 | 430 |
| 5 | भंडारा | चांदा, केसोराम | 2808 | 905 |
| 6 | बुलढाना | चांदा, केसोराम (इम्प)* | 3300 | 526 |
| 7 | बीर | शाहाबाद, वादी, पम्पन, भम्मासाडा (इम्प)* | 2560 | 575 |
| 8 | चंद्रपुर | चांदा | 2485 | 1233 |
| 9 | छत्तिपा | चांदा, केसोराम (इम्प)* | 3860 | 934 |
| 10 | जलगाव | चांदा, केसोराम (इम्प)* | 5012 | 782 |
| 11 | कोल्हापुर | वादी, बगलकोट, भम्मासाडा (इम्प)* | 6880 | 2162 |
| 12 | कोलाबा | शाहाबाद, वादी, कुरुकुला (इम्प)* | 3188 | 1592 |
| 13 | नांदेड | पम्पन, भम्मासाडा (इम्प)* | 2832 | 414 |
| 14 | नागपुर | चांदा, केसोराम | 12892 | 4488 |
| 15 | नाशिक | चांदा, केसोराम (इम्प)* | 5368 | 1678 |
| 16 | उस्मानाबाद | शाहाबाद, वादी, कुरुकुला (इम्प)* | 2962 | 702 |
| 17 | परभनी | वादी, पम्पन, भम्मासाडा (इम्प)* | 3100 | 240 |
| 18 | पुणे | शाहाबाद, वादी (इम्प)* | 20715 | 8477 |
| 19 | रत्नागिरि | शाहाबाद, वादी, बगलकोट, भम्मासाडा कुरुकुला (इम्प)* | 3338 | 1342 |
| 20 | सतारा | शाहाबाद, वादी, बगलकोट, कुरुकुला (इम्प)* | 4360 | 1441 |
| 21 | सांगली | वादी, बगलकोट (भम्मासाडा) (इम्प)* | 4796 | 1634 |
| 22 | सोलापुर | शाहाबाद, वादी, कुरुकुला (इम्प)* | 6220 | 2621 |
| 23 | थाणा | शाहाबाद, वादी, कुरुकुला (इम्प)* | 11984 | 7020 |
| 24 | वर्धा | चांदा, केसोराम | 3204 | 1220 |
| 25 | यवतमाळ | चांदा, पम्पन, केसोराम | 3480 | 2165 |
| 26 | वृहत् बम्बई | शाहाबाद, वादी, चांदा, सेवरिया तथा आपावित सीमेंट | 66050 | 33183 |
| | | | 200294 | 79657 |

*इम्प—महाराष्ट्र में ई० ए० सी० सी० द्वारा प्रपनी शाहाबाद तथा वादी सीमेंट फैक्टरियों में भंडारी (बर्गों) को चलाया जा रहा है।

News-item captioned "Giant's Threat"

6701, SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Economic Times dated the 21st March, 1979 at page 4 under the caption "Giant's threat";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein; and

(c) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The decision to permit the entry of the large units in the Soyabean processing industry has been mainly based on the following considerations:

(i) Most of the medium entrepreneurs who had been given letters of intent in the past had not yet implemented those letters of intent.

(ii) The manufacture of textured protein, protein isolates and concentrates do not generally lend themselves to economical processing in the small scale sector.

(iii) It also requires market promotional effort on a large scale, in which the established market outlets of the large units act as an asset.

(iv) The poor performance of the small and medium scale entrepreneurs, coupled with prohibition of entry of large units, would have caused considerable distress to the growers of Soyabeans. The States where this crop has been produced on a big scale are finding it difficult to ensure raw remunerative prices to

the farmer. Its cultivation was promoted to strengthen the protein content in the Indian diet.

(v) It has been made clear in the Ministry of Industry's Press Note dated the 29th January, 1979 that preference will be given to proposals received from non MRTP and non FERA companies. The decision to permit the entry of large units had been taken in consultation with the authorities concerned with protection of the interest of the small scale units, including DC(SSI) and CSIR.

The requests for foreign collaboration would be considered on merits and normally it will not be allowed where the indigenous technology is available. It would, however, not be desirable to prohibit foreign collaboration altogether because it may be required in the manufacture of more sophisticated products. Similarly where indigenous machinery was available, the import of foreign machinery will not be recommended.

A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Modipon Limited, Modi Nagar on 30th June, 1977 for the manufacture of the following items for the capacity indicated against each:

| Item of manufacture | Annual capacity (Tonnes) |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) Edible Soya Flour | 45,000 |
| (2) Soya Textured Protein | 30,000 |
| (3) Soya Protein isolates and concentrates | 3,000 |
| (4) Soyabean oil (by-product) | 16,450 |

The proposal of M/s. Modipon Limited envisages import of plant and equipment to the extent of Rs. 434 crores, and this is under examination of the Ministry from indigenous angle. A proposal from M/s Britannia Biscuit Company Limited is also under consideration of the Government. It is not a MRTP house. No proposal has

been received by the Ministry of Industry so far from M/s Cadbury India Limited for setting up Soy processing unit. M/s Food Specialties Limited whose proposal was rejected earlier will also be eligible to apply in the light of the Ministry's Press Note dated the 29th January 1979

Closure of small scale units due to non availability of Steel Wires and Rods

6792 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether exactly how many small scale units due to non availability of steel wire rods have closed down or are working with unutilised capacity

(b) whether it is a fact that capacity of small scale wire drawing units was 26 lakh tonnes in West Bengal

(c) how many of them are now on the list of the Iron and Steel Controller and what is the quantity of mild steel black or galvanised wire registered/licenced capacity and full in capacity of such units and

(d) what is the capacity which is lying idle due to lack of supply of raw materials in West Bengal and in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the small scale wire drawing units in general in recent months due to the difficulties in the procurement of adequate quantity of wire rods against the enhanced demand

(b) According to the information available the number of active wire drawing units in West Bengal is 125 and the combined capacity is 120 000 MT per annum

(c) Small scale industries are not required to register themselves with the Iron and Steel Controller. Only the large units are required to be registered with the Iron and Steel Controller

(d) In a recent survey conducted 375 small units producing IS and GI wires in the country have reported their capacity and production as follows —

| Year | Capacity
(Lakh
MT)
(Lakh
Tonnes) | Production
(Lakh
Tonnes) |
|--------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1977-8 | 4.5 | 3.5 |

Regarding the 125 units of West Bengal, their combined production was 82 350 MT during 1977-8 against the total capacity of 1,25 000 MT

Inflow of Hippies in Goa Beaches

6793 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is enormous inflow of hippies in the country specially in Goa beaches

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are number of international gangsters among them who are wanted by Interpol and

(c) if so what steps Government are taking to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) In the absence of a precise definition of a Hippie it is difficult to distinguish such persons as a category from other tourists. Reliable information in respect of the inflow into country or Goa of such foreigners is therefore not available. It is also

not, therefore, possible to say whether such persons include international gangsters. However, if any foreigner comes to adverse notice, suitable action is taken against him under the relevant law.

(c) With a view to limiting the entry into India of such foreigners as are likely to be a social nuisance because of their indulgence in narcotics, indecent behaviour, vagrancy, begging etc., suitable instructions have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to be particularly cautious in granting tourist visas to such persons. State Governments have also been suitably advised to have the activities of such foreigners carefully watched and take prompt penal action for any infringement of law.

ग्राम स्तर पर पंचवर्षीय योजना लागू करना

6794. श्री चन्द्र चंखर सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह कहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम स्तर पर पंच वर्षीय योजना लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना के नगरीय स्वरूप में परिवर्तन करने और उसे ग्रामीण रूप बनाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कदलुर रामान) : (क) जी, नहीं। एकीकृत मायोयना के लिए उपयुक्त समझा गया क्षेत्र विकास खंड है। इसलिये देश में खर स्तर मायोयना शुरू की गई है। इन योजनाओं को तैयार करने में खण्ड में ग्रामिणों को माव और गावों के समूह की प्राथम्यताओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

(ख) पंच वर्षीय योजना के शुरुआत में इस और एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास को सबसे अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है और इन लिए इसे नगरीय नहीं कहा जा सकता।

Implementation of foreign contribution Act, 1976

6795 SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have appointed any authority for imple-

mentation of foreign contribution act 1976 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the officials working for implementation of foreign contribution Act have detected and examined any case under the rule; and

(c) if so, the number of cases being examined and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is being administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c) Since the commencement of the Act, prosecution under punitive sections of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 has not been sanctioned in any case so far. In some cases, preliminary inquiries are being made regarding alleged violation of the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. It will not be in public interest at this stage to disclose details thereof.

Classification of people on socio-economic basis

6796 SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to make classification of people into majority and minority communities on socio-economic basis instead of on religious basis and to raise them to equal level by allowing various classes to progress on that basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). There is no question of classifying the people into communities for purpose of

planning or economic policy. As the Honble Member is aware the current Five Years Plan has the primary objective of increasing the incomes and welfare of those sections of the community which are below the poverty line through increased employment opportunities, higher earnings in agriculture and industry and better access to social services. In that sense it may be deemed to distinguish between the poor who are in the majority and the non poor who are in the minority. Success of the Plan would imply a significant reduction in the present gap in the conditions of life of these two groups.

Production of cotton in States

697 SHRI NOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the total yearly production of cotton in Gujarat, Punjab and Maharashtra

(b) the total quantum of cotton to be purchased on behalf of the Cotton Corporation from these three States this year; the quantum of cotton purchased upto 31st March State wise and the rates thereof

(c) the rates at which cotton is purchased in Maharashtra by the State Cotton Corporation zone wise

(d) the rates at which cotton will be purchased by the National Textiles Corporation in case of necessity from the Cotton Corporation of India and the Maharashtra Cotton Corporation and

(e) whether the rates offered by the Maharashtra Cotton Corporation are higher than those of the Cotton Corporation of India if so the reasons for which higher rates are not offered to the cotton-growers by the Cotton Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Final State-wise estimates of cotton production for the current cotton year 1978-79 have not yet become available. However, the estimated cotton production in Gujarat, Punjab and Maharashtra during the previous year 1977-78 is given below—

| State | Production
(In lakh
bales of
170 kgs.
each) |
|-------------|---|
| Gujarat | 19.42 |
| Punjab | 12.24 |
| Maharashtra | 12.63 |

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation purchases kapas at guaranteed prices which are on an average about 10 per cent to 20 per cent higher than the minimum support price announced by the Government for 1978-79 cotton season depending on the variety and grading of cotton.

(d) The National Textile Corporation purchases cotton from Cotton Corporation of India and Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation on negotiation basis from time to time as per market conditions prevailing at the time of negotiation.

(e) In so far as Maharashtra State is concerned as the cotton procurement is undertaken exclusively by Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation from 16th December 1978 there is no basis for comparison of rates offered by the Cotton Corporation of India with that of Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation.

Details of total quantity of cotton targeted to be purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India in Gujarat, Punjab and Maharashtra and the quantity of cotton purchased in these States and the rates offered by the Corporation are as under:—

(Quantity in lakh bales of 170 lbs each)

| State | Purchase target | Purchases made so far | Rates at which purchases were made by CCI during the second fortnight of March 1979 | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | Variety | Rate |
| | | | | (Rs. per quintal)
High/Low |
| Gujarat | 5.00 | 1.44 | S-4 | 516/445 |
| | | | Digvijay | 450/425 |
| | | | CO-2 | 482/355 |
| | | | V-797 | 347/324 |
| Punjab | 2.50 | 1.99 | J-34 | 394/267 |
| Maharashtra* | | 0.61 | | |

With the revival of State cotton procurement scheme in Maharashtra with effect from 16th December, 1978, the Cotton Corporation of India is not now operating in Maharashtra. However, up to 15th December, 1978, the Cotton Corporation of India had purchased about 61,278 bale of cotton in Maharashtra.

Setting up of Salt Industry in West Bengal

6793. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Central Government propose to set up additional salt industry along with by-product industries in the Contai area, coastal belt of West Bengal;

(b) whether the Minister of State visited the area on several occasions and had consultation with the West Bengal Government and the local administration; and

(c) if so, the reason for delay in setting up the project and when the matter will be finalised?

posed to set up a salt factory in Contai Sea Board area in Midnapore District and lands admeasuring about 1,800 acres are to be handed over by Government of West Bengal to M/s. Hindustan Salts Ltd. (A Government of India Undertaking) for undertaking manufacture of salt in the area.

(b) The Minister of State for Industry, Shrimati Abha Maiti, visited Contai on 5th January, 1979 and held discussions in the matter with the Minister of Industries, Government of West Bengal and State Government officials.

(c) Some unauthorised salt manufacturers on the land have obtained injunction from High Court of Calcutta against allotment of land to M/s. Hindustan Salts Ltd. Further action on this project will be taken after the lands are transferred in favour of M/s. Hindustan Salts Ltd. for which purpose

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) It is pro-

The above sentence may be read as under:—

"The quota of translation for the Legislative Department has been fixed at 1300 words per translator per day and that of vetting approximately double the quota for translation."

Similarly, in Annexure 'C' (Hindi Version) "1300 words per day" may be read for "1380 words per day."

This correction has been necessitated due to a typographical mistake. The mistake occurred in that part of the answer to the question which relates to another Ministry and it could not be noticed earlier

12 hrs.

श्री नारायण सिंह (बोला) फर्ग्युसन महोदय, थोपवी इन्डियन गार्डो ने अमेरिका से बहुत सारा पैसा लिया है। (अवधान) इट इन वाइरेड इन्टर-फोरेन इन इन्डियन पालीटिक्स। यह देश की बेचने का कार्य किया है। .. (अवधान) मे पहले बहुत ही रूढ़ि कि १० १०० अमेरिका से पैसा ले रहे हैं ... (अवधान) क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में इन्टरफोरेनस नहीं है।

(अवधान)

मैंने काल-एडेमन दिया है, पाप उसे स्वीकार कोनिए। (अवधान) ..

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) मैंने ३७७ का नोटिस दिया है, पाप ने उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया किया है। ..

.. (अवधान)

MR SPEAKER: Whatever has been received, I am dealing with according to the rules. (Interruptions.) No such calling attention has yet come to me. It is only now, today, it has come. All calling attention notices will be considered. So far as tomorrow is concerned, I have given permission to a calling attention about power failure in Bengal. I am

not able to select any other calling attention for tomorrow. It will be considered for next week. (Interruptions). I will certainly consider it for next week Papers to be laid.

श्री नारायण सिंह यह पूरे देश की सुरक्षा का मामला है। यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है।

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Under rule 58, I am raising a point of order.

MR SPEAKER is it about a matter before me today?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Yes. (Interruptions)

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. I am raising this matter under rule 58. Now the Government have permitted their servants to participate in the RSS. (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER Do not record. This is not a point of order

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI * *

12 05 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80 OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): On behalf of Shri Mohan Dharia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4261/79].

**Not recorded.

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1979-80 OF MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Industry for 1979-80 [Placed in Library See No LT-4262/9]

SIKH GURDWARAS ELECTION ENQUIRIES (AMEND) RULES 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sikh Gurdwaras Election Enquiries (Amendment) Rules 1979 (Hindi and English versions published in Notification No GSR 328(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April 1979 under sub-section (3) of section 146 of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act 1963 [Placed in Library See No LT-4263/9]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Service Act 1951 —

(1) G.S.R. 435 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No G.S.R. 160 dated the 3rd February 1979

(2) G.S.R. 436 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No G.S.R. 159 dated the 3rd February 1979

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength)

Second Amendment Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No GSR 471 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979

(4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules 1979 published in Notification No GSR 472 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March 1979 [Placed in Library See No. LT-4264/79]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS LTD CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD NADAV) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi Version) of the National Instruments Limited Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 [Placed in Library See No LT-4265/79]

AUDIT REPORTS ON THE ACCOUNTS OF DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION FOR THE YEARS FROM 1971-78 TO 1975-76 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the Audit Reports (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the years 1971-72 1972-73 1973-74 1974-75 and 1975-76 under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act 1951

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Audit Reports [Placed in Library See No. LT-4266/79]

English version of the Report and Hindi and English versions of Review by the Government on the working of the Company were laid on the Table on 22nd December 1978

12.07 hrs. . .

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
Contd.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukka): Kindly listen to us. There is an adjournment motion before you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have not allowed it. But there is an adjournment motion given notice of. The member is asking .. (Interruptions) Under rule 60, when an adjournment motion comes before you, there are only three courses open to you. You can either reject it and explain the reasons for it, or ask the member for more information or you can call for explanation from the Minister concerned. Here is an adjournment motion, and it is on the basis of ... (Interruptions). Under article 309, the conditions of service of Government servants are to be regulated.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The adjournment motion by Shri Vayalar Ravi refers to the decision of the Government to amend the service rules, enabling the Government servants to join RSS, a communal organisation with political overtones, which is against the secular character of the Indian Constitution and which has disastrous consequences. I have rejected it, saying "this is not a matter for the adjournment of the legislative business". There are other courses open to you; adjournment motion is not a course open to you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a matter which is agitating the whole country ... (Interruptions) Under article 309 .. (Interruptions) The rules have statutory force. This House.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order at all. You can have a Calling Attention, but it cannot be an adjournment motion. You can raise it during the Demands,

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are responsible people. Kindly listen to us while we are raising it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a matter for Adjournment motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The paper has stated that specific permission is given to join the RSS. That impression is dangerous. This is a statutory matter. We have heard your ruling. You have said it is not a matter for adjournment. Kindly listen to us. I am convincing you that this is a matter for adjournment.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Is the Leader of the opposition challenging your ruling? This will create a present which you must not allow.

MR. SPEAKER: There are other ways of raising it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is a settled procedure that your ruling on the adjournment motion is not final. All parties have drawn up a procedure that when you reject an adjournment motion, it is open to us to place before you.

MR. SPEAKER: My predecessors have laid down that during the Budget session, when the Demands are discussed, unless it is something very urgent and exceptional, the Speaker will not give consent to an adjournment motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Home Ministry's Demands are over.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many other ways of raising it. We have to be a little responsible.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a statutory matter on which the House has authority, you must understand.

SHRI C M STEPHEN This question is agitating the people of this country

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) It is very unfortunate that a discussion is sought to be raised on your ruling. However, I would like to tell the House that what has appeared in the press is totally wrong

SHRI C M STEPHEN Let me put one question to the Prime Minister

MR SPEAKER The Prime Minister of the country says that what has appeared in the paper is totally wrong. What more do you want?

SHRI C M STEPHEN Is it that the conduct rules have not been amended or is it that the amendment does not give permission to join the RSS? What is baseless?

MR SPEAKER You can discuss it with him

SHRI C M STEPHEN I want to know from him

MR SPEAKER He says it is totally baseless. (Interruptions) New precedents are being created in the House. **Shri Paswan**

1215 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY FIRST REPORT

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) I beg to present in Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT —Contd

SHRI C M STEPHEN I want an explanation from him

MR SPEAKER You cannot cross-examine him in the House. I am surprised to see that the Leader of the Opposition is persisting in this manner. I had expected better co-operation from him, the Leader of the Opposition. The Prime Minister said this is baseless. If there is anything further you can discuss the matter with him.

SHRI C M STEPHEN When a statement is made by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House the Leader of the Opposition has got a right to ask what he means by it. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I cannot compel him to answer

SHRI C M STEPHEN You need not compel him. If he is not prepared to answer let him say

Let me frame my question. There is a report in the press and the report says that the conduct rules have been amended. Is that report correct or not? If he says it is incorrect, I want to know whether the conduct rules have been amended or not. This is the question put to him. He says it is baseless. I want to know what is baseless. (Interruptions) I am not shouting. I am asking a question. What is baseless?

MR SPEAKER If he does not answer you what can I do? I cannot compel him. (Interruptions)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) It is not our intention to question your authority. But there are issues which exercise the minds not only of the members in this House but the people at large in the country. (Interruptions) Even in the Janata Party, the issue has become controversial whether the members

of the Janata Party can become the members of the RSS... (Interruptions) Now, here is a news which says that the Government have amended the conduct rules to allow Government employees to become the members of the RSS... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. The Prime Minister says, it is baseless.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: By disallowing such type of discussions and keeping them out of Parliament, you are making Parliament a 'vegetarian' Parliament... (Interruptions) You must act in the true spirit of Parliament and allow discussions on such vital issues which are exercising the minds of the members and the people in the country.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN. The statement that he made was that the report is baseless. The report has got two aspects. One is, whether the conduct rules have been amended and the other is, what is the interpretation of it. This is an elementary courtesy. When the Prime Minister makes a statement and the Opposition asks for an explanation, the doubt must be cleared. It is an elementary courtesy that he must come out and explain what he meant by it. I did not understand. Kindly explain what is meant by it. You have said that the report is baseless. Is it your statement that the Conduct Rules have not been amended, or, is it your statement that the amendment would not mean that the government employees can join the RSS? What exactly is meant? I want an explanation about that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Leader of the Opposition wants elementary courtesies. Is it an elementary courtesy to shout at me? Is that an elementary courtesy? How can I respond to that kind of thing? (Interruptions). Let me tell him that I have not made the statement without understanding it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not understand. That is why I asked.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is the pity. You do not understand it. Government employees are not allowed to take part in the RSS activities. That does not mean that...

AN HON MEMBER: That does not mean that!

MR SPEAKER. Mr. H V Kamath. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN. He is again misleading the House. He is confirming. He says, 'What I did say did not mean that the government employees cannot participate in the RSS'. That is what he said. Kindly do not keep the House in the darkness.

MR. SPEAKER. I will direct him to place the amendment on the Table of the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN. No. That is not the point.

MR. SPEAKER. You cannot dictate to me. The Leader of the Opposition has no right to dictate to me.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not dictate.

MR SPEAKER. I will ask him to place the amendment on the Table of the House and, if necessary, I will allow a debate. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar). On a point of order.

MR SPEAKER. What is the point of order? About what matter?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Under rule 184, Sir. You have allowed them to discuss RSS. I have nothing to say. That is your sweet will. But another matter, which is the most important and to which Mr. Chavan has also agreed, is about the money received by Mrs. Gandhi... (Interruptions). This is a serious matter. The whole country is agitated.

SHRI C M STEPHEN This question is agitating the people of this country

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) It is very unfortunate that a discussion is sought to be raised on your ruling. However, I would like to tell the House that what has appeared in the press is totally wrong

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SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The statement that he made was that the report is baseless. The report has got two aspects. One is, whether the conduct rules have been amended and the other is, what is the interpretation of it. This is an elementary courtesy. When the Prime Minister makes a statement and the Opposition asks for an explanation, the doubt must be cleared. It is an elementary courtesy that he must come out and explain what he meant by it. I did not understand. Kindly explain what is meant by it. You have said that the report is baseless. Is it your statement that the Conduct Rules have not been amended, or, is it your statement that the amendment would not mean that the government employees can join the RSS? What exactly is meant? I want an explanation about that.

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AN HON. MEMBER: That does not mean that!

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SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not dictate

MR. SPEAKER. I will ask him to place the amendment on the Table of the House and, if necessary, I will allow a debate. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order? About what matter?

MR SPEAKER All serious matters cannot be discussed in one day We must find time for it

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA I am raising a serious matter

MR. SPEAKER Mr Kanwar Lal Gupta this is an attempt to steal a march over others I have already informed you that I am allowing a call attention on that You cannot raise it by a point of order I am not allowing you any more. Do not record

SHRI C M STEPHEN Sir I want to make it clear on behalf of my Party and on behalf of the President of my Party Mrs Indira Gandhi, that the report which has appeared is absolutely baseless Not a pie has been taken I want to make it clear I challenge we are prepared for any inquiry It is baseless.

MR SPEAKER I am allowing an opportunity for discussion (Interruptions) I have said that I am giving an opportunity for this. Nothing more.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa) There are CIA agents sitting in Indian Parliament. This is an insult to our country

SHRI C M STEPHEN You are the CIA you have a man, Dr Subramaniam Swamy

MR SPEAKER I think you are quits now

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Indira Gandhi Party took money from everybody

बीसरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) स्टीकन साहब के बयान के बाद इस बात पर एक बहस यहाँ पर हुनी चाहिये **

**Not recorded.

MR SPEAKER Don't record

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH **

MR SPEAKER Nothing is recorded

Mr Kamath

12.2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

NINTH REPORT

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशियारपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपकी प्रत्यक्ष से बड़ी संतुष्टि की याचिका समिति का सेवा प्रतिबद्धता (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY SECOND REPORT

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum) I beg to present the hundred and twenty second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report on Custom Receipts relating to Ministry of Finance

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY SECOND AND THIRTY THIRD REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings —

(1) Thirty second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Committee on Jute Corporation of India Limited—Government's Unfair Pricing Policy for Raw Jute

(2) Thirty-third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee on Jute Corporation of India Limited—Jute and Exploitation of Jute Growers.

12.27 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

श्री राम विलास पागवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिच के विभिन्न भागो में राजनीतिक हत्या से भारत को विनिर्मुक्त होना स्वाभाविक है। लोकतन्त्र का जीवन विरोध पत्र है। यदि विरोध पत्र मर जाए तो लोकतन्त्र स्वयं समाप्त हो जाएगा। महत्त्वा का तो तथा 300 गन मनीहोर खोदना के धनुषार धुंके माध्य के लिए उत्तम साधन की आवश्यकता है। जहां सत्ता जनमत पर अवर्द्धनी काबू पाकर राज्य की जाती है वहां लोकतन्त्र जीवित नहीं रह पाता। लोकतन्त्र का आधार विरोध का आधार तथा जीवन के प्रति सम्मान है।

मान एशिया एव अफ्रीका के अधिकतर देशों में हत्या की राजनीति तथा अधिनायकवाद प्रचलित होर पकड़ रही है। ईरान में शाह ने अपने विरोधियों का मध्याह्न भोजन कराया और सब इस्लामी गणतन्त्र के दावेदार शाह का साथ देने वाली की हत्या करवा रहे हैं। भारत भूटो की हत्या ने मारे बिच की सोचने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है। विगत 6 अप्रैल, 1979 को दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घोषित के बावजूद दक्षिण अफ्रीका के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी श्री सोलोमन महालान्ग को फांसी दे दी। उनके अलावा और बार अधिवक्ता की फांसी की सजा दी गई। इनके पूर्व भारत ने भी समस्त राष्ट्र से अपील की थी कि वे दक्षिण अफ्रीका के अखिल नेता की जिन्दगी को बचाने के लिए अपने प्रभाव का प्रयोग करें।

राष्ट्र सच को मुख्य परिषद ने श्री दक्षिण अफ्रीकी अधिकारियों से अपील की थी कि वे सोलोमन महालान्ग को फांसी पर ना लटकायें। समाचार के अनुसार पिछले वर्ष दक्षिण अफ्रीका में 132 व्यक्तियों को फांसी पर लटकाया गया था। इनमें एक श्वेत, 26 किंवदन्त तथा 105 अफ्रीकी थे।

इनके पहले नेपाल में श्री नेपाली कांग्रेस के नेताओं को फांसी दी गई और इन सभी राजनीतिक हत्याओं का श्रेय भारत के जनकीन पर पड़ता है। नेपाली कांग्रेस, भूटो तथा दक्षिण अफ्रीका की राजनीतिक हत्या ने भारत के आतिथ्य आत्मा को धक्का दिया है और सब ओर से हत्या के विरोध में प्रदर्शन एवं आवाज उठा रहे हैं। स्वयं भारत में भी कुछ वर्ष पहले महा के प्रचल विरोध के बावजूद आंध्र के दो वरुणवर्षी किमान नेताओं को फांसी दे दी गई।

सब पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश के भीतर से भारत बंगलादेश एव पाक एकीकरण को नाम होर पकड़ रही है। भारत सरकार को निश्चित रूप से भारत, पाकिस्तान एव बंगलादेश से महासंध की बात बतानी चाहिए।

श्री भारत सरकार से मान करता हू कि किसी देश के आंतरिक मामलों के नाम पर अपने आत्मा को नहीं बेचना चाहिए। यह चुपों भारत की सम्पत्ति एव सम्पत्ति के प्रतिफल है तथा इसने भारत सरकार को कमजारी सतकती है। भारत सरकार को अपने देश से फांसी की सजा को समाप्त करना चाहिए तथा विश्व के किसी भी कोने में राजनीति हत्या की जाये तो बिना किसी भेद भाव के उनकी तीव्र भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Prof Mavalankar. Not here Shri Rajagopal Naidu.

(ii) AMENITIES TO THE WORKERS OF THE STEEL YARD IN MANDI GOVIND GARH, PUNJAB

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) Sir, the Steel Yard in Mandi Govind Garh Punjab is managed by Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation. It is the consignment agent of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. (SAIL) PSSIC took contract from SAIL to load and unload the steel arriving at the Railway Station in Mandi Govind Garh and to give delivery of that steel to the steel rolling mills in that town. This Corporation is getting Rs. 26/- per tonne from the Steel Authority.

This Corporation instead of employing the workers directly engaged a middle-man contractor who is giving only Rs 6/- per tonne to the workers not only that, he has not provided any facility to the workers as provided in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

As per that Act, canteens, Rest rooms, first aid facilities, wholesome drinking water, sufficient number of

When the representative of the workers represented to the Union

(Shri P Rajagopal Naidu)

Government about the plight of the workers the State Government informed the Union Government that all facilities were provided in the Steel Yard which was beyond the truth

I have visited the place personally and found what the workers were telling was truth. I represented the fact to the Minister of Steel and Mines twice but he was not able to do anything to protect the labourers

As per the above Act the PSSIC which is the consignment agent has to register itself as the principal employer and the middle-man contractor has to take the licence. They have not done that till now. For that contravention they should have been punished but it was not done or they were not asked to register and to get licence. Therefore the Labour Department is not able to apply labour laws to that Corporation. That is why no one was able to protect the workers working under the Corporation.

The workers desire that the Small Scale Industries Corporation should cancel the middleman contractor and directly employ the workers or they have to appoint the society of the workers as the contractor.

In other steel yards workers are directly employed and they are getting not less than Rs 14/- to Rs 16/- whereas these workers are only getting Rs 6/- which is quite unjust, nothing but exploitation. This system is coming in the way of getting fair wages by the workers.

I therefore request the Government to compel the Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation to register as principal employer and employ workers directly and provide all amenities to the workers as provided in the Act and to pay not less than Rs. 15/- per tonne.

I hope that the Minister will not yield to political pressures and do justice to the workers.

MR SPEAKER Mr Saugata Roy

(111) REPORTED STRIKE BY THE EMPLOYEES OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE PUSA NEW DELHI

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) Sir Under Rule 377 I wish to raise the following matter in the House for the attention of Mr Barnala

Strike and agitation by the supporting staff of Indian Agricultural Research Institute Pusa

This is to draw the attention of the House to the callous attitude of the Ministry of Agriculture Government of India to the low paid employees of IARI Pusa. Since 5th March 1979 there has been total strike in the Pusa Campus by the 2600 supporting staff working there. Many of them have been on an indefinite hunger strike also. The employees have tried all possible peaceful agitational methods including holding mass dharna torchlight procession throughout the night in the campus. From the last week they started courting arrests before the Krishna Bhawan and already 500 of them have been arrested by the Police. The employees have no political affiliation. Their demands are —

1 Supporting staff to be promoted after every five years assessment as in the case of Technical staff

2 The Grade II of the Supporting Staff viz 200-250 to be revised and raised to Rs 210—290

3 Selection Grade IV of Supporting Staff viz 260—430

4 Daily wage dismissed employees to be reinstated.

I think that the Government should take immediate steps to resolve the legitimate demands and bring back normalcy in the Pusa campus.

MR SPEAKER Prof. Samar Guha.

(iv) REPORTED POWER CRISIS IN WEST
BENGAL

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The power crisis in West Bengal has created a near catastrophic situation in West Bengal leading to closure of industrial and engineering units, and educational institutions and trade and business markets. The economic and social life of Bengal, as a result of a crisis of unprecedented dimension is almost on the verge of collapse. This crisis will spill over into labour troubles and generate unrest in the State, causing serious law and order situation.

The Central Government must intervene immediately to save West Bengal from the impending chaos and extend all assistance for tiding over the crisis.

MR. SPEAKER I have fixed a Calling Attention on this issue tomorrow.

RE DISCUSSION ON DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, as the House is aware, rather painfully aware, so far as the Demands discussion is concerned, owing to circumstances mainly or largely beyond our control we are very much behind schedule and as the dreaded doomsday, 23rd April, draws near, there is growing apprehension that more and more Ministries will be laid low by that lethal weapon—the guillotine. I think the ministers concerned will be happy but the House, I am sure, will not be happy. So, I daresay the House will agree that we must try to save as many Ministries as possible from execution—I mean not ministers but Ministries Demands. We have less than forty hours....

MR. SPEAKER: To be exact we have only twenty-five hours and fifteen minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: In that case it is more dangerous. I am sure the House will agree with me, to save as many Ministries as possible, to sit daily till 7 O'clock in the evening and also one Saturday.

MR. SPEAKER. I will put it before the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I would, however, like the Minister of Affairs Parliamentary and hard Labour—in a genuine democracy like ours Labour is not a soft portfolio—to give a firm and solemn assurance that the time allocated for the financial business till the passing of the Finance Bill will not be misappropriated or encroached upon or intruded into by legislative business.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, on the first part of the hon'ble Member's suggestion you have been pleased to say that you will put it before the Business Advisory Committee. On the second part where he has asked me to give an assurance that no legislative business will be introduced till the Finance Bill is passed, I can say that Government has no intention of appropriating any time that has been allotted for the Demands for Grants. If any intruders are made into this time it will not be by the government.

12.39 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION
—contd.

श्री नाथ सिंह (शोना) : परतों जब मैं कृषि पर बोल रहा था तो सैने विचारों और बिजली की कमी की चर्चा की थी जिन के प्रभाव में कृषि क्षेत्र में उत्पत्ति नहीं हो सकती है और किसान की दशा सुधर नहीं सकती

(Shri P Rajagopal Naidu)

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION
—contd.

[श्री नाथ सिंह]

घोर बाबी मारी उद्योगों घोर नहीं पर खूब कर दो जाती है। किसानों के रेट भी तीन पैसे की युनिट चार्ज किया जाता है जबकि टाटा घोर बिजली की फैक्टरी को तीन पैसे घोर पांच पैसे के हिसाब से बिजली दी जाती है। किसानों को कभी यह मरुमी दी जाती है उन्होंने कौन सा पाप किया है जिस का परिणाम उनके भुगतने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है।

म राजस्थान से आता है राजस्थान का इलाका हिंदुस्तान के गलिस्तान पर एक घाटा है काला घन्टा है फाटा है हिंदुस्तान की गलिस्तान कहा जाता है लेकिन उनका जो एक बहुत बड़ा भाग राजस्थान का राजस्थान है उसकी तरफ निज़ाम तोम नार में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है वहाँ न बिजली की घोर न इस्तिमान की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है तीसरी लोक सभा में वामन साहब बैठ दूरे हैं एक मानना उठाया गया था घोर उन समय इन्टर डिपेंडेंट बोर्ड बनाया गया था। उनमें भाव तक क्या किया है मुझे मालूम नहीं है। उस समय मुश्ताक साहब निगमिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने हम सबको कोट कर लिया था। वामन साहब ने हम पर जोर दिया था उस में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है जितना राजस्थान उस समय था ध्यान वह घोर भी दाख बड़ गया है छाने में देश इजराइल को ध्यान में वहाँ भी नजर राजस्थान का जिन को नजर नहीं जाता था उन्होंने वहाँ खसमूरी के साथ उस पर काब पाया घोर उनकी गलिस्तान बना कर रख दिया। जब इजराइल में राजस्थान नाम की चीज नहीं है दुनिया भर में राजस्थान के एक्सपोर्ट वहाँ है। क्या भारत सरकार ने बना उनके बुलान की कोशिश की है घोर उनका हिंदुस्तान का राजस्थान किया है घोर उन से पूछा है कि जिन तरह से हमको दूर किया जा सकता है।

965 में इजराइल के कुछ एक्सपोर्ट वहाँ धाएँ से घोर वहाँ तीन लाख तक एक कर उस इलाके की उन्होंने कोषापन कर दी थी। तब से भारत तक इजराइल के एक्सपोर्ट में से कभी सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं किया घोर न ही उनको बुलाया। समय मा गया है कि वहाँ से बिजली को न भुना कर उनकी घाना ले कर राजस्थान के राजस्थान का राजस्थान बनाया जाए उसकी कोषापन की जाए।

तीस साल तक सरकार वृषि के प्रति उदासीन रही है उसका इसको निगल कर लिया है। यह चीज देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक साबित हो रही है। पचास प्रतिशत धान वृषि से हो रही है इसकी प्रतिफल लोग वृषि पर निर्भर हैं उसके बावजूद सरकार वृषि पर ध्यान नहीं देती है। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि कभी महामारी बड़ती है, कभी बम होती है फिर बड़ती है फिर बम होती है। महामारी रोकने के लिए सरकार दूसरे उपाय करती है। किसानों के बारे में बातें बहुत ऊँची की जाती हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि उन्हें सुविधा दी जा रही है फिर कार कर्न उनके लिए क्या रहे हैं

गरीब लोगों के लिए क्या रहे हैं या वामन मानना चल रही है। वाम के बदले घाना देने का जो बीजना ध्यान बना रहो है इसके अन्तर किसानों घोर मजदूरों को सदा धुमा प्रभाव दिया गया है। कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को मानने में आना मर कर रख दिया गया था घोर जो सड़ गया है घोर जिन को पगु भी नहीं पाते हैं वह उनको दिया जा रहा है। घोर इसकी जाच करें घोर देखें कि वे घोरने धांधली धांधली धांधली म तो नहीं रख रहे हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो वाम हो रहा है कच्चा हो रहा है पांच सौ का वाम बरतते हैं तो एक हजार का वाम हुआ है यह दिखा दिया जाता है जो कच्चा वाम बरबाद हो रहा है वारिध गुल हाथ ही यह पाक हो जाएगा सब रख जा कच्चे बनाए जा रहे हैं इनको पकवा बनाया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक किसानों को सन देने का सम्बन्ध है वजन भारत प्रतिशत मात्र है वहाँ से किसानों को दिया जाता है वृषि कापी के लिए दिया जाता है। किसान को सम्बन्ध बहुत कम ही जानी है। अगर कोई इच्छा नपाइ जाय तो गवर्नमेंट 75 में 90 परसेंट धान सन घोर सम्बन्ध देती है 75 परसेंट सन दिया जाता है, लेकिन किसान अगर सन स तो उसे घामानी से सन नहीं मिलता है। भारत किसान वृषि का काम मजबूरी में कर रहा है उस धान वृषि के साथ नहीं पड़ा है। अगर वृषि या इच्छा को तरफ विचार किया जाय तो काफी उपजति हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कभी कोई संवर्धन कराया है कि गाँव की दशा कल मुधारी जा सकती है? मेरा निवेदन है कि गाँव की इच्छा बढे। गाँव में जूट बनाया है वन पदा होता है वहाँ धान छोटी छोटी इच्छा नपाइ किसानों का सामान धनी में उपज घोर वहाँ छोटी छोटी इच्छा हो बिना उस कच्चे सन की पक्के मात्र के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाय उसमें से किसानों को धांधली कटाई में अनुसार उनको दिया जाय घोर बाकी को शहरों में भज दिया जाय अगर धान ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। भगवान धीकृष्ण ने एक मटकी फाट धान बनाया था घोर उनका वह धान सन सहरा में बिरोध में था उसका रूप पना था जने मयायह करत हूँ। उनका वह धान सन इसनीय था कि बहुत बाल किसानों का सन करत हूँ गहर बाल गाँव वाला का धीकृष्ण मन्त्रन छोड़ते थे लेकिन गाँव वाला की उचित मूल्य नहीं देते थे। इसीलिए भगवान कृष्ण की मटकी फाट धान सन की ज़रूरत पड़ी इसनीय धान धांधली है कि किसानों को दशा मुधारी जाय उनका गाँव में इच्छा बढे बनाया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER Please conclude now

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) He is the youngest Member of the House the baby of the House so he may be given some more time

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN
(Tiruppattur): And this is the International Year of the Child, he should be given preference.

श्री माधु किहू एग्रोकल्चरल एन्क्रेजन् के बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में केवल एक हाँप निर्यातियाया है। वहाँ राजस्थान में बार-बार फव्वारा का नुस्खान होता है और हम चुनचाप बैठे रहते हैं। राजस्थान में बहुत खोला पड़ा है, क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई ऐसी टीम भेजी है कि वह देखे कि इस से क्या किनारा नुस्खान हुआ है। मेरे विचारों में खेत बोना मैं तहसील हैडक्वार्टर में धोने से कमल बोध हो गयी है, लेकिन आज तक उनको कोई सहायता नहीं मिली। उनके दो लगान लिया जाता है, राजस्थान सरकार ने केवल उसे धान के लिये बढ़ा दिया है। क्या आप केन्द्र से कोई इन्काम करेंगे कि उनका दो नुस्खान हुआ है, उसका कोई मुआवजा उनको मिल सके?

एग्रोकल्चरल एन्क्रेजन् के बारे में एक मिनित भी रुकना के मतलब में बनाई गई थी, उनमें धनवी रिपोर्ट भी दे दी थी। लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में बताया। कि उनको राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया है। राज्य सरकारें क्या जवाब देंगी? कई राज्य सरकारें तो ऐसी हैं कि सेंट्रल से जो फंडी योजनाएँ जाती हैं, उसके बारे में भी कोई जवाब नहीं देती क्योंकि थ्योरी-नेमी की सरकार हमारे ऊपर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एग्रोकल्चर के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है, और आप जब तक उस रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित करने जा रहे हैं? इसके बारे में कुछ मंत्री बोलने की हुरा करें।

इस के काम धाने जाने कीजारा और जो हाँप पैदा करते हैं, उनके बारे में कई बातें कही गई हैं। मैं एक छोटा सा जवाहरन देना चाहता हूँ। धान का भाव 3 रुपये विस्फट वहाँ पर है, मैंने नियम 377 के धनगत नोटिस भी दिया था, लेकिन उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। वहाँ मानूँ इसना पड़ा है कि 5 रुपये विस्फट पर बिक रहा है और यहाँ विस्फटा के मार्केट में, धान तो भावद लेने नहीं जाते होंगे, डेढ़ रुपये किलो मानूँ मिल रहा है। वहाँ कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है, यह कस्ता मन्त्रालय के साम है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पन्नाइ इस के भावने में सबसे धाने बढ़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और उत्तर प्रदेश सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है। इसी तथा विचारों मन्त्री पन्नाइ के और राज्य मन्त्री उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। इसी समय मोरा है कि वे किसानों का कुछ भत्ता कर सकते हैं। अगर उन्होंने यह भीषा छो दिया, तो मैं किसानों का भविष्य समझकर मैं दिखाई देता हूँ। वे दोनों इस के एक्स्पर्ट हैं, बोध हैं और निम्न हैं। इस लिए मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे किसानों के लिए कुछ करें और उनकी समस्याओं को हल करें।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA
(Eluru): I am very happy to participate in the discussions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I want to make a few observations for the consideration of

the Government

When the Food Corporation of India was started in Madras in 1965, we expected that it will render good service to the public. But to our disappointment, from that year, our troubles have increased, even though we have produced more. Along with more production by the farmers, more troubles have also been created for the farmers by the policies of the Food Corporation. Even though the previous Government and this Government are sympathetic to the farmers, the officers and their policies are going on as before, as far as rural development is concerned. We were not satisfied even with what was happening during the period of the previous Government. I am not blaming this Government alone. As far as farmers are concerned, the same consideration and treatment are being given in the matter of price fixation and procurement.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I have been told that recently 100 telegrams have been sent to the Food Corporation from the Kalkur taluk in my constituency, which is a Kolleru area, about their not making procurement. It is not about the price, even though price also has not been fixed. I have already said that agricultural classes, including agricultural labourers in the rural areas constitute 70 per cent of the people of India. We are pouring on them only slogans and sympathetic words. We are not helping them in any practical way. If you see the other countries, you will find that the agricultural communities there are being given all facilities. Whatever our friend has said, is correct. You are procuring the produce from the villages, but you are spending money on industries located in Ghaziabad and Delhi. Because the officers are here, they will try only to give benefits to their children, and not to give benefits to villagers.

I am surprised to see that the banks are giving advances only to mill-

duce more paddy; we are producing without any contract. But in industry, only 10 or 15 per cent will be collected as share capital. About 80 per cent of the money they are borrowing from the Government. By the time they finish the construction, they are having 20 per cent back in other ways. But what about agricultural labourers? Unless agricultural labour also prospers the country cannot prosper. Please let me know in the villages how many are without food? There are so many beggars in the cities, without food, round about your secretariat or office. Is there one man in the village like that? That is hereditary socialism or communism. We are feeding the country; we are producing without any hesitation. We, the farmers, are making so much sacrifice. Now this circular from Labour Ministry has been issued which creates a conflict between the agriculturists and agricultural labourers. They want to create an impression as if they are only for agricultural labourers.

13 hrs

I have got reports here to show how prices are being maintained here and in other countries. In a small country like Korea, in 1970 the income of an agricultural family was 747 dollars per year as against \$ 1112 dollars which was the income of a family of workers in the urban area. Within eight years, gradually the income of agricultural families has gone up and now they are getting \$ 2876 dollars per year whereas a family of workers in the urban area gets an income of only 2379 dollars per year. In South Korea, in 1970 the price of 80 kg of rice was 7000 Wons. Gradually year by year it was increased without causing hardship to the consumers, whose purchasing capacity also has been gradually going up and in 1977, the price of 80 kg of rice was 28,260 Wons. They have brought the income of agricultural families to the same level as that of families in urban areas. No such thing has been done in our country.

The Food Corporation is a complete failure so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned. Even the Chief Minister, of Andhra Pradesh, Dr. Chenna Reddy has blamed the Food Corporation. In my district of West Godavari alone, there is a surplus of 337 lakh tonnes of rabi crop lying with the farmers. The farmers are not allowed to get loans on their produce. Only the traders and millers are given loans. They are taking advantage of this to purchase the crops from the farmers at low prices. The farmers do not have even money to pay land tax. So, the rules should be amended to enable the farmers to get loans on their produce.

So far as sugar factories are concerned, some factories are making huge profits while others are suffering. Last time also I raised it, I had given a memorandum to Mr Charan Singh, the then Home Minister, now Finance Minister, to appoint a Commission to enquire into the sugar industry. He told me that he had appointed so many commissions for which he was being blamed, so he wanted to forward my complaint to the Minister of Agriculture. But nobody is prepared to enquire. If there is some enquiry, I am prepared to give evidence. Even if you nationalise sugar industry completely, I have no objection. The Government is giving crores of rupees as loans to the sick mills. Whose money are you giving? You have duped the people. There are so many sugar factories running at losses. In the case of my own cooperative sugar factory at Bhamadole, the managing director is the Collector. The factory has incurred a total loss of Rs. 2 crores and not a pie of dividend has been declared for five seasons. We have paid Rs. 3 crores of excise duty in five seasons to the Government of India. It is not our fault. This year the farmer is not going to grow more sugarcane. The area under cultivation is going to be reduced. As a result, 100 factories would be closed in the country. Please look into the matter immediately and do something constructive.

owners and not to the tillers of the soil. For the last 15 years, there is a rule. The Act has not been amended. The Reserve Bank has not been allowed to give a single rupee as produce loan to the farmers. The farmer is not being given a proper price, and the agriculturists are not given other facilities also.

Recently, to my surprise I have found that a circular has been issued by the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. I asked the Labour Minister about it. He said it was not within his knowledge. It has been said that if rural development goes up, the agricultural labour will be harmed. But agricultural labour will be harmed only by urban people because you are not paying a proper price for agricultural produce. You are developing industries only in urban areas. That is why I am blaming the officers and the Government. As my friend on the Government side said the Government has failed in fixing the sugar cane price and it has not fixed the responsibility for it. Only in the matter of industrial, finished goods they are taking into account the manufacturing costs while fixing prices.

Go to Korea or Japan you will find that all the industries are not centralised in cities there, comparable to our Madras, Delhi or Bombay.
12.54 hrs

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

Having industries in places like Faridabad is not enough. I want to suggest to the government now or hereafter also when they are fixing the cost of the finished goods, why they should not consider the price fixation of the products of the rice producer on the basis of the cost of production. Some officers IAS or IPS who are handling the subject, they are not bothered about agriculture. They are bothered about free education, free transport, free guest houses for their comforts. I have seen the report of the agro-industries corporation which has come today. It shows that every institution lost Rs 10 lakhs of rupees. People there have manipulated figures, they have

manipulated import policy, they keep all the goods which are imported and are not selling them in the market immediately. In the last two months I have brought a case to the notice of the Minister of State in the agriculture ministry and he was kind enough to release the stocks of fertilisers. All high officers are sitting here. Who is responsible for this? In 1975 they imported chemical fertilisers, it is stored in my constituency for the last four years. It is Rs 1500 only per ton. I think in the black market it is high 1800—2000 tonnes are in the godown, a private godown. Every month they are paying Rs 6000 rent. All the ministers are here. Their departments are having people like this. In six years they have sold only 300 tonnes. When they were approached by the house owner the godown keeper to vacate the godown they say you must bear all the cost because it is not transportable. All the bags should be rebagged, and transport it at your cost. Even if the ministry ordered it, for two months it is only correspondence. But four days back I was told that at the cost of the building owner they have moved the stocks to some extent—about 200 tonnes. Is this the way? There is demand for good fertilisers, imported fertilisers. There is demand in my district which has the highest production and highest consumption also in Andhra Pradesh just like Punjab and Haryana. On the other hand, the entire agricultural community is not satisfied about the government. Even both the Ministers have given so many assurances and both are coming from the agricultural community we are not satisfied. What is the use of being a minister? We want benefits for their labour and material benefits from you to the agriculturists. Agriculture means what? After all the land reforms and all these things still they say in their offices, officers drawing 10000 and 5000 that who are having 10 acres or 15 acres are called Kulsaks we are not for the Kulsaks. We are for the people who are without any earning capacity other than agriculture. We are not taking any contract from you to pro-

duce more paddy; we are producing without any contract. But in industry, only 10 or 15 per cent will be collected as share capital. About 80 per cent of the money they are borrowing from the Government. By the time they finish the construction, they are having 20 per cent back in other ways. But what about agricultural labourers? Unless agricultural labour also prospers the country cannot prosper. Please let me know in the villages how many are without food? There are so many beggars in the cities, without food, round about your secretariat or office. Is there one man in the village like that? That is hereditary socialism or communism. We are feeding the country; we are producing without any hesitation. We, the farmers, are making so much sacrifice. Now this circular from Labour Ministry has been issued which creates a conflict between the agriculturists and agricultural labourers. They want to create an impression as if they are only for agricultural labourers.

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[आ मुँ आर सिंह मरिच]

श्री म. लक्ष्मण सिंह मरिच (सोनापूर) :
महम चरमभन प्रायः कृषि विभाग का मांसे हमारे सामन जरूर-पहन है। इस म काद शक नहीं कि किसी भी दल को जिना घोर महत व निष् कृषि वा बहुत ही महवुष स्थान है। तबिन अफमोम की बात यह है कि कृषि के साथ आ सुलुक हो रहा है। यह कुछ ना जवा इन मांसे का हम समथन तो करना हो है। घोर खुमिस्मती की बात यह है कि हमारे जा ना मिनिस्टर हम काम जो देख रहे उन वा कृषि से ताल्लुक रहा है। व पुन किमान हूँ इस लिये किसान की आ समस्यायें हैं उन ने वे घाड़ी तरह से धाकिय हैं। लेकिन उन का भी कुछ मजबूरियां ह, लावारी ह। व करनो तो व पुन ज्यादा चाहत ह लेकिन कर नही सजन घोर एक दफा इसी हावम म हमारे मादु प्रजाप सिंह जी न साक प्रनपाज म कहा नो या—रस क बारे म भेरे बूझ स्पष्ट हैं, किन मेरी मजबूरियां भी हम के माय ह।

मैडम, 7-8 रोड की बात ह। किसी सवाल क जवाब म हमारे बोधरी चरण सिंह जी न रिमा मेम्बर को कहा या—प्रायः प्राय मेरी जगह रहा पर हान तो प्राय को भी ऐसा हो जवाब देना पड़ता। अफसोस यह है कि उन कमी पर नाई भी बेट जाय चाहे कोई किमान है जाय या कोई हमरा प्राप्ती बेट जाय—उम का वही जवाब आयल। पिछो 30 ती हम ने पिछले कथिन दुकूमन म नमानो सवाल का कृषि के बारे म देखा घोर घा घपनी जनता पार्टी व अन्नाबाज को भी देख रहे ह मज तो कोई नुमाय फक भावम नही दिया। हमारी हुकूमन बहती है कि हम को एक सब से बड़ा मय यह है कि हम न देा से एमरनी की छुम कराया—यह बात आ है नो न मै अफमवुकरा सहवान मे दुष्टता चाहता हूँ—किसान क ऊपर तो प्राय की एमरनी लगी हुई है प्राय उस की क्या हालत हो गई है उन क माय क्या सुलुव किया जा रहा है? यहा पर कुछ वेस्टड इन्टरमिट है—मुझे बड़ा अफसाम हाना है—जब कृषि व बारे म यहा पर बोलत है प्राय ने किसी भी वृत्त से ताल्लुक रखत हो यही कहें कि हम किसानों का भला करना चाहिये लेकिन जब किसानों को कोई सृजितपत देन की बात आती है ता वे उस का विरोध करत हैं। एक तरह कठरी कि रियलरटिव प्राइम दी जाय लेकिन जब रियलरटिव प्राइम देने का बकन प्राय है तो सब खड हो कर कत हैं कि सब बारे आयल। महगाई हा जाएगी घोर इन म नो कदम खुलवान मिजिस्ट इन्फमरेशन आन घोर कन्सुमर भारे व भारे मर जाएँ। इस विरम की बात हाउम के अन्दर कम लेंगे। अघर किसानों को ज्यादा कोषन दी जगती तो म सब मर जाएँ लेकिन हम न देवा है कि प्राय म नो कोई मय नही। अफसान की बात यह है कि कोई मरता नहीं लेकिन उन की लावो हो है व वरत मजबूत है घोर किसान की लावो जा है वह बते हुई है। इन्फ्लेक्शनरिज

के सहारे हासनमन ऊपर से कुछ बोलत है घोर हाता कुछ घोर है जवन म प्राय घोर मूह में राम राम बना बाव है। किसानों के वर म इन किम की वान करत है। कमा कमा यह भी कहते हैं कि एमरल्लर जो है हाव जो है उन पर देन का एमानो देा नो चुाहता निमर है घोर माय म य भा कर्त है कि एमरल्लर एक इइस्टी है लेकिन हमारे वजरा माहवा जरा इन तरह तबजह द कि इइस्टी का जहा इनता प्रोटेक्शन मिन रहा है, वही एमरल्लर को क्या मिना है। प्राय के प्राय इइस्टी व निग हरिपाना घोर पत्राव म व पुन बीनर है। वर पर 9 वैसे प्रति युक्ति विरता इन्फ्लेक्शनरिज का कारप्रानेगरी को मिनी है अत्रि किमानों को 31 वैसे प्रति प्रति की जाती है। यह हावत प्राय है। इतने मोनर प्राय इइस्टी वाली क लिए घोर इतने हाई प्राय किमान के लिए। इन्फ्लेक्शनरिज के निग इन्फ्लेक्शन भी होय है घोर किसानों के लिए क्या होता है। इन्फ्लेक्शनरिज का हर तरह का प्रायसन दिया

What about the kisan? He is entirely left at the mercy of the politician, at the mercy of the middlemen at the mercy of thieves at the mercy of pests at the mercy of hailstorms floods droughts animals birds. He has to face lack of storage facilities lack of transportation so many things

जाता है। किसान क दुमन ही दुमन खड हुए हैं। प्राय देवा कि पिछले दिनों घोर गिरन असे घोर पिछरी बरमान के अन्दर मंभी० बगाव हरिपाना पत्राव राजस्थान घोर देहवा प्रादि जाहो वरकनडम न सारी फसन बर्बाद हो गई। घरी ना प्राय कि उस का अमर हरिपाना दिल्ली घोर मुंभी० के अन्दर दूधा घोर प्रायद पत्राव क अमर की उम का अमर दूधा। मै यह पुष्टता चाहता ह कि जिस किसान की दोनों फसन रबी की फसा घोर खरीक की फसन मरान हो जाए तो क्या वह जिंदा रहेगा। कोई बवाल उम के जिना रहने का पदा नहीं होगा। ता प्राय किसानों को यह हावत है वह जिना रहता है घोर घनाज की कमी से वह बर्जित कर देता है लेकिन बारे की कमी बर्जित नहीं कर सकता। प्राय न हो तो किसान की सज हो ही नवाही है। इस के माय ही हो तीन दिन से बालाघा का त्रिक किया जा रहा है। नाथ सिंह आ न बताया कि राजस्थान म प्राय 5 रुपये फीडल है घोर कपास का क्या भाव है। इस के लिए लोग नारे लगाते वे पिछले कपास के प्रायन म हरिपाना व अन्दर सरते में में न गुना कि लोग यह नारा लगाने से देवा जनता राज का टाट सना बिकता 260। पहल कपास का दाम 400 500 रुपये था घोर अब 260 रुपये हो गया। जनता पार्टी के राज में नरना का यह भाव हो गया घोर फिर भी कपडे क प्राय की घाट दखिये। मुझे का पिछले साल का हाव दूधा। यंथा० के अघर उम की

जलाना पड़ा और हरिनाथ के घंटर भी घुरी हावत हुई। गन्ने का क्या काम किसान को मिला और धान क्या हातात भात की है, प्याज की है। जिस चीज की तरफ भी देखो, किसान की मदद किसी वजह पर हलूमत करने आई। गन्ना, कपास धादि जो किसान पैदा करता है उन सब की कीमतें इतनी नीचे चली गई लेकिन किसान की मदद किसी ने नहीं की। मुझे एक और याद आता है :

कस्तो लूकान में डूब गई मगर किसी ने मदद न की भलाह भी या मरताह भी या तमर को सहारा मिल न सका ।

हलूमत भी थी, हमारे बर्बर साहिबान भी बैठे हुए थे, जनता पाटों भी यहाँ पर थी, इन्डियन लिग्वीज भी थे, इनके नुमाइंदे भी यहाँ पर थे लेकिन किसान जो धातु, पत्ते, कपास, प्याज धादि की कीमतों की गिरावट की वजह से तबाह होता जाता था रहा था तो किसी ने मदद नहीं की, कोई उनकी महारा देने के लिए नहीं पाया। ये चाहता हूँ कि आप जा कर किसान की हालत को सब देखें जब यह खेत में काम कर रहा होगा है। एक दिन एक बहने धादमी खेत में खेती कर रहा था ता मेरे खेत में आ गया। मेरी हालत को देख कर वह माजक में कहने लग गया कि धरर किसान न होता तो मायद खेतों इतान की करती पड़ती। मैं मंत्री मंत्रीय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि इस किसान को सजा किस चीज की दी जा रही है। नई फज के साथ हाउस में कहा जाता है, इन्डुस्तान में एगान किया जाता है कि हमने इतना खनाज पैदा कर दिया है और इतना खनाज पैदा हो जाएगा। किसान का खून पमीना निकल चुका है, वह सारा खोर लगा रहा है खनाज पैदा करने के लिए, यह सब इसलिए कर रहा है ताकि आपकी बिना यकें। धार आप उनकी कुछ नटुमियतें दें ता मायद वह एक्मपोर्ट नरके भी आपकी बिना वे खोर बहुत जल्दी दिखा दे। धातु भात का एक्मपोर्ट बड़ा नहीं करते हैं। श्री मोहन धारिया ने एक दिन कहा था कि पक्कीम हजार सिक्डन हम एक्मपोर्ट करते। उसी दिन मैंने कहा था कि इतने क्या होगा? धातु की फज इतकी ज्यादा होने वाली है, आप ज्यादा क्यों नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि किस चीज की सजा किसान को आप दे रहे हैं।

नहर को कितने तीन मंडक बेटे हुए थे, एक के ऊपर एक। सब से ऊपर वाला मंडक जो था उसने भाकाज की दरमदर। इन पर धुंधी के साथ हमारे ने कहा जो उनके नीचे बैठा हुआ था, दवा बैठा था, खुशी न गम। सब से ऊपर इन्डियन लिग्वीज था और उनके नीचे हलूमत थी। हलूमत ने कहा खुशी न गम। हलूमत ने कहा कि मेरे नीचे भी तो एक दवा बैठा है और वह किसान था। इस पर तीसरे ने कहा मर वे हवा। ऊपर वाला इन्डियन लिग्वीज, बीच वाली हलूमत और नीचे किसान। किसान सब से नीचे था और

सब का बोझ किसान के ऊपर था। यही हालत आज किसान की है। किसान को सभी दबाए बैठे हैं। यह नरकों वाली बात हो जाती है। बन्द में किसान को क्या मिला है? पाच इन्डियन लिग्वीज के घंटर कम हुए हैं, बीजक के घंटर कुछ कम किया गया है। बाकी चीजों पर जो टैक्स बढ़ा दिए गए हैं क्या उनका धारा बोझ किसान पर नहीं पड़ेगा? यहाँ पर इन्डियन लिग्वीज की लावी बनी हुई है। यह वो नरके और तबकी नाक वालों की बात है। जिस की छोटी नाक हीनी है उनके ऊपर यह नरके एतगाज करने हैं। दूसरी की कहते हैं नाक धातु धातु धातु। इन्डियन लिग्वीज की जो लावी है इनने कहना शुरू कर दिया मर गए मर गए, सारा बोझ मित्रमंड के ऊपर था कर पक गया। जब मेरे मैंने जन्म लिया है या निगमयत में 45 साल पहले मेरे माया हूँ मुझे यह पता नहीं चल सका है कि एक्मपायोज की जो डिमांड है क्या वे कभी खत्म होती भी या नहीं? टीपल की धातु तक खत्म नहीं हुई, रेहडीवालों की नहीं हुई, डाइवर्ज की, डेम्प वाली की खत्म नहीं हुई। एक के बाद दूसरी निवन्तों चली आती है, एक को मान लिया जाता है तो दूसरे माय धार और निकल आती हैं, उनको पडा कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन किसान की एक ही डिमांड है, धातु कम से कम या तो उसकी बेहतरी के लिये उसे प्रोटेक्शन दें, उनकी फजन तबाह हो जाती है, सोते पड़ जाते हैं, पानी की कपी भी बरह में बरमान की बरह से नुकसान हो जाता है, उनकी कितने दिनों से यह डिमांड जली धार रही है कि उनकी फजत या इक्मोरेत किया जाये। धातुने उनकी फजत का इक्मोरेत करते का कोई इनकाम नहीं किया है। यह नरकार दिवस की तो बिपके हुए हैं, लेकिन धारर किसान मर जाये तो भी उनके पीछे लग जाती हैं। उस पर एक्स्टेड ड्यूटी और बैल्ड टैक्स लगा दिया। एक तरफ तो किसान की जमीन को एक्सावर करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जब मर जाता है तो एक्स्टेड ड्यूटी के लिये गम के दून और उनके घर बंदूक जाते हैं कि उनको जायदाद की कीमत क्या थी। यह एक्स्टेड ड्यूटी के लिये मरे हुए धादमी को भी बिपटना चाहते हैं। मैं यह भी बताता चाहता हूँ कि इन्डुस्तरी को किसान के बिना घर धातु कपडा नहीं है, किफ एक लघोट उसके बिना पर है और ये बेन्डे इन्डरेट के साथ इन्डियन लिग्वीज उस किसान के नशोड पर भी बिपटें हुए हैं। धरर यह लघोट दूध बन तो फिर वह क्या करेंगे? गमे गील्ड सिंग की "दी डेपेंडेंड विलेज" गोयम जो कुछ ताईन याव आती है, जो कि इस तरह है —

"Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade, A breath can make them as a breath has made; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, when once destroyed can never be supplied."

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मैं मान्य यह बात करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस किसान ने हिंदुस्तान में आज अपना मिर उठा दिया, आपको हमारा, करोड़ों रुपये का धनाज बाहर से मयबाना पड़ता था, उसने बचाया जिसके कारण आज आप दूसरे मुकाम पर सामान पड़ा कि आप अपना मिर उठा कर के पड़ हो सकते हैं यह कम्युनिटी में यह वह सकते हैं कि हिंदुस्तान आज भवान के बारे में आत्मनिर्भर है उस किसान के साथ इस किरम का सलूक आप न करें।

मैं श्री बरनाला साहब से तब निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, मेरा उनसे बहुत बड़ा विचार है, मैं जानता हूँ कि वह बहुत बाविल है, कि वह एकात्मिकता पराजित, द्वितीय विचारित करने के लिये द्वितीय का एक साथ योग करें। आप स्कैन्डिनेवियन, ड्यूच, फ्रांसीसी, कनाडा, अमेरिका में जायें बड़ा एकीकृतता पराजित किसान को कमजोरता से बी जाते हैं बल्कि किसान उस बौद्धिकता करता है। लविन हिंदुस्तान में किसान के साथ क्या सलूक किया जाता है कि उसको पूछा तक नहीं जाता। किसान को नुसाइने क्या है उनको भड़करी की तरह टोट कर है। नीति निर्धारित करत समय ऐसे सोचों का योग करत है जो ठेके करों में बैठकर, बिमान में या वही मोर बैठकर किसान की द्वितीय पराजित को निर्धारित करते हैं। इससे नाम नहीं चलता।

SHRI PALAS BARMAN (Balurghat) The Janata Government, particularly its Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister seems to be very much concerned regarding improving the lot of the rural people. In a country where about three-fourths of the population live in the countryside, this is as it should be. The question, however, is who are these rural people for whom the Janata Government or its Finance Minister is really concerned? What has been the lot of the rural poor—the landless and the poor peasants—the vast army of landless agricultural labour—during the two full years of Janata Rule? How many landless peasants have been given land during this period what has been done to ensure even the fixed minimum wages to agricultural labourers, what has been done to eradicate the bonded labour system from the face of rural India? It is by this criteria that the concern of any government for the rural poor would be judged and not

by parrot-like repetition of concern for the rural people

The performance of the Agriculture Ministry would be judged not merely on the basis of increase in the agricultural production of the country. It is no doubt an important aspect of its job. However, no less important is the condition in which the production takes place. Under what condition the vast majority of the rural people are engaged in agricultural production? The poor peasants having a small plot of land are unable to take advantage of the improved methods of cultivation because they have no resources. The major portion of peasants in our country are in this category. Though they form a large percentage of land-holding population, the land area occupied by them is a small portion of total cultivable land. The largest section of the rural population is, however, without any land of their own. They till the land of others. Needless to say, they work in the land not of the poor peasant but of the big peasants. These are the new aristocrats. More often than not they have made nonsense of land ceiling laws and have managed to corner large area of agricultural land by means fair or foul. It is they who get maximum benefit of improved agricultural inputs. It is for them that Choudhary Charan Singh's budget is liberal. It is common knowledge that it is this section of the rural people who have thrived most after the abolition of landlordism. It is they who now lord over the country poor and keep them in abject poverty.

The Agriculture Minister fails to hold out any hope of a change in this picture and to uphold the interest of the village poor. Have any active steps been taken by him to ensure that surplus land is recovered and distributed among the poor and landless peasants? Even the work of distribution of the existing surplus land has made little headway in most of the States. The Prime Minister's home State which receives more than a fair share of the Prime Minister's

time, is reported not to have distributed any surplus land during these two years of Janata rule. How is it that the Prime Minister with his high moral stature would not make his own Party government move in this matter?

Our country has no dearth of persons who roll in wealth. If our agricultural produces fatten only a small portion of the rural people it cannot be said to have improved the face of rural India. The Janata Government seems to be committed to the service of the few rich—whether in the industry or in trade or in agriculture resulting in more and more impoverishment of the common man. Unemployment is rampant in villages but, as most of them are illiterates, their unemployment or under-employment seems to go unnoticed. The food-for-work programme has been much eulogised but it is no employment programme but a simple variation of test relief. At the end of two years of ten-year deadline set by the Prime Minister for the end of unemployment, more persons stand unemployed.

The village people require today not lip sympathy but concrete measures for their uplift. That would require certain drastic steps. The entire agricultural land should be redistributed among those who are actual tillers of the soil. Capitalistic mode of production should be banished from the agricultural field. Village land units should be given to actual tillers of the soil. Cooperative system may be introduced to allow for large scale peasant cooperative farming with improved inputs. Agricultural people who won't be provided with land, should be provided with jobs in agro-industries and cottage and small-scale industries. The setting up of agro-industries and small and cottage industries in countryside should not end in mere talks, of which there have been no dearth. People

now want them to materialise. There is no other way to change the face of rural India. As one coming from the village, I can say that the government will be judged by what it does for improving the lot of millions of rural people. I may warn the government that they cannot be fed on mere words much longer. Time is fast running out. If even now, the Government does not change its ways, the people would not take their acute exploitation lying down any longer.

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह (हमीरपुर) प्रायः को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद कि प्रायः ने मेरा नाम पुकारा। मेरा नाम तेज प्रताप सिंह है, तेज बहादुर सिंह नहीं।

मेरे बरतनाजी जी को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन को नेतृत्व में कृषि भ्रमण में वे धर्मनिरपेक्ष तरकीबी हैं और इनकी हमें घाता भी हो क्योंकि जनता को वे देहात की ओर और किसानों की ओर ध्यान नहीं जाणा तो किस को धोर जाणा? 70-80 प्रतिशत नागरिक हमारे देहात में रहने वाले हैं और 70-75 प्रतिशत के बीच में जो किसानों का काम करते हैं उन को बहुत-बहुत से लिए धार काम नहीं किया जाणा तो हमारे देश की कोई तरकीबी नहीं हो सकती है, उन की फार्मेशन मजबूत नहीं हो सकती है। प्रायः कुछ बातों को देखें—77-78 में 125.6 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ जो अभी नहीं हुआ था। तो इनका धन बरतनाजी जी को धोर जनता पार्टी की सरकार को मिलना चाहिए। 77-78 में (स्वयंकाय)

सभापति महोदय प्रायः कृपया किसी भी तरह ध्यान न दें, अपनी धीरे धीरे बातें, दम दम मिनट में दे रही हैं।

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : देखिए उन को बीच बीच मिनट दिया है। बुन्देलखंड से साथ यह धन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय जब सभी लोग इस तरह बात मिनट लेंगे तो फिर बाकी लोग खड़े जायेंगे।

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : सभी में बराबरी कि बुन्देलखंड किता उपलब्ध है। उस को धोर प्रायः गजर रखें। प्रायः भी वहीं से लोक सभा की सदस्यता है।

77-78 में 2.6 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सिंचाई बर्धित नहीं जो सिंचने दस वर्षों में 1.5 मिलियन हेक्टेयर को बीच में से प्रायः कभी नहीं बढ़ी। यह बराबर होवे जा रही है। इस से बाधित होता है कि बहुत बर्धित है और कमतर रूप पर हमारे इन्फ्रामेंस को धोर हमारे सरकार इन्फ्रामेंस की तरकीबी से लिए लगे हैं।

बिजली का उपयोग है—हम देख रहे हैं पिछले तीन सालों से बिजली की कमी महसूस हो रही है, क्योंकि हम में "माह" लय बना है। इस के बारे में हमने सोचा था कि हम इस से छुटकारा पा सकें।

घास पाच सालों में 17 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में एसी-जनन-इरिगेशन-सिस्टिम डेवेलापमेंट में आ रहे हैं। लेकिन जब 90 या 100 मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि घास के पान धानिक है या घास को 10 सालों में हर साल के

नोटिफिकेशन—लेकिन 10 सालों में घास की भूमि को निर्वाह कर सकें—लेनी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। घास-धानी सालों में 1.25 मिलियन टन घास पैदा करने का घास का लक्ष्य है—यह सम्भव है यह परोक्ष नहीं है, अगर का लक्ष्य 500 से 600 मिलियन टन घास पैदा करने का होता चाहिये। इस लक्ष्य से जहाँ हमारे किसान घर-घर-घर होते, वहाँ हर साल में 30 परसेंट लैन्ड-लैन्ड लेबर है—उन को भी लाना पड़वेगा। घास घास की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है, बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्ट है, उस को प्रणाली को जानना चाहिये, लेकिन घास हो मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हममें गैर-रिफाइनमेंट के बारे में बहुत ही

कारने को नहीं मिला—यह दुर्भाग्य है। घास बहुत

एम० का नदी-नदी पर उन को कमाना दिया सके, उन का जमीन की बाउंड्री न बना सके, उस को मरफक किया जाए, उन को नया दी जाए। जब तक घास इतनी मछली से काम नहीं लेते, यह काम नहीं चलेगा।

घास में मैं एक बात कहना चाहिये कि घास में कलना चाहता हूँ। हमारा हजारी करोड़ रुपया इस में लगा हुआ है, यह भी नहीं है कि हम का मस्ती-इन्डस्ट्रिय पर गलती मिले—लेकिन यह बात भी नहीं है कि हजारी टन गलती पायब हो जाता है, नुबजान विक जाता है और पड़ा भी नहीं चलता। हम में जो अफवाह है, उस को तरफ घास का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। वहाँ पर जो सबकुछ काम करने में

उपयोग दे रहा था, लेकिन कापड़ पर 5 लाख को लिये खर्च कर रहा था। इस-उद्देश्य से, डेकेंडर लूट कर रहे हैं। पिछले तीन सालों में हमारा निजम करना हम कामों पर खर्च हुआ है, यदि डेकेंडर नीच, मैं न लूटते तो बाधा वगैरह खर्च कर के हम उन कामों को कर सकते थे। इस लिये मैं, प्रभा-समाप्त, छोटी चाहिये।

घास की रिपोर्ट में एक चीज की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है कि जब घास का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़

टीज है वे डारमेड हैं, सो जा रही है, उन के पान पैसा नहीं है, उन का कार्ड निरीक्षण नहीं हो रहा है। कनाडा में वहाँ के किसानों ने मिल कर घास पैसा इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर तैयार किया है, वहाँ पर बिचो-बिचो खर्च हो गये हैं। मुझे एक जगह से जाना गया घोर वननामा गया कि वहाँ पर का बहुत बड़े हुए थे वे पहले बिचो-बिचो के थे, अब हम ने उन को खर्च कर दिया है। गारा नाम किसानों के हाथ में है और अब उन को बहुत अच्छी रिटर्न मिलती है यहाँ तक कि उन का 2 डार प्रॉडिगल के डिपार्चमेंट एकस्ट्रा कीमत मिली है। जो करने में प्रॉफिट हुआ है, वे बिचो-बिचो खा जाते हैं। जो गलती सरकार की देने है, उन में वे एकस्ट्रा प्रॉफिट कर लेते हैं। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि मैं 150 रुपए करोड़न मसूर बेचना हूँ और उन मसूर का बिचो-बिचो 250, 300 रुपए करोड़न बेचने है और इतना ज्यादा मुनाफा वे कमा लेते हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि एक कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग स्ट्रक्चर घास पैकार कीजिए। उन में वह जो घास में घास को बेचने को है या प्रोसेस करने की है, वह हम ही खाली। बुन्देलखंड की घोर में फिर से घास का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करना हूँ।

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट)
समापन गटोडर, इति माघों पर जो बोलने के लिए घास में मुझे अवसर प्रदान किया है, उस के लिए मैं घास को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इति मन्त्रालय, इति विभाग हमारे भारतवर्ष की रीढ़ की हड्डी है और इस पर बिजनेस ब्याज देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि पिछले दो सालों से, नई सरकार के धान के बाद, कुछ एक अच्छी बातें सामने आई हैं और इस सरकार ने 80 प्रीमरी मार्बो में बसे हुए किसानों को भार ध्यान दिया है और कुछ नई व्यवस्था भी की है जिस के अच्छे परिणाम भी हमारे सामने आए। किन्तु हम यह देखते बने जा रहे हैं कि इति का और किसानों का जो मोघा सम्पर्क कोऑपरेटिव बैंको, और सोसाइटीज में है और उन को सहायता पहुँचाने के लिए, उन को उन्नति कराने के लिए पिछले सालों के द्वारा जो कोऑपरेटिव बैंक, मोनोपॉलियों और, पूँजी विकास बैंक घास व्यवस्था

[श्री कचरुतान हेमराज जी]

हस्ताक्षर दिया जाए। तो वह उन तक टीक से नहीं
पहुँचता है। रक्षाई कोई बनाएगा धीरे धीरे या निरक्षण
करके लोगों की हानि के मार्ग पर तो रहा है। धनप

शिवराज दहल है। इसी नई क्रिया का धनुषार, वाचाय विज्ञानों की पञ्चमाला के लिए धीरे धीरे प्रसार के चरम उदाहरण साबित हो जायेगा। मैं ऐसा हिमा ज्ञा रहा हूँ। ता उस म भी यह होता है कि कागज़पर लिखे डिप्लोमेट में नाम कलन जाने की कमबायी है वे उन की बहुते हैं कि अगर दरबार 50 प्रीमरी पैसा माऊ करेता तो मधु हम की 20 प्रीमरी पैसा करेता। अगर 20 प्रीमरी पैसा देते तो माऊ करा देते। हम तरह की वाचायसादी बस रही है धीरे में यह समझा है कि इस देश के किसानों का अपना पूरा नहीं कर नके जब तक कि पूरा नियन्त्रण हम मालासत के पतनन न हो जाए। हमलिए हथि मजानन के साथ उन सब सम्बन्धित विभागों की जोड़ देना चाहिए नहा ता पवास को साथ लक भी आ हम उन की मदद पहुचाने की कल्पना करते हैं यह पूरी नहीं होगी धीरे उस म साथ मशम नहीं होवे।

हृदयमें धीरे धादिवासियों को भविष्य बोटी गई है धीरे उसका कायचम भी थल रहा है धीरे पाठों में रोजगार देने की बात भी थल रही है। प्रजाज क बचने का कायचम भी थल रहा है सचिन हम यह दमते हैं कि जिस इलाक़ों में भूमि उन लोगों को हम हम धीरे पाठ पढ़ा मास पहनें बोटी जा चुकी है धर्मो एक माननीय सदस्य न कहा कि उस का बच्चा भी उन का नहीं विभाज्य न रहा है धीरे धरकर कच्चा भी मिल गया है जो धुपि योग्य वह भूमि नहीं है धीरे उन में पापने में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वे उन को धुपि योग्य बना सकें। वे नें सादर दाखिल भी भुवि मन्तालन की गयी। हर बोलेन हुए बहू का कि कम से कम उन को धुपि योग्य भूमि में धीरे दखने सारे का कायचम धाम के अन रहे हैं उन में धाम उन को रोजगार में धीरे धनाज के बदले काय है धरकर दशा दिया गया तो उन की छाती भी दुकन हो चली थी धीरे धरकर धादिवासियों को काय तो पानि है वह भी खोती कल्पे धायक जन जायगी। वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। धुपि मन्तालन नें कद कारपोरेटन धाम दक्षिण में बड़ी बसासियों का धायक उने रेट पर खरीदने के लिए कहा है। म दुखो भी ह धीरे न मन्तालन भी की है कि वो धानज उनकें हाथ नभियों में खरीदा जा रहा है वह पटिया बिम का है धीरे धायकन को खाप उनकी छाती सादर है धीरे धायक से वे पटिया बिम का माव खरीद रहे हैं धीरे निमयित रूप से उनका उन में को दपने या कार अपने निरदर के हिलाव से बहा हुआ है। इस तरह से वो माव धरीयकर पोसाज म रखा जा रहा है वह बहुत ही पटिया बिम का है। नें लिख कर देता हू या कहता हूं वो पापके कद कार पोरेटन के धायकनी बहुत है कि अन्तता के पतिनिधि धरकर नाम में दखन नहीं दे सकत हैं हय कील मनमन के धायन है येरे बिले बासापिट म पाप धायक कर

कर देख स कि वही पाँचवा मान खरीब जर घोड़ाते
में रखा गया है या नहीं। बने पास स लिफाफत भी की
छानने पवन हातकीय विभाग के कमेचारी। की भी
मेजा तदिकन काई कारवाई नहीं हुई। जिस किम का
मान सजा बाहिये या उससे बहुत ही बहिया इतम का
प्रभाव लिया जा रहा है और लिया गया है। पास कोई
जोब नहीं करताहै है। इन धरमसा में बने प्रापका
विभाग इन के भल तकहता है। पुन पास पास स
निवेदन है कि पास में रत बड़ाया है ता पास कर्मावरो
का भा देखें और इनकी भी देखें कि उन कर्मावरो
का मान पास के अधिपारा परीय रहे है जिस कर्मावरो
का मान पास बाहरी है कि प्रसि रत दे कर खरीदा
जाए।

बाबाय्य रायस बिग बा बहने हूँ उसकी खरीद के मामले में भी बड़े उद्योग वालों की ही मोहक दिवा जा रहा है। * पूछा गया मा डार उद्योग चलाने वाला बा माय नही मियां जा रहा है। बाबाय्य विधाना वाला कहते हैं कि यह चलाने चलने मायक नहीं है। बड़े उद्योगा से उसकी क्वालिटी बचती होन क शाबजूर भी बड़ा बाता है कि हमको खरीदा नहीं जा सका है क्योंकि यह चलने मायक नहा है। मैं न बाबाय्य विधाना बा एक सैल में घर एक माय बाबाय्य बा सैलन भी दिवा भीर उसकी दिए हुए बड़ महीना हा गया है मजिन उसका एनेलमिस रिजल्ट प्राण दिया गया है मा नही भूत पना महा है। उसका कोई उत्तर मूज नहीं मितना

म धाकरी ध गायब देना हूँ कि धाकरी विभाग ने
हारी तरफकी कोई मिचवाई भी तरफकी हो नहीं
है। मरुतन दुगुने कामकी को जमान म जो रिश्तगीरी
धोर घुमखारी इस विभाग म स्थान की बहु मानव
हो गई है धोर धर हमका बीनमान नहीं है इसकी
मानने को लिए न तैयार नहीं हूँ। धाक भी व्याप रिखा
स धरुने से धोर छलाभाज रूपया लिखा जा रहा है।
यदिधरिक्म का धनाज गीराज न म धरा जा रहा है।
यह टीक है कि धाकरी को मानने म धर हम मरुतन
है। मर है धोर हम का विदवा को भी धर धनाज
बिस्मा पड़ना। इस नास्त रट ज्मान दे कर हम धरु
किस्म का धनाज मोठाव म रथ इस धोर धाकरी
विषय स्थान देना होगा।

मैं बहुत भी चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन प्रार्थनामियों को भी विपन्न जातियों में भूमि बांटो है और ग्राम में बांट रहे बहुत ही योग्य बना कर ही उनको भी जानी चाहिए जब तक उनको इतनी सहाय्य बना कर उनको नहीं बरा बरा है उनका नाम नहीं बना सकता है। उनके पास इतनी ताकत नहीं है इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वे उनको इतनी योग्य बना सकें। अगर हमारे पास किताबों उन की ही भी मरद होनी और हमारा देश भी उन्नति करेगा।

श्री चक्राचार्य सिंह (वारणसी) कृपि धीरे
शमोण व्यवस्था के विकास के लिए जो बहुत सदन में
देते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जो वचना पाठों का बोधनायक
है उसमें भी भाषा के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ
इस से सामान्य बहल कम है और गाय के निर्ग

[श्री जयलाल द्वेराज देन]

इसका ज्ञान दिया जाए। तो वह उन तक टीक ल नहीं पड़ता है। एकाई काई बनाएगा और खाने का बिलटन काई करेगा। इसी तरह से यहाँ पर ही रहा है। भव्य भव्य विभाग होने के कारण और ऊँच विभाग का सोझा सम्पर्क न होने के कारण आत्म समीप (जगता) को नियंत्रण चाहिए वे उन्हें नहीं मिल रहे हैं। जो लोग उन का नियंत्रण चाहिए वह समय पर उन का नहीं मिलता रहा है। यहाँ नई स्त्रीमा के प्रमुखार प्रामीय विमानों को वसुधायन के लिए और कई प्रकार के वस्त्र उद्योग चलाने के लिए प्रामाण्य का उत्तर है तो उन म भी यह होता है कि कोषाध्यक्ष विपार्टमेंट म काम करने वाले जो कमजोर हैं वे उन को कहल हैं कि अगर सरकार 50 करोड़ों पैसा माक करती तो रूप हूय को 20 करोड़ों को। अगर 20 करोड़ों पैसा देन हा तो माक कर देवे। इस तरह की घोषणाओं पर रहते हैं और ये यह भयमना है कि इस देश के किसानों का गवना पूरा नहीं कर सकत जब तक कि नूय विमलज इस समस्या का धनकत न धा जाए। इसलिए इति संभाव्य के साथ उन सब सम्प्रदाय विभागा को जोड़ देना चाहिए रहा ता पचास सो साल तक भी आ हन उन का मग पड़वाने को कल्पना करने हैं यह पूरी नहीं हामी और उस म धार सखन नहीं हूये।

हरिजनो और धार्मिकता का भीम बाँटी गई है और उस का कार्यय भी चल रहा है और लोगों म रोजगार देन को बात भी चल रही है। भनाय क बरने का कार्यय भी चल रहा है लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि जिन इलाकों म मृम उन लोगों को हम दन और पढ़ने प डह साल पढ़ने बाटी जा चुकी है यहाँ एक मानवीय मरन ने कहा कि उस का कम्मा भी उन को नहीं दिया गया है और अगर कम्मा भी मिल गया है तो इति योग्य वह भूमि नहीं है और उन में धारने में इतनी क्षति नहीं है कि वे उन को ऊँच योग्य बना सक। म न सास्ट टाइम भी ऊँच मरानय की माँगों पर कोसते हूय कहा जा कि बने से कम उन को इति योग्य मने हैं और इनने मारे को कामनय धार के बन रहे हैं उन में धार उन को रोजगार ड और भनाय के बदले काम व। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो उन को जेती भी वृक्षत हो जायगी और हरिजन और धार्मिकता के बाध को कमि है यह भी खती करने लायक बन जाएगी। यह नहीं हो पा रहा है। इति मरानय में नूय कारपोरेशन माक इतिहास म प्रमोदी बर्गानिटी का भनाय ऊँच रट पर खरीदने के लिए कहा है। यँ हुयो भी हू और मन विमलज भी को है कि जो मानव ज्यके हाग मरियों ने खरीदा था रहा है वह पटिया जिन म है और व्यापारियों के साथ उनकी खुशी भावना है और धाराम से वे पटिया किरन का मान खरीद रहे हैं और विमलज म से उनका उत्तर म को खने या थार अपने विमलज के हिसाब से बड़ा हुआ है। इस तरह में जो मान खरीद कर पोटाउज म रखा जा रहा है वह बहुत ही पटिया किरन म है। मैं लिख कर देता हू या कहता हूँ तो धार के नूय बार पोशन के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि हमारे साथ में रहन नहीं दे सकत हैं हूय मरुन गवनमेंट के प्रमोने है। मेरे जिने मानाधार म भाग जीव करवा

पर देख ल कि यहाँ पटिया मान खरीद कर पोटाउज में रखा गया है या नहीं। मैंने धार म निकालन की भी धारने धारने काउन्सिल विभाग से कमेचोरीयों की भी मेका सहित काई कारवाई नहीं हुई। जिन इति धा धार मना बाह्य या उससे बहुत ही पटिया विमलज का भनाय दिया जा रहा है और दिया गया है। धार काई जीव रहत करवाते हैं। इस धरवर म मैंने धार धार विभाग हन से भन लकता हूँ। गुन मर धार म निबदन है कि धार में रट बड़ाया है ता धार बर्गानिटी का भा रट और इनको भी रने कि उन बर्गानिटी का मान धार के अधिकारी बाध रहे हैं जिन बर्गानिटी का मान धार चाहते हैं कि धार रट ड कर खरीदा जाए।

बापड़ राहम जिन को कहते हैं उसकी खरीद के मामले में भी बड़े उद्योग मानों को ही भोला दिया जा रहा है नूय उद्योग या छोटे उद्योग बर्गानिटी का भाग नहीं लवा जा रहा है। धार के विभाग वाले कहते हैं कि यह बावक यमने लायक नहीं है। बड़े उद्योगों से उसकी बर्गानिटी पचाउ हाउ क बावक भी कहा जाता है कि इनकी खरीद नहीं जा मरना है क्योंकि यह यमने लायक नहीं है। मैंने धारक विभाग का पूरवनी में पर कर उन बावक का निम्न भी दिया और उनको दिष्ट हूय डड नहींता हा गया है मरुन उसकी एनमिनि रियरट ग्राफ किया गया है या नहीं मुम रना नहीं है। उनका काई उत्तर नूने नहीं दिया है।

मै धारको धारवा देता हू कि धारक विभाग ने धारों तरफरी को है निधाय में भी लकवी हो रहा है। लेकिन धारने मागकों के बर्गान व की निबनखरी और नूययोगों इस विभाग में धारों की वह मकाउ हो गई है और धार धर दनक मानवाया नहा है इनको मानने के लिए म रवार नहा हू। धार को धारार्गों में धरुने में और मनाधाम रमया दिया जा रहा है। पटियाकिम का भनाय पोटाउज म भय जा रहा है। यह टीक है कि धारको के मामले म धर हम मरनयम हा रहे हैं और हम को विमलज को धा वर भनाय भनका पड़गा। इस समय रट व्यापार के रट हन पछी निमन का भनाय पोटाउज में रट इस और धारको विमलज व्यापक देना होता।

म यह भी चाहता हू कि हरिजनो धार्मिकता को जो विमल मागकों न मृम बाँटी है और धार को बाँट रहे वह इति धार्य बना कर ही उनको ही बाँटी बाहिए। अब तक उनको इति योग्य बना कर उनको नहीं दिया जाता है उनका काम नहीं बन लकता है। उनको पाव इतनी लाकत नहीं है इतन मागन नहीं है कि वे उनका इति योग्य बना सक। अगर धारने पैसा किया तो उन खरीदों को मदद होगी और हमारा देश भी उन्नति करेगा।

भी चरकबर सिंह (वारधनी) इति और प्रामीय व्यापार के विभाग के लिए जो बजट मदन में देन है उनका मानव में जो जनता पाटी का योग्यमान है उसको भी धारकों मानने रखना चाहता हू। इति से धारदनी बहुत कम है और धार के जिने

व्यवसाय को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता, इसलिए गांव में पूँजी नहीं बनती। इसलिए इसके विकास के लिये जनता पार्टी एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनानेकी भी इस क्षेत्र में कम-से-कम 40 प्रतिशत खर्च करेगी। पहला बजट जब जनता पार्टी ने पेश किया तो वह 37.2 प्रतिशत था, दूसरा बजट पेश किया तो वह 40.29 प्रतिशत था और तीसरा बजट 43 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन धरनें कृषि मंत्री श्री गुरुजीत सिंह बराला भी इस राज्य मंत्री श्री धानुप्रसाद सिंह के रहते हुए नहीं सोचता था कि वह जो 40 प्रतिशत का प्रस्ताव पारने भाव तक पूरा किया, वह देखने में 43 प्रतिशत लगता है। देखने में यह प्रस्ताव साफ़ है, लेकिन इसमें कुटिलता भरी हुई है। अगर इस कुटिलता को जान-बूझ कर माननीय मंत्री जी काट मक्के तो हम देश पर और देश की खेती के उत्थान पर बड़ी कृपा होगी। इस पूरे के पूरे बजट में जो 43 प्रतिशत का है, इसमें जो फंडरिगेंस पैदा होना है और उनमें जो फंडरिगेंस पर पैसा खर्च होना है, वह भी कृषि और ग्रामीण व्यवस्था में जोड़ दिया गया है। धारा देखें कि कैमिको वैल्यूयर पर जो पैसा खर्च होता है, उसका 75 प्रतिशत भी इसी ग्रामीण कृषि व्यवस्था पर जोड़ दिया गया है। रसायन स्कैन इस्टीमेट पर जो पैसा खर्च होना है, वह भी इसी बजट में जोड़ दिया गया है। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और नोट करने की बात यह है कि रसायन स्कैन इस्टीमेट में जो 15 लाख रुपये तक को फंडरिगेंस खड़ी करेगा, वह भी नए उद्योग धंधे में जाता है। धारा गांव के किम ग्रामिनी की हेमियन है कि 15 लाख रुपये का उद्योग धंधा वह गृहा कर मक्के? लेकिन उस मद को भी हममें जोड़ दिया गया है।

जो धार्मिक उद्योग की पूँजी है, जिसको कहा जाता है कि हमने आनिकारी तबदीली की मूल जरूरी है, हमने गांव की धोर जाने का महामुखाण किया है, जरा उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिये राखे गये पुन पूँजी विनियोग के माधनों का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास के लिये निर्धारित किया जाना सरकार का धर्म आवश्यक लगना चाहिये। इन पूँजीगत माधनों में एककी सदृक, एरिस्टोन और मिश्र पर लगानी गई राशि कामिन नहीं होगी।

लेकिन मैं आपसे धनुरोध करूंगा कि काम के बढने जो बताव योजना धारा बन रही है और उसमें जो ग्रामीण सड़कें बन रही हैं, उनकी भी इसमें जोड़ दिया गया है। यदि सब को मिलाकर देखें तो धोर भी मजे की बात है कि चीनी, गुणकन, जूट और राठन की जो इस्टीमेट है, उनको भी कृषि के अन्तर्गत जोड़ा गया है। यदि फंडरिगेंस पैदा होकर खेत में हमलेगा हो, इसलिए उनको खेती में जोड़ा जाये, तो इस फंडरिगेंस में जो चीनी पैदा होती है, जो कि खेती में हमलेगा नहीं होती है, उनको इस्टीमेट में क्यों नहीं

जोड़ा गया। दोनों तरफ दुपार तक चलते हैं। एक मुह में जिसके दो जोध होती हैं, वह जानवर बहुत ही खतरनाक होता है। वह पूरे का पूरा गुणकन और जूट जो पैदा हो, उसको भी इसमें जोड़ दे और फंडरिगेंस भी हममें जोड़ दें, यह ठीक नहीं। अगर इन सारे सड़कों को हममें से निकाल दें, तो मैं बड़े धनुरोध के साथ कृषि मंत्री जी से धनुरोध करूंगा कि पिछली बार जो 31, कुछ और सब की बार 34, कुछ खर्च करने का रहूँ, तो 40 प्रतिशत की बात धनुरो रह जायेगी। साथी हावत इतनी खराब होगी।

कभी कभी शर्म आती है, लोग पूछते हैं कि जनता पार्टी ने बड़ी धान के साथ कहा था कि हम गांव की धोर जा रहें हैं, महामुखाण कर रहे हैं और जब हमारे मंत्री धोर हमारे जनता सरकार के लोग कहते हैं तो गाविस का एक सेर गांव भा जाना है—

श्री बका ना-भागा, कब तक मुन्तेरा बिना, बेवका कहते हैं तुमकी, धोर गर्माना हमें।

बेवका थोमान को कहते हैं, लेकिन गर्माना हमें पडना है। लेकिन समझिए भी काम करने वाले जा रहें हैं। विविध विधि है। सारे के सारे कृषि जीवन में धारा एक बिप्लव रहा है, जयशा इन सब चीजों की तरफ नजर डालें।

14 hrs.

इस दम में चीनी का दाम तब होता है क्योंकि वह फंडरिगेंस में बनती है लेकिन गन्ने का दाम तब नहीं होता कि इसका सामग्रद मूल्य क्या है, मायन मूल्य और नमता मूल्य क्या है। धारा तक इन तीनों मूल्यों—सागत मूल्य, मायन मूल्य, नमता मूल्य—के निर्धारण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। चीनी का दाम तब होता है, क्योंकि उनको फंडरिगेंस और इस्टीमेट बनाना है—उसका लाभ श्रावेट लेटर में उद्योगपतियों को मिलता है। पूँजीपतियों, न्यूरोकेट्स और सरकार के इन विपट से गन्ने का दाम नय नहीं होता है, लेकिन चीनी का दाम तब होता है। यही हालत रुई की है—रुई का दाम तब नहीं होता है मगर कपड़े का दाम तब होता है। धारा ही दम सबन में इस बारे में बहुत बल रही थी, जिसमें उद्योग मंत्री, श्री जार्ज कर्नलीस, से सवाल किये गये। श्रीमती चन्द्रावती ने, कुछ कि जब पिछले साल रुई का दाम 335 रुपये प्रति ब्रिटल था, तो कपड़े का दाम 5 रुपये प्रति मीटर था, लेकिन इस साल जब रुई का दाम 260 रुपये प्रति ब्रिटल है, तो कपड़े का दाम 11 रुपये प्रति मीटर है। जब रुई का दाम घटे, तो कपड़े का दाम बढ़े, यह व्यवस्था कीत चलती है। इस व्यवस्था के बारे में हमें और आपकी सोचना होना।

लगभग माइनम हो गया। यहाँ हाइन, गेहूँ की रही है।

घास में घास का ध्यान खेतों में इस्तेमाल होनेवाली चीजों के मूल्य की ओर से जाना जाता है, क्योंकि जो चीजें खेती में पैदा होती हैं उन के मूल्य की घटने का रहे है लेकिन जो चीजें खेती में इस्तेमाल होनेवाली हैं—उन के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। हमारी कृषि व्यवस्था रीढ़ से जुड़ी हुई है, घास हमारी रीढ़ टूट रही है, गन्धक होने जा रही है, इन्फान मरने जा रहा है। घास इन्फान खेती नहीं कर रहा है, घास उस की हावर बहें, जानवर कटे, घास इन्फान के रूप में जानवर खेतों में गया हुआ है। मैं ने पिछले साल भी कहा था कि कुछ लोग कृषि को “कृषि मूरम्ब जीवन” समझते हैं लेकिन मैं हम को “कृषि मूरम्ब जीवन” समझता हूँ। घास कृषि में मुख्य भाग ले रहा है जो इन्फान अधिक परिष्कृत करते हैं जो दानह्वर का इनकी मरन रूप में मरनी हुईजा की जराते हैं लेकिन कृषि की उन को 1975 के मुकाबले में कम दाम मिलते हैं और दूसरी तरफ घास यह देखिये कि खेतों में काम करने वाली जो दूसरी चीजें हैं उन के दाम कितने बढ़ गये हैं। घास बैटरी की हो में लीजिंग। बैटरी ड्रैक्टर में इस्तेमाल होती है और बैटरी का दाम लगता हो गया है। बैटरी में जो लीड और आक्साइड लगता है, उन के दाम एक वर्ष में चार दवा बढ़े हैं। सितम्बर 1978 में उन के दाम 8600 रुपये पर मेट्रिक टन थे और सितम्बर 1978 में वे 9,400 रुपये पर मेट्रिक टन हो गये। उन के बाद जनवरी में बेवड़ कर 11000 रुपये पर मेट्रिक टन हो गये और फिर 3 मार्च 1979 को वे बढ़ कर 14,100 रुपये पर मेट्रिक टन हो गये। इस वर्ष के धरर दुपने दाम हो गये। 1971 में जो ड्रैक्टर 29 हजार रुपये का मिलता था, उस के बाद बढ़ कर 60 हजार, 61 हजार और 62 हजार रुपये हो गये यानी दुपने और तीन गुने दाम के दाम हो गये।

घास घास जीवन की देखिए। 1971 में जहाँ उस का इन्फेक्शन नम्बर 104.5 था, वहाँ 1977 में बढ़ बढ़ कर 213.9 हो गया। 1971 में 104.5 और 1977 में 213.9 और जीवन का मोबुदा दाम जो बढ़ गया है, उस को प्रगर मदेनकर रखा जाएगा, तो यह 213.9 बढ़ कर 240 हो जाएगा। घास ने यह भी देखा कि त्रिन गमि से चीनी बगल हो, चीनी के रस जो बढ़ गये लेकिन गमि का दाम नहीं बढ़ा बल्कि पड़ा है। वही कुछ बात नहीं हुई और चीनी का दाम 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया। पहले उस का दाम 2.20 रुपये मिले था और अब यह बढ़ कर 3 रुपये और 3.20 रुपये प्रति किलो हो गया। (व्यवधान) माउंथ चार रुपये की याद करते हैं, तो फिर इन्दिरा गांधी की सारीफ करनी होगी। हम तो घास की सारीफ करना चाहते हैं। 2.15 रुपये प्रति किलो चीनी घास की देते थे। इसी तरह का बिजली

का इन्फेक्शन नम्बर घास देखें 1971 में यह 104.5 था और 1977 में यह बढ़ कर 213.6 हो गया है। ड्रैक्टर का 1971 में 109.6 था और 1977 में यह बढ़ कर 203.1 हो गया है। फिर पावड़े का घास देखें, 1971 में जहाँ इस का इन्फेक्शन नम्बर 113.6 था, 1977 में यह बढ़ कर 216.9 हो गया और इसी मोड़ पटनापक गाह्वर ने जो दाम बढ़ाए हैं, जो 203 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल हमें छह मिलनी थी, उन से बने हुए पावड़े के दाम 360 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल हो जायेंगे। इसी तरह में घास यह देखें कि पिछले साल, जिस का इन्फेक्शन नम्बर 1971 में 100 था, वह 1977 में बढ़ कर 181.6 हो गया और पटनापकन का जो 1971 में 100.3 था वह बढ़ कर 186.6 हो गया, घास की मोटाई घास के बसन्त। इस तरह में घास देखें कि सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, खेती में जो चीजें इस्तेमाल होती हैं, उन के दाम बढ़े और रफ्तार में बढ़ रहे हैं और किसान जो इनका इस्तेमाल करता है और किसान जो चीजों को पैदा करता है, उन को उन चीजों के दाम बढ़कर चीनी की रफ्तार में भी उभने जा रहे हैं। घास की मुबारकबाद देने लेकिन मुबारकबाद तो घास भी बेहो चलाई दाम माइनम हो गये जा रहे हैं। घास किसानों को मोदामा की तरह जाना पड़ता है, मोदामा किसान की तरह नहीं जाने है। व्यवस्था यह जानी चाहिए कि उन के लिए मोदामा वही पर हो और जो उन की कमल है, उस का इन्फेक्शन हो। इस के साथ साथ जैसे मोदामा में तले हुए मांस के ऊपर नहरी में बैंग-रहित मिचला है, एकदम मिचला है, उसी तरह से जो मान किसान गये हो उन की भी एकदम मिचला चाहिए। अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तो किसान हमेशा मुदामा ही रहें। घास उस की वैसे की जरूरत होती है, तो उस को अपना मांस बेचना ही पड़ता है और इन्फेक्शन सेल करनी पड़ती है। इसी व्यवस्था होती चाहिए जिस से किसान को मोदामा न करना पड़े।

काम के नदने घनाय योजना का जिए करतें हुए, धन में मैं एक बात और घास की सेवा में सब करना चाहता हूँ। 1 मार्च 40 हजार मेट्रिक टन घास प्रदेन में पिछले साल गेहूँ भावजित किया गया लेकिन दुध खन हुआ 23867 मेट्रिक टन और इसी तरह से हर प्रदेन में हुआ कि किसान मोदामा हमेशा काम के बदले अपना योजना में उस की एक-बीबाई भी पर्व नहीं हुआ। इस का कारण क्या है। इस के कारणों में जाया जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि जो गेहूँ या चावल इस योजना के अधीन दिया गया, उन में से 50 से लें कर 75 प्रतिशत तक सदा हुआ था या खराब था। इस कारण से यह योजना ठीक से नहीं चल पाई और इस तरह घास की ध्यान देना होगा।

इस के चलते मैं यह भी कहना चाहता कि पिछले साल 112.50 रुपये का समयन मूल्य आपने दिया था। इस साल के लिए इसी कुछ भा

[श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह]

किया है लेकिन धान गहू बाजार में 80-90 रुपये पर इन्फ्लेक्शन बिक रहा है और जहाँ समथन मध्य पर खरीदारी होती है वहाँ बज्रिय की प्रचुरता रहती है या बिजोलिये की प्रचुरता रहती है और उन क प्रचुरता से गहू लिया जाता है और व ज्यादा गुनाया किया गये हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य बोले भी नहीं हैं।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह बोले का तो इतना कह कर लग। मध्य में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्फ्लेक्शन की प्रचुरता की वजह से गहू बाजार में कमी आ कर रही है बाविकाम हो सकता है। इसमें जो धामन की कमियाँ हैं उन को छिपान से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बार कहना चाहूँगा।

इतना धान भी है गुनामी में सरमगू

यह बात और है कि तरीके बदल गये हैं।

कबल तरीके ही बदल हैं और कुछ नहीं बदला।

इन प्रश्नों के साथ मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि इनने बुद्धिमान योग्य सुनिश्चित सरकारों को प्रोत्साहित करने में सक्षम हो कर विकास नहीं हो सके तो मैं ऐसा ही नहीं मानता कि प्रोत्साहित हो सका। यह था इन प्रश्नों को जय और श्रेष्ठ की लक्ष्य के लिए जहाँ भी लक्ष्य पड़ भूमि लक्ष्य चाहिए। इन प्रश्नों के साथ मैं इन्फ्लेक्शन को माफ़ो का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER
(Wandiwash) Mr Chairman Sir I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. I would be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate the Ministry for having raised the production of food grains to the extent of 125 million tonnes. Though we are proud of raising the production to that level yet what about the man who has achieved this target, who has produced 125 million tonnes of foodgrains? What steps we have taken to take care of his interest? He is not expected any Bharat Ratna or any such thing from you. He wants food cloth and a shed. We will be failing in our duty if we do not provide him with food cloth and shelter. We are talking too much that we have achieved our target. But one thing the Minister should not forget. The monsoon was very very favourable to them and because of that they have achieved this target. So they should not be complacent about it. Otherwise the situation would be very difficult.

The Ministry should bear in mind the fact that if the monsoon fails what would be the position? And keeping that in mind, they should plan their strategy.

When the Ministry of Agriculture ask us to produce more they should find markets for the produce in foreign markets. Otherwise the person who produces will suffer more because the law of supply and demand will have greater force. Unfortunately in Tamil Nadu and some other States the sugar cane growers have left their land fallow because a proper price is not paid to them. The agriculturists say that they are not getting their dues from the mills and the mill owners say that they are not able to get a proper market because there is no demand for sugar. The result is that the farmers are suffering a lot. The Ministry should come forward to help those farmers in such cases where the demand is less.

Of course organisations like the Food Corporation of India and the Civil Supplies Corporation are purchasing it. But they should not be guided by the rules about grades and so on. Now what happens is that when they are purchasing from the farmers they are guided by the rules about grade and so on. But when they are put to loss they give some other reason for the loss. I would say that the Ministry of Agriculture need not be strictly guided by the rules at least in the matter of purchasing food grains let them be magnanimous. Let them find ways and means to purchase all the foodgrains that the farmers offer for sale. Let them not make the farmer go back with his produce on the ground that it is not up to the quality or grade.

Coming to the question of marketing a person who produces industrial goods fixes the price for his product while a person who produces foodgrains is not in a position to fix the price for his own produce. We should create conditions where a farmer can fix his price for what he produces. Now the price is fixed by a middleman who

knows nothing about farming. As far as possible, we should try to eliminate the middleman so that we can do something for agriculture.

The FCI is functioning only in big cities like Madras. It has no offices at the taluka or zilla parishad level. There should be branch offices at every taluka so that the farmers can take advantage of it for the disposal of their produce

Paddy can be cultivated only through irrigation whereas wheat can be cultivated with or without irrigation. The support price fixed for wheat is high, whereas that for rice is very low. There is a lot of discrimination here. There is a demand that the cultivation cost of paddy should be taken into consideration, as it is more on account of irrigation, whereas it is less for wheat because it can be cultivated without irrigation. So, I am at a loss to understand why wheat is fixed a higher price in comparison with paddy. This discrimination should be removed and both wheat and paddy should be given the same price.

Now there are Commodity Boards to look after the interests of those commodities like the coconut Board, Coffee Board, Tea Board, Cashewnut Board and so on. In the same way, there should be boards for groundnut, paddy etc. consisting of real farmers, and not those who know about farming only from books. The Board should consist of people who know the practical difficulties and it should look after the interests of the farmers and make necessary recommendations to the Government.

The Agricultural Prices Commission was appointed in 1965. From then onwards there was no further Commission. Of course, it was revived or reintroduced in a different form. So, I suggest that a Price Commission may be appointed so that the cost of the paddy, groundnut, chillies etc. is taken into consideration and a support price is given to these crops.

Another point is that wheat was purchased and it was given to the public at subsidised prices. In these same manner, the paddy may be purchased at a higher cost and it may be given to the public at a subsidised rate. Suppose, the prices of industrial goods have increased, nobody bothers. For example, if the price of cloth has gone up more than 20 or 30 times, nobody bothers, not even the Government bothers. But they should bother very much if the prices of foodgrains have increased. People will be interested to see that the prices are reduced. But the Government should take into consideration the fact as to how far the farmers could be benefited by the increase in the price. If there is so much increase then the Government should come forward to subsidise these things.

There is one more important thing which I would like to mention here. I would like the Minister of Agriculture to allot more funds for irrigation because we have got a vast source of water. Particularly, we have got perennial rivers in the North. There is a lot of dispute regarding the sharing of river waters. Each State is quarrelling with the other on who should be benefited. Ultimately neither is benefited, the entire water goes to the sea. So, the inter-State waters should at least be nationalised or the Minister should take care to see that the disputes are settled immediately.

There is a big and ambitious plan for connecting the Ganga and Cauvery rivers, for which the World Bank has agreed to give assistance and the experts have also pointed out that it is

possibilities are also greater. You can give employment to both educated and uneducated agriculturists. There is a lot of potentiality for employment. In respect of agriculture, definitely there is a chance to increase all such potentialities. So, kindly take interest and consider whether it is possible to unite the Ganga and the Cauvery. You take

[Shri C Venugopal]

the water to the South so that the southern people will also be benefited. Then not only the South but the entire North also will be benefited.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude now

SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER
Now there is agrarian unrest throughout the country. If the problems of agriculturists are not solved and we fail to give proper attention to agriculture then we will be failing in our duty.

With these words I conclude

श्री भारत भूगण (समाधान) महापति महोदय आज हम इति तथा निचाई मन्त्रालय की धन्यता में। पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जिन बातों पर हम बात कर रहे हैं उनमें से हम मन्त्रालय के मन्त्रियों के भाष्य की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ और कहूँगा कि वे भाष्यकारी हैं। क्या कि यद्यपि सभी मन्त्रियों को प्रधानमन्त्री के बाली पीछे का प्रधान है—यह मैं खिन्न मन से कह रहा हूँ। मगर इति मन्त्रालय के प्रधानमन्त्री के बाली पीछे का प्रधान है। वे सब जगह मिलते हैं कोई नाम नमाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

सकिए हमको विपक्षियों को धन्यता दिया जाय जिसकी बर्बादी हो जाये? प्रकृति को जिसमें समय पर चर्चा हुई। यह उस किसान को जो भूखा रह कर भी प्रभाव में रह कर भी खेती को जानता है?

वह हड़ताल नहीं करता है। धन्यवाद करता है और उस को उपज जो भी प्राप्त मिले बचना पड़ता है। इस के लिए मैं जिस का धन्यवाद दूँ—किसानों को धन्यवाद दूँ या प्रकृति को धन्यवाद दूँ। लेकिन हम मन्त्रालय को धन्यवाद नहीं दिया जा सकता है। किसान के द्वारा प्राप्ता पद वरन् के बाद देश में व्यापार का बहुतायत का भाव भी प्राप्त किसान की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। लेकिन यदि आप कारखानों में दखलें दें। जब उत्पादन बढ़ता है। उन की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी हो जाती है।

मनीफेस्टो की बात में हमें लिये नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि हमारे मंत्री जो का सम्बन्ध जनता पार्टी के मंत्री पड़ते हैं। यह कहा है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कह सकता हूँ—जिसान होने को माल उल्लेख भी अपने किसानों से वापस लिया था कि जिस न के बाप में कि किसान में भूख का पादना कर दें। एकीकरण प्रत्यक्ष कमाव के लोभ लोभों के बारे में सब तक चिन्ता रह गई है। यह सत्य है, हम को हमें ठाक मरेंगे—लेकिन क्या हो रहा है? आज गहूँ बढ़ रहा है—कच्ची जो गहूँ बढ़ेंगे आज तक वे किसानों को उपज की मिला नहीं बनाता। यह कि वह क्या भाव विकसित आज किसानों द्वारा

पदा की जान बाता हमारे बोझों की सही सत्य निबारी जानी चाहिए और उस पर हम को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। जिसका भाव है—महरो में रहने वाली 20 प्रतिशत आबादी की जब का दया जा रहा है उस का बजट क्या एलाय करना है वह जिस भाव पर खरीद नक़्क़ा है—उस को धर्म में रख कर किसानों का भाव है। क्या कि वे जानते हैं। यदि मजदूर को पैसा नहीं मिलता तो किसानों का उत्पादन गिर जाएगा। वह हड़ताल करेगा। महरो में रहने वाली की विविधता की तैयारी मजदूरों के धरा पर धरना देना ला एण्ड आइर की स्थिति बना करेगा। अतः हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। यह सब उल्लेख नहीं कर मन्त्रालय हमलव किसानों के बारे में मन्त्रियों की चिन्ता नहीं है। किसान खेती छोड़कर हड़ताल नहीं कर सकता करता वह क्या करता है वह प्रकृति पर निर्भर है। प्रकृति उस को तैयारवाह का परिचर नहीं दिया मन्त्रालय यदि उस न "ह" न करे। और आभास का भी हमें निबल गया तो वह खान की बहाने में राखेगा। इसलिये हमारे प्रति प्रहोदय हम मोरगाहों को हमें धन्यवाद देना पड़ेगा। पूरा धन्यवाद है कि उस का धन्यवाद करे और हमारे मंत्री जो उसी धन्यवादों के द्वारा दो बर्षों की बर्षों की समय पर किसानों को धन्यवाद देते हैं।

मैं धन्यवाद दूँगा—एक दिन मैं मंत्री जा मैं बात कर रहा था। उम्ह न कहा—मैं भी बहुत हड़ताल की है। नारायण है। इस सब जानने से मैं जानता हूँ—क्योंकि हम लोग मन्त्रालय में रह चुके हैं। हमारे धन्यवाद कि मैं मंत्री बना हूँ तो हड़तालों और नारा में अपने को कोई फल नहीं पड़ता। हमल भी मन्त्रालय में था। हम न भी धन्यवाद देते हैं। हमलिये सब यह हमारे दरवाजे पर भी हा आया तो हम में क्या अंतर पड़ता है।

किसानों को आज जो स्थिति है—अनवरुधन। उनका धर्म में बलता चर्चा है—आज पदाधार में मन्त्रालय में हमें सन्मन्त्रालय में अपनी प्रत्यक्ष वस्तु—चाहे खेती में लगने वाली वस्तु हो या उस का शरीर पर लगने वाली वस्तु हो—सब मन्त्री होती जा रही है। लेकिन उस के लोभ लोभों के वस्तु पदा होनी है। यह मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह तो धन्यवाद में विविध विविधों की फलित है। उन को कोई कीमत नहीं होता। कोई उन का खरीदार नहीं होगा। आज किसानों को मनी फलित है। पिछले साल मनी की यही हालत थी। हमारे मंत्री जो ने धन्यवाद कर दी कि आप की धन्यवाद करने की जरूरत है। किसानों को कहते हैं कि तुम एमपाउंड कर दो। इसका धन्यवाद मन्त्रालय द्वारा कि हमारे के साथ दरवाजा बंद कर दिया और लोगों को अपने लोभ में लगे की चर्चा कहें कि तुम पर कोई बंधन नहीं है। तुम बाहर चल जाओ। विदेशों को मान लें कि तुम भोजन मन्त्रालय जब तक सरकार दूसरी सरकार से बात करे कि निर्माण का प्रबंध नहीं करनी। किसान स्वयं चार नहीं ले जा सकते। यहाँ पर किसी को व्यवस्था नहीं है। इति मन्त्रालय धन्यवाद किसानों द्वारा उत्पादन वस्तुओं का विपणन ठीक नही करा सकता है। किसानों को उनकी उपज का अधिक मन्त्र नहीं दिया जा सकता है जो उनमें किसानों की

वहवृद्धी की जो जिम्मेदारी अपने कंधों पर ली हुई है उसका वह निर्वहण नहीं कर सकता है और थकाई का पाव नहीं हो सकता है।

इपि मंत्रालय के साथ मिचर्ची हुई है। यह गारंटीय चीज है कि इस को इपि मंत्रालय के साथ ही रखा जाय। मिचर्ची के मामले में पिछली सरकार के मुकाबले हमारी सरकार में कम समय में अधिक मिचर्ची को सुविधापूर्वक जुटाई है और धान के लिए भी उसकी बढ़ी भारी मांग है। किन्तु धान वस्तु प्रकार होता है उसका एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। इस मदन के शहर पटली बोर बोमने हुए भी मैं इसकी चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र में 1974 में बिजली की डेप बनाने के लिए उसका शिलान्यास कर दिया गया है, योजना प्रायोगिक वह एप्रूव हो गया है। 62 करोड़ उस पर लागत आएगी। 1974, 1975 और 1976 निरुन गए। 1977 में निर्वाचित आए। मैं निरन्तरित हो कर साया। सन इस डेप का कुछ पता नहीं था। एक करोड़ रुपये हर साल उनके लिए रखा जाता था जो उनके डिजिटल पर धर्च होता था, व्यवस्था पर धर्च होता था। रिक्टर बैच तक जाने के लिए मछलें बना देने थे, छांटो छांटो टॉपोरेटी गुनिया बना देने थे और बाड़ घाती थी तो सब मछलें हा जाता था, सब बढ़ जाता था। पगले साल फिर बना देने थे। डिपार्टमेंट ठीक चल रहा है, जो उस में काम करते हैं उनको नीकरो पकरी है लेकिन डैम बयो नहीं निकल कर भा रहा, किसान जो खेत के बाचने पागो बना नहीं मिल रहा है, परेशानी बना है, अब मैंने पूछा तो मुझे बताया गया कि डिजाइन प्रती एप्रूव नहीं हुआ है, एक नया डिजाइन काई प्रमोशना में बना है उस प्रकार का बनाया जाए ता 62 करोड़ धर्च आएगा और अगर अपने परम्परागत डिजाइन के मुताबिक बनाया जाए तो सत्तर करोड़ धर्च आएगा। यह जो धर्चा है यह सब होने को बात थी। जो बड़े इन्जिनियर ये बड़े बड़े कि खनन मील खेता जाहिये, भाट करोड कम धर्च करके अगर बना दिया गया और अगर कल को टूट गया तो क्या हो। भारतीय इंजीनियरों की या तो बुद्धि पर विश्वास नहीं या ईमानदारी पर विश्वास नहीं। ईमानदारी पर विश्वास कैसे हो क्योंकि चोरिया हो रही है, बेईमानी हो रही है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि धातु चार साल तक डैम नहीं बना और बनना शुरू नहीं हुआ। फीडर चलने तक नहीं है, उरेज का प्रत्यक्ष हो गया है लेकिन डैम नहीं है, चार साल हो गए हैं डिजाइन हो नहीं तैयार हुआ है। 62 करोड़ की जगह सब धर्च करोड़ में भी नहीं बनेगा क्योंकि इस बीच कीमती में बहुत ज्यादा बजोखरी हो गई है। कल की एक धातु धर्च होगा। इस तरह से धान जो कपास धर्च कर रहे हैं वह किसान तक पहुंचेगा, उसका लाभ उस तक पहुंचेगा इसका निश्चय नहीं होता है। यह कागजों में हो पड़ा रह जाएगा जैसे पिछले पांच साल से यह डैम पड़ा हुआ है। यही हाल सब जगह है।

इपि मंत्रालय के शहर एक खास विभाग प्रांत है। उसने बैरहाजिम कारपोरेशन की कल्पना की थी। किसान को उसकी फलन माकिट में धान पर जो परेशानी होती है, उसके दाम जो गिर जाते हैं, उसके

पाव होस्टिंग कंपैडटी जो नहीं होती है, अपने मान को रोकें रखने की शक्ति नहीं होती है, उसका होस्टिंग कंपैडटी प्रदान करने के लिये देका से वह जो मान इन गाइडज में रखेगा उसके घरोस्ट करवा दिवाने के लिये बैरहाजिम कारपोरेशन की कल्पना की गई थी। इस तरह से जब भाव ठीक होने तक वह बेच देगा इस वास्ते इन गाइडज की व्यवस्था की गई थी। मैं नहीं महीदल से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बैरहाजिम कारपोरेशन में पिछले वर्षों में कितने परसेंट साल एक-दो-तीन-चार के भरने दोस्रो में रखा है और परसेंट विमानों का रखा है। यह कारपोरेशन ता धानका प्रमाज पुन वन गया है और इसने चार करोड कमा कर की धारणा के दिना है लेकिन कितने प्रतिशत साल कितानो का रखा है अपने गाइडज में इसके धातु की धान उठा देवे। एक-दो-तीन-चार के लाभ के लिए बैरहाजिम कारपोरेशन का क्या नियम हुआ था? क्या किसान के लाभ के लिए नहीं हुआ था? अगर विमान का गलत नहीं रखेंगे उसका शहर अधिक लाभ नहीं दिवाने और एक-दो-तीन-चार के दो कर उन से रकमा कमाया जाएगा और इस इन तरह से बना जाएगा और चार करोड का लाभ दिवाना जाएगा तो क्या नहीं इन गाइडज का एक-दो-तीन-चार के दो ट्रान्स्फर कर दिया जाता है? सब इस कारपोरेशन की जरूरत क्या है? कोई जरूरत नहीं है। एक-दो-तीन-चार के एक करोड बीस लाख टन का व्यापार किया उनके पास मत्तल हवाय वमचारियों की फीज है, पक्षीय हवाय भजदुर उस में काम करने हैं इन मजदूरों का प्रोत्साहन करने के लिए उन्होंने टैकेंडर छे कर रखे हैं और टैकेंडर और कर्मचारी मिल कर धान से अनुदान लेते चले जा रहे हैं। गत वर्ष 570 करोड का अनुदान धान में दिया था। क्या यह अनुदान उपनाय-गाया का लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये दिया था? धान देखें कि उसके छरीद मूल्य और अनु मूल्य में 18 रुपये का घटार होता है यानी 180 रुपये टन का घटार होगा है और उपनायका के पास पहुंचने पहुंचने वह 250 रुपये प्रति टन हा जाता है। इनका डिफेंस होने के कारण एक-दो-तीन-चार के घटार खर्च नहीं बना सकती है। उसने पिछले साल 456 करोड को भाग की धां जो बंद कर 570 करोड हा गया यानी मचाया हो गया। क्या उसका व्यवहार घटने जाना है कि इस साल 560 करोड की भाग की धां रखे है? जब मैंने कर दिया कहा था उसका धान में ममलता हुई इनको लाभ को करोड कर दिया जाएगा। देस में एक करोड बीस लाख बीघे का क्षेत्र है जिसमें से लोग बेरोजगार हैं। अब इनको अगर यह रकमा दिया जाए तो हर एक को माठ रुपये महीना दिया जा सकता है। यह विभाग कितना छट और इनफ्लिजेंट है यह धान जानने हो है। इसके द्वारा छरीद गए धान का समुदा धातु का लाभ भी पहुंचा हुआ है। रायचौड गोदाम में यह कलना रखा हुआ है। इस में दस प्रतिशत की बाचन नहीं है। किसान धान धान कर एक-दो-तीन-चार के गलत देने हैं यह ना कर देवे हैं जोन जोन छलनिया लगाई जाती है लेकिन जब वह कम्यूर के पास जाता है तो उसके शहर के कृषि मिला होता है? कुछ कोन मिलाता है? धान के एक-दो-तीन-चार के कर्मचारी दिवाने हैं। धान का जो स्वाधितो इन्फ्लेट होता है उसका एक प्रतिशत सब प्रोत्साहन मिला रहता है और वह सब धान में इन तरह से चार पांच लाख रुपये कमा लेता है। धातु की

[श्री भारत भूषण]

तनहाह स कई गुना अधिक प्राय उसकी होती है। एक वा साथ क साथ उसको समर निहाल भी दिया जाता है तो उसको कोई परवाह नहीं होती है।

प्रभु म जो इनकायरी हुई है मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उस म किसी को कोई सवा हान बानी है। वहा साथ मिल हुए हैं। व प्राय से प्रायों बात का अनुमोदन करत हूँ। हम प्राय से यह भाषा यो कि कोई बात होगी प्राय विभाग का तो मंत्री जो जज बना हमारी बात भी सुने और विभाग की बात भी सुनत और जबरन दये। तर्जिन यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि मंत्री महादय भी बर्बात करन लग गए हूँ अपन विभाग की और अपन अधिकारियों की जज होन क बजाय। यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है। कुरप्शन वा न्यूना म दे ही जका हूँ। इसक प्रभु रम परमट भी बाबल नहीं है नव्वे परमट बाबल निवान लिया गया है और ठकवारी से कूडा मिलवा दिया गया है और गांहाउर म इसको लगवा दिया। इस सब बर्दमानों को छिपान के लिए करदाताओं से इन्हें नकदो कराइ रख्या चाहिये नाकि य जो माल खराब हो गया है बर्बाद हो गया है हमजब हो गया है इसको छिपा सक। प्राय गांवों म पूर पार बक बनाई है। प्राय के हाथ बटर मा गया है। एक सी धाई द्राप माया वह हमजब माल खराब माल उस म भज दिया गया है और बाट दिया गया है और मारे गोहाउर वनीयर किया जा रहूँ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक सी धाई को प्राय बाइठ सन कर। बाजार म माल वसे हो बाइठ मिल रहा है और किसी को इस की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम मन्त्राय को एसीजियटनी बनाना है किसान के हित म चलाना है तो बागज पर स्वीम दकर नहीं कवन बागजो म निज कर भूहा सालक किसान की हित पदचान की दखमान करनी चाहिये। प्राय किसान और बकर क कस्टो रिपन बनिये प्राय अधिकारियों मे नयात पाइय। उनसे अधिक जहाँ अधिकारियों को हो गये हूँ उनका सदावा कीजिये।

म समझता हूँ कि फूड कार्पोरेशन क जो अध्यक्ष हूँ उन्होंने बड़ी धुबी के साथ फूड कार्पोरेशन क प्रभु मने हुए मन्त्री को फूड कार क नियम बहर भजकर मने कार्पोरेशन का बनाया है। सब उनको विभाग का भजिब बनाया जा रहा है। बर्बात उन्होंने मन्त्रियों को सवा दिया है डिपार्टमेंट को ठीक बनाया है और प्राय फूड कार क काम को धुबी से भन्डा सहरा पहना दिया है।

जो प्राय के द्वारा हो रहा है इनके नियम तो प्रायको बर्दाई है फिर भी म सबूर हूँ इस समय म प्रायका मासो हूँ इसनिये प्रायक धन्युनी की माया का समचन करता हूँ और इस प्रायका के साथ कि बट म जो प्रायनन रिये गये हैं वह कायन न न रखकर जमीन पर से प्रायसे और ध्याबहारिक रूप म खतारये नाकि देश की जनता मुसहास हो सके।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelkara) I would like to congratulate the Minister for achieving 4½ million tons additional food grains last years as compared to the year 1975-76. But I would like to remind him that this maximum production has been the result of the labours put in the last 30 years by the previous Government. If Mr. Barnala would refer to the figures of production in earlier years he will find that in 1950-51 the production was 55 million tons it jumped to 104 million tons in 1973-74 in 1974-75 it was 100 million tons and in 1975-76 it was 121 million tons. As compared to 121 million tons he has achieved an increase of 4½ million tons. Certainly this is something to be congratulated upon but when congratulating the Minister I would also like to use this forum to send my fervent prayers to the Heavens that the weather Gods may continue to shower their grace and favour cultivation with favourable seasons. More than anything else in the last two or three years the Government and the people have been fortunate in having very favourable weather conditions. That in fact has contributed to higher production more than anything else.

While there is reason for satisfaction there is no ground for complacency on his part I would also like to remind him that we in this country have to plan for the future. It is time now that we begin planning for the future. While we have been able to achieve more than a 100 per cent increase in production in the last 30 years we should be aiming at another 100 per cent increase in the coming twenty years or so because our population is going to be nothing less than 1000 million by the turn of the century and our need for foodgrains would be about 230 million tonnes. How are we getting ready to meet that situation? Are we only going to pat each others back saying we have achieved two million or three million tons more? That sort of thing will not do. We have to plan for a substantially higher rate of increase in production in the coming 20 years or

so. That fact, I don't think, has been properly brought out in the Budget. The seriousness of the problem will bring to our mind what the hurdles are in trying to achieve this substantial increase in production.

The hurdles are many. Firstly, as many friends have emphasised, the peasants of this country, the Kisans of this country feel alienated. They feel they are orphans. They feel the Government is against them, that the entire society is against them and that they have to slave for the country. In fact, about 20 per cent of the population is dictating terms to the peasants. The peasants are at the mercy of the consumer, of the city man, of the town, folk, of the bureaucrats, of the officers of the middle-class people, and, ultimately, of the merchants. All these people sit on his head and they are reducing the life of the peasant to one of slavery so much so he does not get his dues. He is labouring like a slave. Each man in the city is having at least four persons as slaves for him in the villages. All his luxuries and comforts and the high standard of living are being maintained by the city man at the cost of the kisans. That is how the system is functioning. Now, what is the solution? It has been said by the Members in this House and I would also say that the solution has to come from the peasants themselves. Kisan organizations have to come up. Mao-tse-Tung once said that the villagers should encircle the towns; he urged on the under-industrialised countries to encircle the industrialised countries. The peasants have to encircle the towns and try to dictate their own terms. Now, as it is, their produce is at the mercy of the traders and consumers. The entire system has to be changed. Of course, that will take a long time, but the process has to be started. Ultimately the time will come when the actual producers, the sons of the soil, will begin dictating their terms to the city-man who

is now leading the artificial life of glitter.

Coming to the problem of price-fixation, we have a machinery here, the Agricultural Prices Commission. I do not know what is the standard that they are following. They claim to aim at fixing a uniform price for the produce for the whole country. But the cost of cultivation, the labour involved and the inputs involved do not bear out or substantiate their claim that a uniform price can be fixed. For example, in 1975-76—I would read out certain figures—the yield per hectare of paddy in different States was as follows. Andhra Pradesh, yield per hectare, 2,485 kilograms, Tamil Nadu 3,225 kgs., Punjab 3,867, and now coming down, in Bihar the yield per hectare was only 1362. Then if you come to my own State, namely, Kerala, the yield will not be more than 1,200 kilograms per hectare. Therefore, what is the philosophy in trying to apply a uniform price for the entire country? The cost of production is different in various States. For example, in our own State, Kerala, the wages are higher than in most other States, in Kerala, the agricultural workers get Rs 16 per head per day and the women workers get about Rs. 7 per day. While this is so, how can you have a uniform price for the produce for the whole country? The cost of production is entirely different in various States. About fertility and other things, of course, there is no solution; there can be no uniformity. I would suggest therefore that they should evolve some method of subsidising the production in high-cost areas. In our State, Kerala, we have to pay high electricity charges for pumping out water. That may be subsidised. In high-cost areas, fertilisers, for example, may be supplied at subsidised rates. Without some such method of trying to equalise or make uniform the cost of production, we cannot just fix a uniform price for the whole country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude in two minutes.

SRI B K NAIR I would like to emphasize certain aspects about Kerala

One is this. There is a reference in this Report to the difficulties in Kuttanad. In Kuttanad the cost of production is high and Mr. Bernala is advising. Why not diversify to some other crops? For diversification also the land has to be prepared and money has to be spent. Will you subsidise this to some extent? People are prepared to diversify in certain areas Kuttanad measures about 60 000 to 65 000 hectares. One part can be separated from the other. But certain people have to continue with paddy cultivation because the Government of Kerala is insisting on paddy cultivation being continued because all these years there was shortage of paddy in Kerala and they could not depend on the Centre's supply. Now of course the supply position has improved. The Central Government has to persuade the Government of Kerala to do away with the Land Utilisation Act. That is hanging on the neck of the cultivators. Once the Land Utilisation Act or that burden is removed the peasants will be free to go in for their own crops and the peasants will be getting a better return and also the country will be benefited to that extent. That is one aspect.

The Minister is also in charge of Fisheries. We have got about 6 million fishermen employed all along our coast. What do we do for these fishermen? Have the government taken any serious note of their plight? Many of them go out into the sea in the monsoon season and die in accidents. Serious cyclones are there. Have the Government ever thought of having some sort of insurance for them or giving some compensation to them? In Kerala the practice is that the Minister goes to the man's house and gives Rs 500 to the wife of the dead fisherman. Photos are taken, everything is displayed properly and the character is closed. We have to go in for a serious project for helping the fishermen. My

suggestion in this¹ we are letting about Rs 180 crores from exports of fish products. Why not have some sort of a cess say 1 or 2 per cent on the exports? It will easily fetch you about Rs. 2 crores and with some contribution from the government also, you can draw up a welfare scheme and help these fishermen families during their days of distress or during the days of unemployment and when fatal accidents take place. And then the Food for Work Programme. It is not a success in Kerala. You supply half wheat and half paddy. You have announced that the entire quantity will be given in paddy but that has not been implemented. The quantity supplied is very low compared to the wages the agricultural labour gets in Kerala. They get Rs 10 per day and you give only 2 1/2 kgs of foodgrains and that is nowhere at a fair compensation. Some higher quantum of rice may be given for the day's work and some share of it may also be given in cash. While discussing the Sugar Mills take-over Bill, I said a portion of the wage may also be given in the form of sugar. When you are giving food why not add some sugar too? Why not give them say 1/2 kg of sugar as part of the wage?

There is another aspect. The Minister is also in charge of Food. There is a lot of complaint about the quality of foodgrains supplied in our State. The rice supplied there is fine and superfine which do not sell. After all it is a gift for the poor people and they cannot pay Rs 187 or Rs 2 for your rice. So it is lying there and nobody wants it. Whenever the wholesaler takes it from the depot, he is not able to sell it. People insist on having only coarse and medium quality rice. If that can be arranged that will go a long way to meet their needs.

There is one more aspect. A lot of this rice is lying there. Why not pass it on to the open market or the super-bazaar where the well off people can go and buy it?

Sir, our people are not used to the Punjab boiled rice. A lot of it is lying there unsold. It takes 2 to 3 hours to cook I suggest the entire thing should be taken away.

Then, a word about land reforms Kerala Government has been constrained recently to go in for amending the Land Reforms Act. It is a very unfortunate development. We have been claiming all these days that Kerala is the foremost State in the matter of land reforms and we have set up model land reforms. But they have been constrained to go in for amending it, as a result of which 9 per cent of the surplus land is to be retained by the land-owners in the name of gift lands and gift lands are sought to be excluded from the operation of the Land Reforms Act. This is a highly retrograde measure and the Government of India should not give its approval to this Bill particularly because this land should be assigned to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R P Das

SHRI R P DAS (Kishnagar) Mr Chairman Sir, While taking part in the discussion ...

15 hrs.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN (Tiruvananthapuram) Sir there is no translation

SHRI R P DAS: Translation is going on

MR CHAIRMAN: Translation is there Mr. Das you may carry on.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Mr Chairman Sir While taking part in the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture many hon friends have already put forward their views. I would like to say my say perhaps in a slightly different way Sir, during the last two

years weather was very kind to us. There was good rain and because of this and because of the millions of the cultivators, the country had a record production of food grains and other crops. It is no doubt an event for which the government should be congratulated and along with the government I would like to congratulate those who were engaged in cultivation and also the fine weather which could make this record production possible. But this record production has also created some difficulties and I would like to deal with them now. One of the foremost problem of bumper production is the sharp fall in the prices of the food grains and other cash crops. The agriculturist's main problem today is how to market his produce at a remunerative price. It may sound paradoxical but it is true that even though there is such good crop every section of the population has not been equally benefited by it. You will be surprised to know Sir, that more than 30 crores of population do not have any purchasing capacity. This lack of purchasing power is a matter which should be taken a serious note of because we have seen when production of sugarcane was more the price of the sugar had gone down to Rs 2 10 to 2 15 a Kg but the consumption of sugar had increased from 37 lakh tons to 45 lakh tons i.e. only an increase of 8 lakh tons. This amply proves that unless the purchasing power of the people is raised, mere good production will not help the poorer sections of the population, on the other hand, it will help only the capitalists and a limited few who control the trade. I would therefore say that if the Government which stands by its promise to uplift the lot of the peasants and poorer sections of the society is really able to fulfil its promise then the problem can be solved as otherwise the over production is a danger signal which will create catastrophic situation in the country particularly in the field of agriculture.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali

15 04 hrs.

[SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

While on the one hand the vast majority of the rural population is suffering from the lack of purchasing power on the other hand there has not been no real redistribution of land among the landless. The tenancy system in our country today despite various legislations passed both by the Central Government and the States continue to be semi feudal and capitalist in pattern. According to agricultural census figures 15 per cent of the land owners own 31 per cent of the cultivable land 5 per cent of the land owners own 37 per cent of the cultivable land and the 4 per cent of the top land owners own 60 per cent of the cultivable land. These figures more than amply show how in the matter of land ownership the rich continue to have their stranglehold over the poorer sections and how the real tiller of the soil live in a state of hopeless exploitation. The natural consequence of this phenomena is the fast capitalist penetration in the sphere of agriculture which is apparent in the States of Punjab Andhra Coastal areas of the South and to some extent in some blocks and talukas of Maharashtra UP Bihar and West Bengal. I may mention here that the characteristic feature of this capitalist penetration arises out of better availability of irrigation facilities possession of better technological equipment and know how massive capital investment and accumulation of land in a few hands. Although a total capitalist domination over agriculture has not taken place yet the prevalence of spread of semi feudal capitalism in the sphere of agriculture is clearly discernable. What is the result of this capitalist penetration? The result obviously is that these very few persons are cornering and arrogating to themselves the benefits of good agricultural production which ought to have been transferred to the actual cultivators. As a result of this the poor cultivators marginal farmers landless

labourers, share croppers and the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being exploited continuously. The rich is becoming richer and the poor poorer. As I have already stated the purchasing power of a vast majority of the cultivators and the rural population is dwindling very fast. Their condition is so pathetic that they get full meal for 120/140 days in a year. They have no work for the whole year and their wages are far from remunerative. And all these have caused a disastrous effect on the purchasing power of the common man who has no shelter to live no food to eat no clothes to wear and cannot afford the necessities of life like his brethren in the cities. The number of such deprived population is no less than 30 to 35 crores. When the production increases and the people have no purchasing power a demand is usually made by the capitalist lobby that the surplus foodgrains should be exported or the Government should buy all the surplus. We know that the FCI is purchasing the surplus foodgrains and they have built a buffer stock. But one who is aware about the functioning of the FCI knows it too well that there is rampant wastage in the process of collection and storage by the FCI. The people and the toiling masses I must warn the Government will not tolerate a paradoxical situation where in the midst of plenty there should be colossal wastage resulting in starvation of the people. Unless the Government is able to bring about a rapid change in the whole situation on the results are bound to be dangerous.

Mr Chairman Sir towards the end of February and early March this year under the leadership of Andhra Kisan Sabha nearly 75 000 cultivators had launched an agitation. This agitation had spread rapidly over the 9 districts of the State including Nellore Warrangal Krishna West Godavari and other places. The agitators took possession of 8000 acres of land held illegally and they distributed it amongst 20 000 cultivators. The most remarkable feature

of this agitation was that more than 50 per cent of the agitators were women. In this struggle two cultivators were shot dead. The matter was raised in the Andhra Assembly and the Minister assured the House that all land illegally occupied would be recovered and an enquiry into the matter has been ordered. I am referring to this glorious struggle only to suggest that the above incident is a red signal which tell to the nation that unless land is properly distributed, unless cultivators are given remunerative price for their produce and unless their wages are reasonable, the exploited multitude will not tolerate the exploitation for ever. They will unite and will rise all over the country to take possession of the land from those who hold them in illegal possession as in Andhra and will force the Government to change their agricultural policy. Before the situation comes to a point of explosion it becomes a political and moral responsibilities of all the political parties of the country that they should bend their energies to end the present exploitation of the landless and the poor cultivators that is rampant all over the country today.

I would like to touch upon another matter of importance. It is irrigation. When we talk about irrigation in the House an impression is created that irrigation is a new creation which has lived only for the last 32 to 35 years. But everyone of us know that it is not so. All the early civilization of the world had an elaborate system of irrigation but with the afflux of time and because of willfull neglect these systems got destroyed and were replaced by modern techniques. The tragedy of the matter is that while we discarded the old we could not implement the modern schemes of irrigation either completely or fully. As a result of this we still find in our country that only 25 per cent of the cultivable land is irrigated and the rest of the 75 per cent is denied irrigation. During the last 20 years, out of 146 major irrigation projects only 20 could be imple-

mented and the Damodar Valley project in West Bengal is one of them. So far as the medium irrigation projects are concerned out of 758 projects only 447 could be completed. So far as the DVC is concerned it was proposed that 7 dams will be constructed but this was not done. Out of these 7 only 4 were constructed and 3 still remains to be done. As a result of this last year the heavy water discharge in the catchment area due to heavy rains created such a terrific depression that the surplus water which could have been contained if the proposed 3 dams were constructed, broke through its banks and devastated villages, roads, rail lines, and caused untold sufferings to the inhabitants. It is very unfortunate that such an incidents should occur because we know it can be averted. The flood cannot be described as an accident and it is quite likely that under similar circumstances an equally devastating floods may occur in the State and to remedy the situation I would urge upon the Government that the 3 dams should be constructed without further delay, afforestation should be done on the hills and tributaries made out of the main stream to channel out the surplus water in times of need. The West Bengal Government have been persistently suggesting to the Centre about these needs but the authorities that be do not seem to bother or attach any importance to these measures and the result is that hundreds and millions have suffered last year and may be many more will suffer in future.

A word about the Ganga basin water resources organisation. Circle Office No 2 of this organisation has been located at Varanasi, without much justification and as a result it is causing a lot of inconvenience in its operation. This office has to oversee the agreement that India has entered into with Bangladesh regarding distribution of water through Farrakka. The Circle Officials have to come Farrakka and Calcutta every now and then to hold talks with their counter parts to watch the joint observation work. They have

[Shri R P Dass]

also to run to Calcutta for purchasing spare parts hold discussions with Calcutta Port authorities regarding hydrological observations to deal with the disputes arising out of Teesta water and also their location in Calcutta for the purposes of forecasting floods would be very helpful. For all these reasons it is very necessary that the Circle Office should be shifted from Varanasi to Calcutta and I would urge upon the Government to take immediate steps in this matter.

Finally I would conclude by saying that I have just now received information from Dandakarnaya that the flour supplied by FCI is of very poor quality and I am laying on the Table a specimen of the same and will urge that something should be done in this regard also.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu) Mr. Chairman Sir I am thankful to you for this opportunity that has been given to me to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Sir Agriculture is the main industry of the country. I congratulate the hon. Minister and the farmers who have produced wheat, rice and jowar in abundance so as to surpass all the previous records. But at the same time I feel sorry on the ground that sugar production has fallen. So is going to be the fate of potatoes which have got a poor market and no provision for storage etc. I need not go into details but I share what other hon. Members have said.

Sugar and Potatoes need a policy. There should be a common agricultural policy in toto so that the people who produce will not suffer in the matter of marketing price etc. The country demands that as in the case of the success in rice, wheat, jowar etc. so also we should have success all round and the present suffering or shortage of seeds, cotton and pulses should be remedied. Heavy expenditure is being

incurred on the import of oil etc. which can be saved by being self-sufficient in these things. Our farmers have been under a delusion and a confusion. Sometimes they are asked to produce wheat, but when there is some shortage of sugar they are asked to produce sugar and so on without any specific policy in this connection. So, what is needed is that the hon. Minister should take care to see that the farmers are helped by guiding them in these matters as well. Deforestation is going on unabated in this country due to which floods and soil erosion take place in those places where rivers are flowing. This should be stopped. Necessary land reclamation and soil conservation programme should be undertaken for creating an infrastructure for agricultural production in the country. In this connection I may mention about the J&K State more particularly Jammu region where four rivers—Chenab, Tawi, Ravi and Basantar—are flowing. Due to deforestation these rivers cause erosion in and around so many areas of the villages in this region. If these rivers are tamed by constructing bunds over them I think hundreds of acres of land can be brought under cultivation and we can increase the agricultural production. More agricultural production means more progress in the country. Therefore the Government should give thought to these problems so that there is more and more agricultural production in the country.

Now I come to the modern village. If our country is to advance and progress we should modernise our villages. As it is in whatever field the country advances the benefit does not go to the villages and the villagers are continuing in the same old way of living. I would therefore call upon the hon. Minister concerned to kindly look into these matters and see that in the village the block developmental work is entrusted to the Gram Panchayats or BDOs.

There is another important point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. In my own

home town, that is, Kathua in J. & K. State, which is 1025 ft. above the sea level, Morchila known as Gucchi is produced. Normally it is produced in the hilly areas at a higher altitude. But now the experiment has shown that it can be produced 1025 ft. above the sea-level. It is a very good commercial crop and it can be produced in large quantities, especially after this experiment has been successful. But I am very sorry to say that nothing has been done by the Ministry concerned so far in this direction and early action in this regard is called for.

Now, recently, the Jute Technology Research Laboratory at Calcutta has been successful in developing the technology of commercial utilisation of agricultural waste produced from cotton and jute. Out of these waste materials we get fibre like things. If these waste products are put to proper use, I think it can supplement the income of the farmers. They will thus be benefited. Now, it has also been revealed that this fibre-like material can also be got from pineapple and bananas. The hon. Minister should pay attention to this aspect so that things like hard-board, paper board, kraft paper, etc. can be manufactured from these waste materials and this can be an additional income to the farmers. I hope the hon. Minister will take special care and in this very budget he would make provision for this. If the hon. Minister is not aware of these things, it is high time that the hon. Minister, in his reply, made positive statement on this point.

Much has been said with regard to Food Corporation of India. I would call it 'Food Corruption of India'. Mr. Bharat Bhushan has already demanded immediate overhaul of this organisation. If the closure of this organisation is attempted, it will benefit the farmers and the nation to the tune of crores of rupees which are at present being wasted. There are about 25,000 labourers in the F.C.I. and these poor people are being exploited by the

contractors and the middlemen. The contractors and the middlemen are the beneficiaries. Every year, more than 50 crores of rupees are wasted on account of this organisation. And who is earning? It is only the Food Corporation of India employees who are earning and to which they would not be entitled otherwise. This can be utilised for the nation in other ways gainfully. I hope the hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio will take early steps in this direction and the contract labour system would be abolished and the labourers concerned would be given the best benefit.

The other day, the hon. Minister for Agriculture was kind enough to take part in the meeting of the Food Corporation of India, Workers' Union held on 31st March, 1979. There they voiced their grievances and among others their demands are abolition of contract labour, abolition of private storing agency system, doing away with discriminatory treatment to FCI's direct payment workers, equal pay equal work, evolving a scientific system for food of labour welfare scheme, workers' etc.

culties at the various ...
hon. Minister was pleased to say some time back that direct payment would be introduced to the labourers working in the FCI. I am sure, in keeping with that assurance given to the labourers in the FCI, he will implement this at the earliest and fulfil his promise. The direct contract labour system should go away and direct payment system to the labourers which will benefit the workers and others should be introduced immediately.

With these words, I support the demands for grants of this Ministry and I hope, the hon. Minister will take due notice of the points made by me.

Government here? Government has calculated the subsidy to the Food Corporation as a subsidy to the cultivators. It is an anomaly, Food Corporation spends Rs. 17 per quintal for just keeping the stock; and again, it spends Rs. 32-30 per quintal for carrying the stock. All these Rs. 560 crores have been debited or credited to the account of cultivators. Is it justice? In fact, this is not given to the consumers. No subsidy is given to them. The only subsidy given to the consumer is Rs. 2.50 for wheat and Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 per quintal for rice. But actually, the carrying cost of buffer stock is supposed to be Rs. 560 crores—or it is there for maintaining the stock. It is not a subsidy given either to the consumer or to the cultivator. It is just a trading account.

In the matter of rural development, Government has come forward now with an Integrated Rural Development Programme. The name appears big. And some voluntary agencies are to be approached and taken into this movement. This Integrated Rural Development Programme is a combination of 5 previous programmes, viz. Small Farmers' Development Agency, DPDA, Desert Area Development Programme, Drought-Prone Area Programme and lastly the Food for Work Programme. Already, out of 5000 blocks, some 2,000 blocks have been covered under these 5 schemes.

Now 300 blocks are to be taken up this year under the integrated rural development scheme, because the Agricultural Department says that financing of these 2000 blocks will be on an old pattern. But the small cultivators—people holding below 5 acres of land—landless labourers, workers will get subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent, 33 per cent and 50 per cent. Is the Government aware that these small cultivators are eligible for getting loan because they are in arrears of loan? Unless they clear their previous loan, they are not eligible for

getting further loan. In a number of districts and blocks, the banks are not prepared to finance these projects because of this. The project officers just complete the forms for minor irrigation, for land development and so on and forward them to the banks. If the banks agree to finance them, they are eligible to get subsidy. It means the banks cannot give them loan because they are defaulters. Then the Government has no reason to give them subsidy.

Under the integrated rural development scheme, they have to identify the cultivators. In that process, one or two years ago. Then the proposals have to be submitted to the project office, Taluk level, one year. For the last three years, I ask the Government to give the estimate of expenditure on this scheme. It is a small scheme. In India, the cultivator, who are holding less than half an hectare of land, their number is 231 crores, the cultivators who are holding less than one hectare of land, their number is 1.25 crores, and the cultivators who are holding less than 2 hectares of land, their number is 1.34 crores. Then there are six crores landless labourers. It means there are 1090 crores eligible people. Out of them, they have identified 160 crores. This is the report of ten years. In 10 years, they have completed this thing.

If you want to take up this scheme, these people must be given the facility of finance and the defaulters must be treated as new applicants. Their loans must be cancelled. This is a good scheme. But if it has to be implemented, then the Government should come forward with definite proposals and take all the people into confidence.

We oppose voluntary agencies, because they are sponsored by Talas and Birla. These agencies will play havoc in the rural areas and therefore we oppose them. With these words, I conclude my speech.

बीघी बलबोर सिंह (हाजिरापुर)

समाप्ति महादन इषि मंत्री किसान का बड़ा हो और सोने इषि मंत्री हो किसान का फिर भी इषि और किसान का पत्र हाजिरा कि जान पदा करता है उनका मूल्य उसे न मिले मक तो कारखानदारों को लावा जितना कारखानदारों के बच पर उन्होंने नूतन मचा दिया है कि यह किसान का बचत है यह घरों में के किसान है यह मिक देशानियों के हक में है। किसान का मिला क्या है उसे मिक एक बारे में 5 रुपये का मिला हा गया है एक बोरे धान पर मिक 5 रुपये की कीमत में कमो हो गई है और उसका जो धान था जिस सरकार ने 50 रुपये खरीदने का हुक्म दिया कि हमने कम हागा तो सरकार खरीदो इस हाजिरा इन बात का एशोरमेंट और वह धान जो कि 50 रुपये बाता है वह 5 रुपये बाता कि और वही नहीं बल्कि 3 रुपये बाता कि। पीने पार रुपये का बोरा धान है और पीने 3 रुपये का धान कि। धान की छटा पर भी 3 रुपये रुपये ह और मंत्री एक पहुंचान का पता भी लगता है।

यह बात प्रचारक नहा हो गई है मंत्री को को या हाया कि जब वह लिम्बर में इतरान में रहा था तो उस वक्त मने कहा था कि धान का इनका कीमत। धान पत्र करने बान बचारे उल्लू बन गये ह उह मूल नहा है कि वह क्या करें। लाखों रुपये का नुकसान उह हा है धान का अभाव पत्र जिसका पत्र करने पर 20 20 और 25 25 हजार रुपये सब ने चुका है और सब म धान की उतक 2 हजार रुपये नहा मिन ह व पत्र बिलुन नहा हा ए

म एक बानिध और धानका पैना चाहता ह कि जो गेहूँ को एयरर नहा है उसमें इनका धान उह है कि वह धान सभान नहा पावने। बांच के दान सभान कर का कद कारिखन बांच।

जनता पार्टी ने मनिफेस्टो में कहा था कि किसान जो भा पत्र करेगा उनका जब वह बीजेपा उस वक्त उसे बना दिया था कि उसे यह मोन मिलेगा। यह मनिफेस्टो सभाली म और जनता पार्टी का है। हम जितना देर बिचायी म न 12 मयापार इस बार के लिए सरकार की धीका लिपि कर रहे कि किसान को पहल बठा देगा चाहिये कि उसकी बीज का क्या बांच होगा। धान माकट में गेहूँ धाना मक हो गया है लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक भी जिस धान पर गेहूँ खरीद जायेगा उन धान का एरान नहा किया है। नय हो गये हा ता पत्र नहीं लेकिन एरान नहा किया है।

धनसेहर कार मनु 1970 में 17 हजार रुपये की पी धान उसी पार के दाम 53 हजार रुपये हैं। 1970 और 1979 के बीच में 3 गुना म मगा बढ़ गये हैं। धानका पायद म हाया कि कार की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए सब लिप्स लिपत उहका के पास गये तो उन्होंने मका म रहा था कि इन कार की हर बीज बनती है लेकिन धान नहीं बनता है। हाने कवर मका बांच बनती हैं। कार की कीमत 17 000 रुपये में बढ़ कर 53 000 रुपये हा गई है। वही तरह मर की कीमत 19 000 रुपये में बढ़ कर 60 000 रुपये हो गई है कारखानदारों को बनाई हुई हर एक बीज की कीमत बढ़ गई है।

धान मवाता के बचक म उधोप मंत्री जो बांच कर्तोशीस ने कहा है कि धानका कीमत कम हुई है और रुपये की कीमत बढ़ गई है।

हम सो जनता पार्टी बान इस बात का कठिट सते हैं कि हमन मनिफिड को कानू में रखा है। धी बरनाला और था धान प्रताप सिंह बनावे कि क्या उन्होंने किसान को मार कर प्रासेज को करीन में रखा हुआ है? कारखाने पार की बीजों की कीमत कहा है और किसान की बीजों की कीमत कहा है? जिन बीजों की कीमत कम रखने के बारे में सरकार लिप्स सती है वे तो किसानों की पदा की हुई बीज ह। जो बीज किसान पदा करता है उसकी कीमत कम है और जो बीज वह खरीदता है उसकी कीमत ज्यादा है उसे सोन मोमका और कीमत बौर ह।

मीमट की कीमत पहल 11 12 रुपये थी। नन जनता पार्टी ने बांच मम्माता जो उसकी कीमत 17 रुपये क करार की। लेकिन धान कीमत की कीमत 26 रुपये में ऊपर हाने वाली है। इनक में उसकी क्या कीमत है यह करने को जरूरत नहा है।

किसान जो बीज पत्र करे उसकी उसका मोन न मिल मके यह इमाक की बांच नहीं है। मैं फिर बारिध देना चाहता ह कि सरकार धरनी मनीनरी को नरुवा दे उसका कचे। किसान का गेहूँ मन्दी में था जो धीर भाव मुरर कर दिया जाय 115 पा 1 0 रुपये और मन्दी में किसान को 90 पा 100 रुपये में भी कम मिल। मिनिस्टर साहब मन्दी में जा कर इस बात की एनरापरी करे।

मैं मझी महोदय से कहूँ कि वह इसकी एन-बसमरी कराये। मझी में नाइटेड वॉटर सरकार की एनैमिटी से मानू इस रुपये धारी के किसान से लिया है, धोर वही मानू 50 रुपये बोरी दिया है। किसान को उसकी कीमत नहीं मिल सगी। जो मनुस्लिम सरकार ने दी, उसका प्रयास फिर उग धादनी ने उड़ाया, जिसके पास पैसा था, जो खरीद सकता था धोर जो किसान को एनसप्लायट कर सकता था।

किसान को बाँटें हर एक मदद ने बड़ी है। मैं इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। एक मुझा यह है कि सरकार कुछ कापेरिशन के खर्च को कम करे। एक बोरी को सारा मान रखने का 32, 33 या 37 रुपये का जो खर्च है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है, उसको कम किया जाये। सरकार किसान के घर में घनाब रखे धोर उसको खर्च दे। इस खर्च के बारे में एक बार 32 रुपये का ऐवान हुआ था धोर दूसरी बार 37 रुपये का। पता नहीं कि प्रमती कृषि कितना है। मिनिस्टर साहब मुझे बता दें, तो मैं उसके मुलाविक बात करूँ। अगर कुछ कापेरिजन के गोदाम में 35 रुपये खर्च होते हैं, तो सरकार किसान से कहें कि वह उससे गैर 115 रुपये - 25 रुपये, बानी 140 रुपये में लेगी, धोर कमा महोने में मंगी। इसके सरकार का खर्च कम हो जायेगा धोर उसे गोदाम बनाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। किसान को सरकार कुछ एरान्ड रपना दे दे, क्योंकि उसके पास कैपिटली नहीं है, वह अपने मात को रोक नहीं सकता है धोर उसे एकदम मही में बेचना पड़ता है। सरकार अपना मात गोदाम में रखती है। वह समझे कि उसका मात किसान के स्टोर में पड़ा है। किसान इस साल को सम्मान कर धोर ठीक तरह से रखेगा, बीमारियों से महफूज रखेगा। सरकार उसकी खर्चा दे। इससे किसान को पैसा मिल जायेगा, सरकार स्टोरेज की मार्टेज की समस्या को हल कर सकेगी धोर किसान की अपनी मेहनत का कुछ मोल मिल सकेगा। यह सुझाव मैंने दिया है—इस पर प्रयत्न क्या जायगी।

मैंने पिछले साल भी कहा था—जितने सरकारी मुलाजिम हैं, जितने कारखानों में काम करने वाले मुलाजिम हैं—इन सब लोगों को एक साल का राशन दिया जाय धोर उस की कीमत 12 किस्ती में उन से वसूल की जाय। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उन की सक्काह से हर महीने उन की कीमत का बाहरवाँ हिस्सा काट लिया जाय, इसी तरह से कारखानों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में काटा जाय। इस से यह फायदा होगा कि करोड़ों मन भ्रान्त जो मझियों में पड़ा रहता है, लोगों के घरों में पहुँच जायगा धोर हमारे यहाँ जो स्टोरेज की दिक्कत है, वह दिककत हल हो जायगी।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि हमें मात बाहर भेजने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इन वक्त हमारे यहाँ बहुतायत-काबकासिद्ध है। पिछले 30 सालों के कारखेरी राज्य में हम बागा-गडाई ले कर कभी प्रमतीक के पास, कभी रूस के पास जाने रहे

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : हमने 1 करोड़ टन भ्रान्त धारा की दिया था।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : रेड्डी साहब तो हर वक्त जवाब देने के लिए रेड्डी हैं। लेकिन यह प्रश्नी बात पूल गये। मैं धारा को एक बहानी सुना दूँ। एक रात्रा शिकार पर गया, अपने साथियों से बहुत धागे निकल गया। एक जगह उस को एक वाग नवर धागा, कुछ मन्दर चला गया। बड़ा दबा कि एक बुझिया बैठो धोर। उसने कहा—माँ, धानी पिलानो। बुझिया ने कहा—बेटा, धानी की क्या बात है, मैं तुझे रम पिलाना हूँ। उस ने दो सतारे पेड़ में से ताड़े धोर उग का रस निकाला। दो सतरों से गिलास भर गया। रात्रा ने रम पिना धोर धागे चला। रात्रा ने उन से सोचा कि दो सतरों से गिलपन भर गया, इसलिए इन पर टैक्स लगाता चाहिए। जब वह वापस लौटा तो फिर उगी जगह पर गया धोर बुझिया से रस पिलाने को कहा। बुझिया ने फिर दो सतारे छोड़े धोर रम निकालने लगी, लेकिन इस बार जगना रस नहीं निकला। धारा ने पूछा—माई, क्या बात है, मुझे दो सतरों से गिलास भर दिया था, इस रस नहीं भरा ? बुझिया ने जवाब दिया—बेटा, यहाँ के रात्रा की नीयत में फँस जा गया है।

धारा की नीयत खराब थी, इसी लिए लपलारा धाग के राज्य में बर्बादी रही। वरना धाग बनलाये—धाग के जितने प्लाज थे, क्या उन का प्रसर 1977 के बाद हो होता था, पहले उन का प्रसर क्यों नहीं हुआ ? धाग किसान ज्यादा पैदा करता है—तो धाग उसे ज्यादा पैदा करने से मत रोकिये। लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि उस चीज की सफास कम कर दो। गन्ने की फसल कम कर दो धायगी तो फिर फाइसेब धायगा, उस के बाद धाग फिर वहीँ कि ज्यादा पैदा करे। इसी तरह मे गेहूँ की बात है—अगर गेहूँ की पैदावार कम होगी, तो फिर विक्रय पैदा होगी। इस लिए यह पणत पातिली है। अगर मेहनतारी कर के किसान को ज्यादा पैदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दीजिए धोर जो सामान ज्यादा पैदा होत है उस को बिदेशों में, दूसरे देशों में भेजने का प्रयास कीजिए। अपने मात के लिए बिदेशों में मझियों तलाज कीजिए, बाहर की मझियों में मुल्त-किल माहक बूझने की जरूरत है। बाहर के लोग यह कहते हैं कि जब हमें धाग की जरूरत होती है, तब तो धाग बेत नहीं हैं, लेकिन जब हम इस पर इतना करने जाते हैं, तब हमारे पास उसे बेचने के लिए धागे हैं।

मैं एक धोर सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—हरिनाग धोर पनाब में धाग सन्जियों को बहुत लेकी से पैदा करार्ये धोर साथ ही गन्ध-कड़वी में ऐसा इतनाज कीजिए कि उस की बड़ा बेचा जा सके। उन के साथ इतनाज करें ताकि सामान बाहर भेजा जा सके। जब धाग का पैटर्न बसत जगगा, तो यहाँ के प्रादमियों को पैसा मिलेगा, किसानों को अपनी मेहनत का धाम मिल सकेगा धोर बाहर के देशों को भी भ्रान्त भेजा जा सकेगा।

समापति महोदय श्री ए० सी० जार्व ।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : फिर एक मिनट धोर दे कीजिए ।

समाप्ति महोदय आप बहुत बोल चुके हैं।

श्री ए० सी० जार्ज

SHRI A C GEORGE (Mukandapuram) : Sir Chairman Sir at the very outset when I participate in this discussion on Agriculture Ministry instead of going through the normal ritual of either congratulating him or deprecating him I only want to say how lucky he is. During the past two three years the agriculture in this country has been fairly good because of God's grace and nature's kindness. Weather is fairly good. The monsoon is rather favourable. The farmers are busily hard working. Mr Barnala is lucky and this Government is now fairly on a good footing.

When he took over we had a stock situation which was unique and unprecedented in the history of independent India. So he inherited one of the best stocks of foodgrains this country ever had. I particularly congratulate him because unlike the other Ministers he did not spoil what he got in a Government where almost all other Ministers whatever they inherited like a prodigal son or like a spoilt child they were in a spree of frenzy to fritter away everything that they got. Here I mention the Finance Ministry. They inherited a foreign exchange reserve of nearly 4000 crores which was accumulated with hard labour of our boys in foreign countries in which the contribution of Keralites is not very small. Now the Finance Ministry has tried the level best to see how to empty the coffers. About Commerce Ministry the same thing applies. For the first time since independence we have record adverse balance of payment of nearly Rs 1600 crores. I am proud to say because I was the junior Minister of Foreign Trade that we handed over a surplus balance of payment.

About Industry Ministry the less said the better. The speeches which the Minister makes at lunch after lunch and at dinner all are contradictory. And the officers say that they do not take them seriously. So they blow hot and cold. One day it is

nationalisation the other day it is denationalisation.

About External Affairs Ministry we know how an aggression was committed under the very nose of our External Minister.

Mr Barnala I thank you very much. You did not at least spoil what you got. I am reminded of a small story which has its bearing on the Agriculture Ministry. In a congregation the cap of the priest was sent for contribution. It was a misers congregation. In that crowd the cap went round without contribution of a penny. Finally from that congregation the cap came back to the parson. He took it up, looked into the cap and found there was nothing. He just turned it up and snook it. There was nothing. Then he raised his hand up and said 'Oh! Lord I thank thee from his congregation I got back at least my hat. This is the case of the Agriculture Ministry. From the Ministry of Agriculture we got back our hat. So I congratulate him for not spoiling it.

Of course he did something in Kerala. Perhaps he was under the evil influence of the Kerala Government at the time of the constitution of the Coconut Board. Of course I know that it has been passed in a hurried manner. It has not only been concentrated but super-concentrated with bureaucracy. It is not going to serve the purpose which he has in mind.

I never question in bona fides because I know that in his heart of hearts he is a son of the soil. He is a farmer and the blood of a farmer is in him. So I never question his bona fides. Kerala is a State where the name of the State itself is inherited from a tree. I was trying in my own limited way to find out whether there is any other instance throughout the world of a country being named after a tree but I could not find one. It is only in Kerala it was known as the land of Keras, which means coco nuts. Of course some of our friends

in the north pronounce it as Kerala, which means bittergourd.

The production of coconut is our mainstay. The other day we were reading that in spite of the efforts made by the Government to increase the acreage under coconut cultivation in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bengal, the production of coconut has gone down by about 7 per cent in a decade. Here I want to make a specific suggestion for his consideration. In the Kuttanad area, which is the main coconut producing area, we are facing one of the biggest attacks of a disease by insects because of which the coconut production is going down. Since none of us has found a solution for this virus so far, I want to make a suggestion. Just as we did once for rubber, we must go in for a complete removal of the trees. In rubber what was done was slaughter tapping after which the emaciated trees were cut off. We gave both subsidy and loan so that there will be an incentive for the farmer to cut down the old trees. Instead sticking to his meagre income, since we have not found a solution for this virus, we should encourage the farmers to cut down the trees and replant them. I would request the Agriculture Minister to take immediate measures to create a fund for coconut replantation. In order to encourage the farmers, we have to give the incentive of a loan as well as subsidy so that the farmer will be forced to cut down his trees, which are virus-ridden, and plant new trees. For that a coconut Development Fund has to be created so that the present virus may be fought and production may be increased with a new variety of plantations.

So far as the Coconut Board is concerned, even at this stage I would say that the Minister must take measures to re-vamp it, to regroup it and make it more popular-based rather than bureaucracy-based.

Then I come to another point. We have now got a regulated market, co-operatives and so many other methods

to see that the farmers get a proper remuneration for their work. In the hilly slopes of the Malabar area, known as the *Malayora Pradesham*, people from the plains have gone to the mountain slopes, cultivated the virgin land and made a paradise out of it. Even though in a State like Kerala we have got a lot of transportation facilities, in the slopes of the hills there are no proper roads. The realisation of the farmer for any crop is directly related to the accessibility to the market. In a State like Kerala, where virgin land has been cultivated and many cash crops have been grown, where there is cultivation of the hill slopes of Kerala, there should be a connecting road from Quilon via Kottayam, Idikl, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat, Calicut, Malappuram to Cannanore. There is a proposal for a hill side road, which should be looked into by the Transport Ministry. All these areas should be directly linked so that the farmers can get a reasonable realisation for their efforts. I would urge upon the Government to take steps to see that a specific allotment is made for this type of facilities for the farmers who have gone to the inaccessible areas and created wealth there for the benefit of the country.

16 hrs

Sir, in my constituency there is a proposal for a sluice-cum-bridge in Elanthikkara Kanakkankudavu across Chalakudy river. It is a multi-purpose project. It is a project which will create a bund and save at least 13,000 acres of good paddy land from erosion by saline water. This proposal is jointly funded by the State Government and the Central Government. It is a bund-cum-bridge. It will serve the purpose of bridging the river and at the same time the bund will serve the purpose of preventing the paddy land from being eroded by saline water for which purpose there is this proposal. So, I urge upon the Minister to kindly fish out the old files and see that it is sanctioned immediately. I understand the sea-erosion is also coming under the

[Shri A. C. George]

purview of the Agriculture Ministry. These days when we talk about disarmament and peace and preventing war there is a regular war going on at the coast of India, at the western coast especially the south western coast coming down from Karnataka to Kerala and the eastern coast of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This coast has to be protected by anti-sea erosion measures. The funds allotted to Kerala are only a pittance, if not meagre. So, I hope the anti-sea erosion measures will be taken to protect the coast.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल (गोवर्धन) : नमो-पति महोदय, कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्री न इस विभाग को जो मार्गें नदों के सामने रखी हैं, उनका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हूँ। यह 2 मार्ग हैं। इति सिवाई मन्त्रालय ने धन उत्पादन, मिर्चाई क्षेत्र और जेरी उद्योग में काफी प्रगति की है, लेकिन ये कुछ प्रमुख बातें हम नदों के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जब कृषि राज्यमंत्री श्री भानुप्रताप सिंह जी राज्य मंत्री नहीं थे, तबसे नदों से, तब उन्होंने एक पत्रिका निकाली थी। उसके कुछ उद्गार मैं नदों के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इति साधनों पर सभी प्रकार के धन-सहायता उनके उत्पादन मूल्य के प्रतिशत के रूप में इस प्रकार है —

उर्वरक पर 41.99 प्रतिशत कर है, कीटनाशक दवाओं पर 56.00 प्रतिशत, बिजली की मोटरों पर 26.73 प्रतिशत, ट्रैक्टर पर 44.74 प्रतिशत, ट्रैक्टर पुर्जों पर 26.93 प्रतिशत और बीजों सेल पर 74.47 प्रतिशत पर है।

मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि क्या उनके मन्त्रालय में कोई योजना है जिससे इन धन-सहायता को कम किया जा सके? वह धन-सहायता क्यों कम करने के लिए क्या करना चाहते हैं?

भारत का राजपत्र जो 9 मार्च का प्रकाशित हुआ है इसमें फटिलाइजर का दाम लिखा है। 19 प्रकार के फटिलाइजर इसमें लिखे हैं। मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए अभी को पढ़ना नहीं हूँ, लेकिन 3, 4 के बारे में बताया जाता है। अमोनियम सल्फेट, यूरिया, सुपरफॉस्फेट ट्रिपुल, डायमोनियम फॉस्फेट के बारे में बताया है इसमें लिखा है कि इनका प्रति टन का भार दस प्रकार है —

अमोनियम सल्फेट 890 रुपये, यूरिया का 1450 रुपये, सुपरफॉस्फेट ट्रिपुल का 1600 रुपये और डायमोनियम फॉस्फेट का 2200 रुपये, एन० पी० का 1800 से 2000 रुपये और सुपर फॉस्फेट ट्रिपुल (पाउडर) का 1500 रुपये है।

भाज धनाज का दाम क्या है, 20 रुपये कितना का दाम 20 रुपये है। एक टन पर 1 हजार कितना होता है, उसने हिसाब से लगाए वो एक कितना फटिलाइजर का दाम 2 रुपये पड़ता है और धनाज का दाम 1 रुपये धनाज है जब कि खाद का दाम 2 रुपये होता है। यह बात मंजूर नहीं है। धनाज भी जो दाम होना है, उससे ज्यादा दाम फटिलाइजर का नहीं होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक वाणिज्यिक फसलों का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे देश में पांच मुख्य फसलें पैदा होती हैं। मूंगफली, सोरघम-मक्का, जिन, प्रलसी और धान। कुल मिला कर जिनहन का उत्पादन 1973-74 में 80.85 लाख मीट्रिक टन, 1974-75 में 80.53 लाख मीट्रिक टन, 1975-76 में 90.91 लाख मीट्रिक टन, 1976-77 में 70.83 लाख मीट्रिक टन और 1977-78 में 80.93 लाख मीट्रिक टन हुआ। 1978-79 में वह 88 लाख मीट्रिक टन होने वाला है। सभी फसलों में मूंगफली की पैदावार 70 प्रतिशत है। पिछली सरकारों ने तीस सालों में मूंगफली के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया। क्या हम भी कुछ नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

गुजरात, और गुजरात में खास कर सोराष्ट्र, और सोराष्ट्र में खास कर जूनागढ़, राजकोट, जामनगर, अमरेली और भावनगर बैंगन खिले देश की एक विहाई मूंगफली पैदा करते हैं। सरकार ने इसके लिए क्या किया है और क्या करना चाहती है? मैंने सुना है कि जूनागढ़ में राष्ट्रीय मूंगफली अनुसंधान केंद्र खोला गया है। लेकिन वहाँ पर काम कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं जूनागढ़ में रहता हूँ। मैं इति मंत्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस राष्ट्रीय मूंगफली अनुसंधान केंद्र में तुरन्त काम शुरू करें।

नमोपति महोदय कृषि विभाग की 1978-79 की रिपोर्ट, पेज 9, पैराग्राफ 12 में कहा गया है कि 1978 से 1983 के बीच तक कृषि-निर्माता का निर्यात 3125 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ सकता है। यह किस तरह बढ़ाया जा सकता है? बार बार कृषि निर्यात की निर्यात-बंदी की जाती है। यह नहीं हानी चाहिए। इति-उत्पादन की किसी भी जिस पर किसी प्रकार का निर्यात मुक्त नहीं होना चाहिए। निर्यात पर एम० टी० सी० और नाफ्रेड की मानाफली नहीं होनी चाहिए। उत्पादकों, निर्यातकों, व्यापारियों और परिवहनकर्ताओं की सलाह और सेवाएँ संचित रूप से लनी चाहिए। कृषि निर्यात पर निर्यात-मुक्त रद्द करना जरूरी है।

विभिन्न कृषि निर्यात पर प्रतिटन के हिसाब से निर्यात शुल्क इस प्रकार है एम० पी० एम० मूंगफली की विटो 1500 रुपये, मूंगफली साबुत 1150 रुपये, ईई 2500 रुपये, मूंगफली की खली (डीमायन्ड) रुक 125 रुपये। क्या मंत्री महोदय विश्व मन्त्रालय से बात-चीत कर के इस निर्यात शुल्क को रद्द करना चाहते हैं? 3125 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात मन्त्रालय फिर उरुदू करती है?

करेगी? जब उत्पादन होगा, तभी वह निर्यात कर सकेगी। लेकिन निर्यात-शुल्क को कम नहीं किया जाता है, बल्कि उसको बढ़ाया जाता है। पांच सात दिन पहले एक मंत्रालय के प्रभाव में बनाया गया कि एच० पी० एम० और सामान्य मूल्यवली और कई का निर्यात-शुल्क बढ़ा दिया गया है। यदि यही महोदय एक्मपीटी को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें बिना मंत्रालय से मिल कर निर्यात-शुल्क को रद्द करना चाहिये।

बढ़ा तक इति मूल्य प्रायोग का सम्बन्ध है, प्रश्न यह है कि वह भाव कैसे नज़र करता है। इति-उत्पादन के मूल्य तय करते हुए इन बातों का ध्यान रखा जा चाहिये : (1) इति की जमीन की कीमत, (2) जमीन की कुल कोमत का बैंक रेट के हिसाब से 5 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष ब्याज, (3) किसानों के कुटुम्ब द्वारा की गई मेहनत, (4) खेत-मजदूरों की दो गई मजदूरी, (5) भावल इति, बिजली के मूल्य, ट्रेक्टर, ट्रेक्टर बनेरू पीछारी और यंत्रों का खर्च, (6) बैला की कीमत, (7) बिजली, वृद्ध प्रायल, प्रतिमाह, बीटनामक बराफी का खर्च, (8) किया गया कई और उसका ब्याज, (9) जमीन महसूल और उनकर।

यह सब हिमाज लगा कर लाभ तय हानी चाहिये, जैसा कि उद्योग और व्यापार में होता है। इनके मिलावा इति मूल्य प्रायोग में कोई किसान नहीं है। जयमें सब एयर-कन्डीशन में बैठने वाले लोग हैं। किसी ने खेती देखी नहीं है, नदी भी नहीं देखी है। भावल हवाई ब्रह्मज ने देखी होगी। इसलिए बेरी प्रायना है कि भावल एयरकन्डर प्राइम कन्डीशन में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि को रखिए।

प्रश्न में मैं कुछ मुझसे मदद के मामले रखना चाहता हूँ—

1. इति उत्पादों की लागत—सभी प्रकार का खर्च दिन कर उनका भाव तय किया जाये।

2. मूल्यवली एच० पी० एम० डी० प्रायल केस (मूल्यवली की खेती) कई बनेरू इन सब इति उत्पादों का निर्यात शुल्क रद्द किया जाये।

3. बिजली और प्राणीय भागी में पिछड़े हुए—पूरतन को ध्यान प्रकार से—प्रायिक गृहयोजना की जाये।

4. इति भावल पंच (एयरकन्डर प्राइम कन्डीशन) में किसानों का पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये।

5. फसल और पशु बीमा योजना को शीघ्र प्रगति में लाये।

6. एयरकन्डर के मोरारु प्रदत्त के समुहकरीय जमीन के बुझों का पानी धारा हो गया है। भावल

पूर, बेड, पोरबन्दर, मिनापी, घोषा, नरनपी, मासो ठक "सार प्रवेज एररोप्रक योजना" के लिए वितीय गृहयोजना की जाये।

7. फर्टिलाइजर बीज, वृद्ध प्रायल और बीज भावल बनेरू, बीटनामक बराफी, मन्त्री का उत्पादन शुल्क रद्द किया जाये।

8. मूल्यवली जैसा मूल्य तय करने के लिए बुना-वृद्ध में मन्त्रालय के नये "मन्त्रालय केन्द्र" का कार्य शीघ्र प्रगति किया जाये।

9. मूल्यवली का मन्त्रालय गृहयोजना मूल्य 250 रुपये प्रति बिटल होना चाहिये।

10. किसानों के लिए 5 प्रतिशत की दर में कर्जों दिये जाने का प्रभाव होना चाहिये।

11. नर्मदा योजना का कार्य शीघ्र प्रगति किया जाये और इस योजना में केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा वितीय गृहयोजना दे।

12. मूल्यवली के प्राणीय मूल्य के नदी के लिए पूरा बुनाम मन्त्रालय दिया जाये।

13. इति किसी का निर्यात ब्रह्मज जाने और कई तथा जाने के तैना का भावल बन्द किया जाये।

इन सबों के साथ मैं इति मन्त्रालय की भागी का सम्बन्ध करना हूँ तथा मन्त्री बनेरू के भावल ब्रह्मज हूँ कि वे मेरे मुझों पर ध्यान दें।

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga). I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for the reasons that have been reflected by my cut motions, several in number. I hope the hon. Minister for Agriculture will go through these cut motions and try to afford as much relief as is possible.

With regard to the Central Budget, we are all happy that the Budget is now rural-oriented, a departure from the usual practice of its being urban-oriented. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has provided considerable money for the development of rural areas, from the point of view of agriculture, rural industries, roads and things like that, which go to make up the prosperity of the villagers. I am very happy that the Agriculture Ministry is headed by a son of the soil, who is himself a practical and pragmatic farmer and

ted in retail prices; for example, the wholesale price index for food articles has fallen by 10 per cent but the index of consumer prices has risen by 10 per cent. In December 1978 it was 340 and in March 1977 it was 312. The peasants who are the majority consumers have lost both as producers and as consumers and the farmer are industrialist and traders and the big capitalists, the sharks of the so-called free market. Firstly, they dismantled controls, demolished food-zones and have withdrawn restrictions on forward trading speculation, hoarding land profiteering and, secondly, they have liberalised the credit for hoarding, profiteering and speculation, while restricting the same to State Trading agencies like the FCI, the CCI and the JCI. The increase in bank credit to the private commercial sector has gone up to 2275 crores during 1977 as against 1592 crores in the previous year. There is liberalised import of raw materials in which our production is sufficient to meet our domestic requirements, viz, cotton, rubber, copra and jute. They imported 14 lakh bales of high-priced cotton, paying a subsidy of 72 crores, and 100 crores for staple fibres.

Fourthly, there should be a comprehensive distribution system and a widening up of the existing one whereby we are left to the mercy of big traders and mill-owners. Salt, cement, paper, coal, diesel, Kerosene, cooking gas, soda, edible-oils, etc are all disappearing from the market.

Again, the sugarcane price has been reduced from Rs. 12.50 and Rs. 16.50 per quintal to Rs. 10/-, though the cost of cultivation has gone up. It should not be less than Rs. 12.50 per quintal.

Apart from these things, I wish to say that the Farmer is the producer for the country and he deserves the same attention as industrial workers now get. Concentration hereafter should be not only on the industrialists but also on the farmers. The

human facilities that have got to be given to the farmer should not be delayed.

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI A R BADRI NARAYAN. One more point, Sir, and I will conclude. You must conquer the adverse effect of floods on the one hand of delayed and reduced monsoon on the other. I would also refer to unharvested river waters and linking of the rivers. I am very happy that the Prime Minister has been pleased to announce some days back that the Garland Canal scheme has been under the consideration of the Central Government and that the USSR and the World Bank are likely to finance us, assist us with money as well as with technical knowhow. Leave alone the Garland Canal scheme, there are the South Indian rivers which flow to the west without being utilised in any manner; the water is unnecessarily flowing into the Arabian Sea. A method must be found out to link these various rivers of the South so that we may utilise the waters properly.

Hon. Chairman has been very good to me. He has been asking me to stop. I have got quite a number of points to speak on, but I do not wish to transgress the ruling of the Chair. So, I conclude by appealing to the hon. Agriculture Minister to bear in mind the several points which I have been trying to give in a very constructive manner. I hope he will apply his mind and do the things which are the most dear to his heart in the agricultural sector.

हृदय मोर विचार मन्त्रालय में रात में
(श्री आरु मन्त्रालय विह) विचारणा महोदय मन्त्र
तक कृषि और विचार मन्त्रालय के मन्त्रालयों पर दिन
माननीय मन्त्रालयों ने ध्यान विचार व्यक्त किए हैं उन
सभी के प्रति मैं आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। कुछ ने हवाई
प्रशंसा की है, बाकी दो दोर कुछ ने हवाई प्रशंसा
किया की है।

एक मित्रगण बहु को गई कि "कूट-कार-वर्क" योजना में मड़ा हुमा प्रतीत दिया जाता है। श्रीमन्, यह मित्रगण प्रत्यक्ष है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों को मैंने शास्त्रकार स्वयं लिखा है कि इस गल्ले को उनी प्रकार से स्वीकार कर किम प्रकार से "केन्द्र प्रासंग-वाक्य" का गल्ला स्वीकार करते हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि गल्ले का कार्य मैंने से पहले मैंने की बालिडी को दक्ष सकते हैं। किसी भी राज्य सरकार को केन्द्र को नहीं रही मात उपरररररर नही घोषा जायगा, यह बात बारबार स्पष्ट की जा चुकी है और उन को भी स्वयं अधिकार मानव है। जहाँ तक कूट-कार-वर्क का प्रश्न है, उस के लिए मैंने विशेष रूप से लिखा है कि यदि उन को यह गल्ला मुक्त में मिल रहा है लेकिन इन की कीमत कम इवसमयमें डिपार्टमेंट को चुकानी है। इन-लिये इस गल्ले को देख कर तो धीर इन के साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता है कि किसी राज्य सरकार

अब तक हम क्या कर चुके हैं, उस के बारे में मैंने 10, 11 व्याख्यान के बारे में बताया है। जो पहले नहीं होता था और जिन के बारे में इस सरकार ने कुछ किया है, वह मैंने आपको बताया है। अब मैं यह बताता चाहता हूँ कि आपके यह लोग क्या करना चाहते हैं। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि जो खरीदारी को योजना बननी है, बहुत से किसान अपना गला गणतंत्र प्राइस पर भी नहीं बेच पाते। यह बात सही है परन्तु उस में जो बर्तनधारी हैं, उन की ओर भी ध्यान दें। साथे खरीदारी एक-सौ-बाई-वही करो। वास्तव में यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है और राज्य सरकारों की धारणा रखना यह मुना है कि जो भी गलत ये घरेलू ही घरों में लोअरिजेशन के के मुताबिक हैं तो, उनका खर्चा बढ़ा कर के माफ करवा दें। तो, उनका खर्चा बढ़ा कर के माफ करवा दें। तो उन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को बननी होती है, तो उन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को जिम्मेदार है। बहुत ही राज्य सरकारें ऐसी हैं जो एक-सौ-बाई-को अपने लिये में मारते नही करने देती। उन्हें सब के उन के पैरने हैं। वही

कि भीषम। भीषम को गुप्ता से कुछ हर्षा-स्मित बात पर मैं उनकी धानोचना नहीं करूँगा, वह अपने विचारों को रख सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरा ऐसा बहना है कि यदि हम विचारों के तालाबों को बहुत उजो में बसा दें, तो हम भीषम के पुतार बहाने से रूढ़ वेग को मुक्ति मिल सकती है। बाई भीषम पञ्जाब का कुछ नहीं विप्राद प्रकाश है, भाष विज्ञान रखिये, चाहे जैसा भी भीषम होगा, पञ्जाब और हरियाणा व पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में फलन होगी। तो हम उसी स्थिति में पहुँचने के विषे किताबों की महायत्ना करना चाहते हैं कि वह अधिक से अधिक नरक बनायें।

एक रात की मैं और चर्चा करता बाबा ।
 गरीबी दूर करने की राह की स्वाहिष्णु है, लेकिन गरीबी
 कैसे दूर होगी ? गांधी की गरीबी दूर करने के लिये दो
 चीजों की आवश्यकता है । एक तो पूँजी धीरे धीरे
 कुछ बचा जाना शिवाजि । दूसरा कोई समझना हो कि
 केवल हम जान की चर्चा कर के कि पैसे हिमाज छोटे
 की गूढ़ रहे हैं, या हम प्रकार की बर्तन कर के कोई
 गरीबी दूर करने की कीर्तिष्ण करे तो वह राक्षसीति
 नाम तो उठा सकता है, लेकिन देश की गरीबी दूर नहीं
 होगी । गरीबी दूर करने के लिये पूँजी धीरे दूर जाना
 या पचासा बहुत जरूरी है । जहां तक पूँजी का प्रश्न
 है, मैं अपना धुआँ हूँ कि भारत सरकार जितना व्यय
 करती थी, उसका दुगुना व्यय कर करने ला रही है ।
 इसमें धर्मित्विष्णु हमारी यह भी कीर्तिष्ण होती कि हम
 यहां कुछ थोड़ी बातकारी भी पढ़ावें । जब मैं कभी
 किसी विधि अनुसंधान केन्द्र पर जाता हूँ तो ऐसा लगता
 है कि वहां जानकारी का ऐसा खजोरा है कि अगर
 हमारा इन्तेजान हो तो इस देश का भित्त बन सकता
 है । लेकिन आज की बात है कि वह जानकारी, जिसमें
 दूसरे देशों के लोगों ने पापदा उठाया है, हमारे देश
 के लोगों ने समझे नाम नहीं उठाया । हाँ, बीज अगर
 कुछ बिखर गए हैं लेकिन बाकी जानकारी वही भी
 नहीं उठ रही है ।

एक योजना, जिसका निरादारी जी ने चिक किया—
 मैं न लौट—उसका उद्देश्य है कि जिनके अनुसंधान
 केन्द्र हैं वे अपने पदों में सबसे गरीब लोगों को छात्र
 कर पाने विचार के द्वारा उनसे जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा
 उठाने की कोशिश करें। '50 हजार परिवार छात्र
 पायेंगे। इसके अनिवार्य एक योजना यह भी है कि गांवों
 में कुछ नये विद्यार्थी लड़कों को लेकर उन केंद्रों पर दो
 तीन महीने रखकर किसी एक नाम के लिए प्रशिक्षित
 किया जायेगा—चाहे प्राटिकिपल इन्गेनियरिंग हो,
 मैकानिकल हो, पोल्ट्री कोशिश हो या इलन रियेयर,
 मोटर रियेयर का नाम हो। जिनसे भी धन गांवों में
 चल सकने दें उनको ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए। अब यात्रा

पर प्रभावपूर्ण है, यद्यपि एक मान में माधुकरनाथन विना
हृदय है निम्न हमकी जानकारी नहीं है। 2300 व्यापक
में बढ़ाकर 2600 व्यापक में लागू किया जा रहा है।
दृष्टांत प्रमाण है कि यह योजना गोरे देश में लागू की
गयी। माथो के जो चरे जोखे नीचकाय है उनको नया
कन विधिया जमेगी। औरही देश के लिए नया

यह काम नहीं निरूढ़ रहे है वल्कि नीच, चार, पांच महीने की उनकी देखभाल होगी जिसमें वे काम सौंप कर गांवों में जायें और सैल्फ एम्पावरमेंट पैराम की तरह से अपना कारोबार शुरू करें। इसमें एक तो उनका प्रयत्न गेजबारा की जायेंगा और दूसरे लोगों के लिए उदाहरण भी बनेंगे। (स्वयंभाषित)

दो एक बाँवें में और बटना चाहना। भारतीय मरम्पो ने कुछ ऐसी बाँवें नहीं खिना उत्तर देने से यद्यपि नतीजा नहीं खिलना फिर भी मैं निवेदन करूँ, जैसे वरन् भेष्य मिह्र जो मैं क्या पण बजा कि जेल में खिनाता राखन दिया जाता है उसके टिप्पण से देखा जाये तो हम देश के लिए कम घबारा पैदा हो रहा है फिर भी क्या जाता है कि वरन् पत्राखिल है दर्याएँ सरकार के माँगे प्राण्डे चलन हैं। भारतीय मरम्पो केवल यह धुन राख कि जेल में बच्चे नहीं रहते। वास्तव की दृष्टाद और दूसरी तरफ मरम्पो की खुशक में धारा भरते हैं।

इस बात की खर्षां भी की गई कि पहले बीनी बहुत लम्पटेंटी होगी थी और यह सम्भव दिखाने की, हमसारे नदी कर पा गयी है। उन्हें नही मान्य कि अन्तराष्ट्रीय वाक्त्रा में बीनी का क्या भाव है। जिस समय वा मानवीय मर्यादें खर जाने हैं उस समय अन्तराष्ट्रीय वाक्त्रा में बीनी का नुब 700 पाउंड प्रति रन वा और मात्र 100 पाउंड प्रति रन है। उस समय की सरकारी में बीनी केच कर म्नाऊन कामावा का नम प्राइ की सेवने हैं लेविन प्राइ कर सेवने हैं।

एकसपाटी की बात भी नहीं बर्दा। इस विषय में मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना है मैं भी एकसपाटी का बड़ा हिमायती हूँ लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एकसपाटी भी ऐसे नहीं हो सकता है कि पात्र आपने पैमाना किया कि एकसपाटी होता भी एक एकसपाटी हो जाये। दुनिया के नांग यह बाने जैसे नहीं रहने है। एकसपाटी के लिए हटाई की धारने बन्दार बनाने पहने है। धनार्थीय जवन में भारत का प्रवेश नया होगा और उसकी जगह मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी—यह देखना है। हमारा वह

17 00 hrs

[illegible]

श्री भायू प्रताप सिंह यह मिश्रायत गुन कर मून बाहा बननाग हुपा है। म बा बीरगो माहव को वटुन मन्दा विमान मानता भावा है। जिन दीक का घाप बाव कर रह है—वह इन भावपुनजन है जब विमान पहली बार मून बोठा है तब उन को दावतो होना है। जब वह तिवहन या दूसरी कमल उन म न पुषा है ता उन को बाबाग डावन की उकरन नहा हाती है।

श्री चदन सिंह गल को मिटटी का बदना नहा जा गना है।

श्री भायू प्रताप सिंह आप उनका बाव मानन करा है।

अन में कवन एक बाव काट कर में धपना बापण नमान कक्या। यह मान कर चनना हि कवल भारत सरकार या भारत सरकार के मंत्री इति की स्थिति को मुधार मवते हैं—यह एक गलन बापणा है। इस काम म बहुत गारे करीक हैं। नव मे वन पका ना राजव मरकार है, उन को बाव स्वय विमान है। बड़िया म बड़िया योजनायें बसाई गई हैं मकिन धार भोक पर डावन न मिले, पन्नाइवर न मिल ता दिक्कत होती है—हम न उन समस्याओं का दुर न वन का प्रजन किया है लेकिन मब क महशय म हो यह काम मकन हो मवता है।

भायू का बचा की गई। भायू क बारे म म कहता बाहता है—मरकार का पुरी गहावुन होन हुन ओ हिमाना की मयुक्ति मन्व नहीं की जा मरी धोर उन का मुख्य कारण यह है कि मन्व करन के निय जो इकाइवर बाणि यह नहीं है। हमारे पान पर्याप्त कोल्ड-स्टोरेज हान बाहिब रेकीजेरेटड-बन-उ होन बाणिब—मकिन नहीं नहा है। जो थोड बहुत कोल्ड स्टोरेज हैं—व मब भर चुके ह। हम न राज्य मरकारा मे कन है नि धनिक म धनिक सुधना म कोल्ड-स्टोरेज बनाय जान बाहिब। अभी कुछ दिन पहल इसी विषय पर बात करने व निय म वम्ट वशान करा था। उहान कहा कि हमारे यहा विजनी नो है। उतर प्रान सरकार न हमारी बाव का माना धोर कहा कि हम 100 नवे कोल्ड-स्टोरेज बनायव मकिन धव उन क मय्य मरी जी का पत्र हमारे पाम भावा है कि उन क पाव सीमेट नहीं है। आप इन बात पर बिचार बाजिय—इति का समस्या का उटुन उवाक मन्वय निजरो बायेन होवल धोर बाहेनामी म है। इन गारी धव-मरकारा म इन का भी बहुत मन्वपुन स्थान है कभा कभी पाडा-वटुन मतभन हा मकता है। कुछ नम कहा है कि हम पुरान कर पर धकी कर छोट छोट उवाक हा ता उन स वन का मना हावा। म कहता है—उवाक का बात तो छोट बाजिय खरी भी उन कक म पीने वन मकती है जब तक हवाय उवाक एने न हो जा हमारा उरी का पाव शकता की पूति कर सक।

17 01 hrs

[DR SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

इनाय भाव हुन का जब जाचें पाक, तो इन ताी बागी का ध्यान में रख कर भायें। यह कहना धामन है कि मरकार म कुछ नहा किया मकिन जिन परि स्थितियों स हम मुजर रहे हैं उन का तरक भा धान ध्यान में।

भायू की बाव बहुत की जाता है पर भायू का बरा किया जाए। म विछन गान म पुछ रहा ह कि हम को यह तो बड़िया जाता है नि बिनाता का मदद बाजिय मगर जब में यह पुछता ह कि किन प्रकार स मदद की जाए तो बाइ उतर नहा मिनता।

अन म म कुछ मन्वो-भाई० क बारे म कहता बाणिब म। म स्वय यह दावा नहीं करता कि यह एक बहुत बड़िया धोर मयानिबन धार्मनाइजेशन है परन्तु जिन प्रकार म धार्मनाइज को गई है वह भा नहा नहा है। नव म पान तो म यह बाव इस्ट करनी बाहता ह कि एक-मी०भाई० का काम कवन खरीद कर उपभारताका का गना पटुनाता नहा है। यह एक प्रकार मे इन्वोशन है। जो आप 570 करोड रुपय का बाव करन है कि जना धान होता है उन म म पाव न जयाना बकर स्टार के लिए है पर यह तो मक पानिमी भटन है कि क्या हम का बकर म्पक रान की म्पल ट या नही? मगर उकरन है ता उन को पाव इन्वोशन बाणिब उन को नुमान म म निते। मगर म जिन को खाद पदाय धादि क धार्मनाइजेशन हैं धोर व०एन०धो० म जो एक०धो०भा० का धार्मनाइजेशन है उन मब का यह कहना है कि जिनव फूड स्टार इना बाणिब न कवन धान इना हटाक पुष्टिप का होना बाहिब बकि धोर दूसरा क निय भी होना बाहिब। धव धवर हम बकर स्टार रख रह है तो वह न कवन धान देनामियों व निय भुमीबत क वन काम पावगा बकि धोर जा हमारे गहना हैं उन क काम भी भा सकता है धोर इस क रउर पर जो खर्चा होता है उस को धवर पाव हमारी नातामकी जिन तय बाण ता उठ हमारे माव धाव धा बाव कर रहे है। एन०मी०भाइ० म जो उगी प्रकार क मय है बकि धोर दूसरे मकी विनाश म धोर अभी बावम पाव पाव म हैं। इन मेज म ईमानदारी का बरा इन्ड है यह मब का मायूम है लेकिन में यह उकर कहना बाहता ह कि बाव न किनी म नमान मन्वय न मन्वो-मी०भाई० क किनी मन्वय या धार्मनागी क बारे म मेरे पाम निरयत नहा मवी है। हा पबनो मानमान मन्वो न उन्ना धार्मनाइज धोर कमबायि के लिए पवती का है जिन क बारे म वन खडे हो कर उन का तावावन धोर बईमान रहन है।

श्री एम० राम मोहन रेडडी रिकमइशन करन है पन्ना काई नग करता ह। (धवधान)

श्री भायू प्रताप सिंह जिनको यहा कहते हैं कि आप हैं उन्ना की पन्ना करन हैं (धवधान)
मेरे पान मिश्रायत जाए या प्रमाण जाए ता

एक करोड़ बीक में लगभग 360 करोड़ रुपया दिया है लेकिन अभी तक उस काम की शुरुआत ठीक उस में हो रही है। खान तोर से राज्य परिवहन में कहीं फ्री माई के घोषणा नहीं बन रहे हैं। यदि उत्पादन का है तो उस को रखने के लिए बगल भी चाहिये। ऐसा मानना सही है और हमेशा इस मदद में गलत तरीके की बातें मानी हैं लेकिन उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस की समस्या बोरो की कच्ची की बात भी कही जा रही है। यदि बोरो नहीं होंगे तो उस को कैसे रखा जायगा? वह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है जिस पर तत्काल ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रोपोगंडा रेलवे लाइन इन एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि बड़ा कृषि काम है जहाँ कृषि को नाफा पैदावार देती है वहाँ रेलवे लाइन बनाएँ। मुझे पता नहीं रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई पत्र प्राप्त के पास आया है या नहीं जिसके आधार पर कार्य बना सकें कि रेलवे से क्षेत्र है वहाँ पर रेलवे लाइन बनाई जायगी। उदाहरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में जो रामपुर काठगोशाम लाइन है वहाँ पर कृषि का बहुत बड़ा योग है। रामपुर काठगोशाम की पट्टी से ही प्रोपोगंडा लाइन की लेकिन उस को रोक दिया गया है। उस की रेलवे बनाने नहीं जा रही है। इसलिए कृषि मंत्री जी की कहना चाहिये कि रेलवे के पथर दंग तरह की कोई योजना बनाई है तो उस रेलवे लाइन को खोल बनाता चाहिये।

मैंने नवीरपुर की प्राइम के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता कि कृषक जा कुछ भी देश करने हैं उस का उचित मूल्य उन को मिलना चाहिये। उन का स्वा प्रकाश हो रहा है उन के बारे में मंत्री जी का स्पष्ट करना चाहिये। अगर के पास तो उच्च कम किए गए हैं। पहले भी कुछ कम हुए थे। प्रधान के पास भी कुछ बढ़ाए गए हैं लेकिन उस के बावजूद ठीक सट्टा कर रहा है कि उस को उचित मूल्य नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री जी अपने नवाब में इन मारी बातों को स्पष्ट करेंगे। किसानों की राहत देने के लिए वे राय तोर से कुछ वास्तविक बनायेंगे। अन्य में पुन शोहरा देना चाहता हूँ कि परस कन्दान के ऊपर वह विशेष रूप में ध्यान दें क्या कि उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी हिस्सा हमेशा बाढ़ में नमन हो जाता है और उस में बड़ी क्षति होती है।

SHRI K MALLANNA (Chitradurga): Madam Chairman, at the outset I want to congratulate the Agriculture Minister for having tried to help the agriculturists in the country. 60 per cent of the agricultural families are living below the poverty line. Government have introduced some measures in order to improve their economic condition in the rural areas, like the Food for Work Programme,

Drought-Prone Areas Programme, Desert Area Development Programme, Small Farmers Development Agency, Tribal Area Development Programme and Hill Area Development Project, apart from the Antyodaya or village development. These are the measures taken by the Government to ameliorate or improve the working conditions of the rural folk.

Madam Chairman, I am coming from a constituency which has been declared as a backward area by the Planning Commission and almost all of my constituency is covered by the DPAP programme and also by Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA). Both these programmes are Centrally sponsored schemes. These schemes are introduced just to help the rural folk, i.e., the very oppressed and depressed class in the existing rural society.

Madam Chairman, the drought-prone area in the country covers nearly 74 districts in 13 States. That means, it covers 12 per cent of the total population. In terms of area it covers 5.68 lakh square kilometres, that is, 20 per cent of this area. I find now that for the year 1979-80 it has been allotted Rs. 9944 crores. I feel it is very insufficient because the Planning Commission has declared more than 200 districts as backward areas under the drought-prone area programme. Madam, the idea behind this is to tap the underground water and to irrigate these areas with underground water and river water. They have taken up soil conservation, then horticulture and so many other programmes to improve and provide jobs to the rural people, namely, the small farmers and the agriculturists.

Madam Chairman, under the IRD programmes, that is the Integrated Rural Development programmes, the DPAP and SFDA programmes are included. Unfortunately they have not planned anything except mentioning about some soil conservation and some afforestation. Planning should be made according to the situation of the area. Take, for example, my consti-

(श्री हुसैन देव नारायण यादव)

योजना में 19.2 प्रतिशत है। यहाँ भाजा बड़ उद्योग 6 उष्ण मनुष्य मगर चौबी पक्ष वर्षीय योजना के मुकाबले इतनी जो योजना बनत जा रही है उसमें इन्होंने 1.2 प्रतिशत ज्यादा खर्च रखा है और कृषि में 1 प्लांट कम कर के रखा है। यह इतनी संवर्धन की किताब में प्रकाशित हुआ है।

मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में वित्त मंत्री नवम्बर 1978 तक बकी द्वारा गिय गय नबी के बारे में य प्रावदे दिये कृषि 11.5 प्रतिशत अनु उद्योग 11.6 प्रतिशत बड़ उद्योग 39.6 प्रतिशत। हिंदुस्तान के लगभग 70 प्रतिशत लाभ खता पर निर्भर कर रहे और 80.10 प्रतिशत लाभ गाया म बमदे ह। कृषि पर निर्भर करने वाले लगभग 70 प्रतिशत साया का बकन 11.5 प्रतिशत बैंक ऋण दिये गये जब कि वह उद्योगों को 39.6 प्रतिशत दिये गये। ये आंकड़े क्या दर्शाते हैं? सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम खेती की तरफ बड़ रहे हैं और बड़े उद्योगों में एकाधिकार को खत्म करने के लिए आर्थिक विक्रीकरण की तरफ बड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन बकी का दृष्टिकोण यह बनता है कि सरकार आर्थिक विक्रीकरण और खेती की तरफ नहीं बड़ रही है क्योंकि कृषि को कम ऋण दिया जा रहा है।

समापति महोदय माननीय मन्त्र्य दो मिनट में समाप्त करें।

श्री हुसैन देव नारायण यादव धन्य मदर्या को 15.15 मिनट दिए गये हैं। मूल बाधा समय और दिया जाय।

समापति महोदय नहीं माननीय मन्त्र्य दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दें।

श्री हुसैन देव नारायण यादव जिस देश में खेती पर भार जितना कम होगा है वह देश अपना ही धनवान होता है। क्या कृषि मजानव दादा हम दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही की जा रहा है कि खेती पर से भार को कम किया जाय? खेती पर भार तब तक कम नहीं होगा जब तक कि कुटीर उद्योगों को बचाया नहीं दिया जायगा। हम में कुछ पाखानों का 31.9 प्रतिशत भाग खेती पर निर्भर है, घमरीया में 4.0 प्रतिशत ब्रिटन में 2.8 प्रतिशत और जापान में 20.7 प्रतिशत भाग खेती पर निर्भर है। जिन भारत में जनसंख्या का 69.7 प्रतिशत भाग खेती पर निर्भर करता है।

यह दर्शाता है कि जिन देश में खेती पर जितना कम जनसंख्या का भार है वह देश अपना ही धनदार और खुशहाल है। लेकिन जिस देश में खेती पर ज्यादा जनसंख्या का भार है वह देश अपना ही गरीब है। घमर हम पाया जस गरीब देश के प्राण बहाना चाहते हैं उसकी तरफ से काना बाजत है जो खेती पर से भार को कम कर के अधिक से अधिक

मातो की कुटीर उद्योगों की तरफ ले जाना होगा। लेकिन कुटीर उद्योगों का विकास तब तक नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि हम यह तय न करें कि जिन वस्तुओं का निर्यात मनुष्य के हाथों से हो सकता है उनका उत्पादन वह कारखाना में नहीं होगा।

मेरे सामने प्रति व्यक्ति उद्योग के बारे में भारत सरकार के ये आंकड़े हैं —

| | 1955-56 | 1977-78 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| वित्तोपार्ज | | |
| घास तल | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| धानी | 5 | 7.2 |
| मूनी कपडा | 14.4 मीटर | 11.8 मीटर |

इसमें पता चलता है कि जहाँ 1955-56 में कपडा की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्ध मात्रा 14 मीटर थी वहाँ 1977-78 में वह घट कर 11 मीटर रह गई। एक तरफ रुई का दाम रकम हो रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ कपडा का दाम बड़ रह रहा है।

18 hrs

गांवों के मुद्दारे का बान कहा जाती है मगर जो जाब कर्माधीन उद्योग मंत्री मन्त्रा है कि नेशनल रेक्मेटाइन कार्पोरेशन ध्यान उत्पादन में से करल 40 प्रतिशत मोटा और माधारण कपडा बनाना है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश में 60 फीसदी लाभ गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहत है और 80 फीसदी लोग गांव में रहत हैं वहाँ की नेशनल टकम टाइन कार्पोरेशन का दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिए कि वह ध्यान उत्पादन को 60 या 80 फीसदी मोटा और माधारण कपडा तैयार करे। ऐसा करने पर ही गांव वाली कलन पर कपडा हो सकता है। इस लिए अगर सरकार किसानों और गांव वाली क लिए कुछ करना चाहती है तो उस समय दिना में सोचना होगा।

1971-72 में कृषि उत्पादों का मूचनक 100 था और गांव कीमतों का मूचनक 105 था। 1971-72 के बाद जिनसे 1979 तक गांव कीमतों का मूचनक निरंतर बढ़ता चला गया है और यही स्थिति विभिन्न उत्पादों के मूचनक की रही है जो लगानार बढ़ता रहा है। कृषि का मूचनक हम की घोर गत है। अग्रन 1977 में जहाँ दूसरी वस्तुओं का मूचनक 184 था वहाँ कृषि का 172 था। 1978 में जहाँ दूसरी वस्तुओं का मूचनक 184 पर ले गया है वहाँ कृषि उत्पादन की वस्तुओं का मूचनक 172 से घट कर 169 पर चला गया है। तो लगता है कि कृषि उत्पादन की वस्तुओं का मूचनक हम की घोर चला जा रहा है और दूसरी वस्तुओं का मूचनक बढ़ता चला जा

रहा है। जब तक उस की रोक नहीं जायेगा तब तक बिनास नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए सरकार का हम बिना में भी सोचना चाहिए।

18.02 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

POSTAL ACCOUNTS IN HARYANA

श्रीमती मृणाल दीर (कम्बई उत्तर) : सभापति महोदय, 12-3-79 को प्रश्न संख्या 284 का जो उत्तर दिया गया है उस के बारे में मैं यह चर्चा करना चाहती हूँ। उस दिन सवाल के जवाब में जो बताया गया उस में यह कहा गया कि 50 हजार रुपये से ऊपर के जो डिपॉजिट 1974 में हरयाना के पोस्ट ऑफिसों में किए गए उस के बारे में इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट जांच कर रहा है। मैं उस दिन बराबर पृथ्वी रही कि कुल मिला कर 74, 75 और 76 तीन सालों में इस प्रकार के कितने लोगों ने डिपॉजिट किए थे और कितनी के बारे में जांच अभी तक हो गई है। मुझे भी अनुमान मिली है उस के मुताबिक 1974-75 और 76 में लगभग 712, पचास हजार रुपये के ऊपर के डिपॉजिट हरयाना के पोस्ट ऑफिसों में हुए। इन के बारे में देखने लायक चीज तो यह है कि उन में कई डिपॉजिट ऐसे हैं कि वहां 30 मार्च का डिपॉजिट किया, 1 अप्रैल को ऐसा उसी एकाउंट में से तारान ले लिया, 29 मार्च को डिपॉजिट किया और 2 अप्रैल को चापस ले लिया या फिर 31 मार्च का डिपॉजिट किया और 3 अप्रैल को ले लिया। ऐसे ही तीन चार दिन के लिए इतनी बड़ी रकम डिपॉजिट कर के जो बापस ले ली गई उन्हीं कई व्यक्तिगत डिपॉजिट भी हैं, कई म्यूचुअलिटी डेपॉजिट, कई पुलिस डिपॉजिट के हैं वही भी लदार के हैं, बी एम् के हैं, कोऑपरेटिव मिल के हैं, जिना परिषदों के डिपॉजिट हैं, कई तरह के डिपॉजिट, इस प्रकार के हैं और इस के बारे में दिसम्बर, 1977 से इस सरकार के पास लगभग कई सिकार्वें भाई हैं, इसके बावजूद भी अभी तक इन की जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है, यह हमारी विचारणीय है।

उस दिन के सवाल के जवाब में कम्प्यूटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से बताया गया कि इस में केवल 13 कैशियर हैं जिन में पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट के क्लर्क का उल्लेख किया गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ, उस दिन भी मैं बार-बार कह रही थी कि जो 10 फरवरी, 1978 के करंट में भाया है, उस में जो लिस्ट भाई है और जो पंचाम नाम भाई है उस में से 13 कैशियर ऐसे हैं कि जहां पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट के क्लर्क बायलेट हुए हैं लेकिन उस के साथ साथ बाकी कई डिपॉजिट के कैशियर, जो हम जानना चाहते हैं कि कुल मिला कर कितने ऐसे कैशियर हैं। केवल करंट में जो पंचाम कैशियर दिए गए हैं उन के बारे में बताया कि जांच नहीं है, 74, 75 और 76 सालों में कुल मिला कर कितने एकाउंट ऐसे खोले गए, कितनों के बारे में

पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट के क्लर्क या उल्लेख हुआ और उस के बारे में अभी भी तक क्या हुआ ?

मैंने महोदय उस दिन बार-बार कहते रहे हैं कि जांच चल रही है, ऐंशान ले रहे हैं, कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इस प्रकार की बातें कहते रहे। मेरा यह कहना है कि जब 77 साल से यह बात चल रही है और अब काफी बातें मानने आ गई हैं, इनकम टैक्स विभाग भी इन के बारे में तलाशी कर रहा है। तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में इन में ज्यादा समय नहीं लगना चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि 2 मार्च 1979 को कवर ताल गुप्त जो के प्रेसटार्ड इंक्विजिशन नम्बर 1762 का जो जवाब दिया गया है उस में 1974 साल के 5 लाख के ऊपर के जो डिपॉजिट

दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है कि यह डिपॉजिट फिर से चापस कब लिए गए, कब बिड्डा किए गए, क्या एमाउण्ट था, इन की सारीच नहीं है। इस से ज्यादा शक होना है। दो तीन दिन के लिए पांच लाख साठ लाख इस लाख ऐसा एमाउण्ट रखा गया। किन के नाम से रखा गया, क्या बेनामी एकाउण्ट थे, इन के बारे में तीन कैशियर के बारे में तो उन दिन भी मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने जवाब में कहा था कि ये बेनामी एकाउण्ट हैं, ऐसा लग रहा है—भारती की का पांच लाख का डिपॉजिट, भी इन के नाम, ज्यादा आयेकर इन्स्टीट्यूट, हरयाना गवर्नमेंट का पांच लाख का डिपॉजिट और भी कम्प्रीस लान, रिसेप्ट स्टूडेंट प्राइड डेवली यूनिवर्सिटी का। करोड़ 35 लाख का डिपॉजिट। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि केवल 74 साल के बारे में ही भाप मत कहिये, 74, 75 और 76 इन तीनों सालों में लगभग हरियाणा के पोस्ट ऑफिसों में इस प्रकार के एकाउण्ट खोले गए। ऐसा लग रहा है कि इन का उपयोग बेनामी एकाउण्ट्स खोल कर कुछ राजनैतिक कामों के लिए हो रहा था। तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है ? इसके बारे में फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट भी जांच कर रहा है। कहा तक इस की जांच हुई है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो जांच अभी तक हुई उस के आधार पर क्या भाप ने डिपार्टमेंट के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के ऊपर कोई ऐंशान लिया ? भाप ने कहा है कि तीन पोस्ट मास्टर इन्क्विजिशन हैं। उस दिन भी भाप ने यह कहा था। तो इस में ऐंशान लेने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ? हम से ऐसा लगता है कि लोगों के मन में जो शक पैदा हुआ है वह बिल्कुल वाजिब है। तीन दिन के लिए, 6, 8 या 10 लाख कोई नहीं रखना है। कुछ न कुछ इस में बाल में काना है। घमेलियत क्या है वह सदन की जांच की इच्छा है। मैं अभी महोदय से कहती हूँ कि भाप कृपा कर के पूरी तरह से बताएं। उस दिन जैसा लग रहा था कि तैरह कैशियर ही, उन में से कितने पर ऐंशान ले रहे हैं या तैने का विचार चल रहा है, इस प्रकार की बात भाप मत करें। सन् 74, 75 और 76 इन तीनों सालों में कितने एकाउण्ट्स में

[भागवी भुजान गाँ]

घोर क्या हुआ है यह बताए। अगर फाइलस डिपार्टमेंट के पास दूसरे मामलों के बारे में जांच चल रही है तो उन की तरफ से भी जवाब पान की जरूरत थी। भास्त्रि इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट इस में जांच करेगा तथा पूरा पता चलगा। क्या इस जांच में बर्गो लात या दूसरे राजनैतिक नेताओं का सम्बन्ध है और क्या बनामी एवाउण्टमेंट का प्रयोग किया गया है इस का भी ठीक जवाब देने चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगी कि इस के बारे में पूरा जवाब दें।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) सभापति महोदया सब सपहल करंट के उफरवरी के ईंधन में 30 करोड़ रुपये के बनामी घोटाले का बिक भाग था। जब कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि यह मनगड़बट बात है तो फिर करेण्ट में धपन 10 फरवरी के प्रक में इस का पूरा ब्यारा ही दे दिया जिस में डिपार्टमेंट और विट्रुआपल्ट—करनाल हेड पास्ट आफिस—के 23 कलेज का उल्लेख है। मैं इन को पढ़ना नहीं लेकिन सब के नाम डट-आफ डिपार्टमेंट डट-आफ विट्रुआपल्ट और उस के बाद रोडनक हेड क्वार्टर के 1973 से 1975 तक के 26 फगज के डिपार्टमेंट और विट्रुआपल्ट का उल्लेख है। हम को तो यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है—30 लाख का वारंसी लात में 1 लाख 35 हजार जमा कराया और लाखों को वह विकलन लन है। हम तो यह मारा बाम जो हुआ है—पाटान का काम मान्य पड़ता है। वित्त विभाग ने जो उत्तर दिया है—उस में तो बहुत थोड़ा बरक दियाया है जते फाइल-बन होता है 1/10 भाग पानी के ऊपर हाता है 9/10 आम नीब होता है। इस को देखते हुए मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि प्राध घण्ट की चर्चा तो बहुत कम है इस पर 2 घण्ट की चर्चा हानी चाहिये थी।

फाइलमें मिनिस्ट्री ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस में 145 लाख के बनामी—डाउनपशन का बिक किया है।

Shri R. P. Singh the then District Industries Officer at Panipat—Rs 5 lakhs.

Shri N. K. Garg the then Joint Director of Industries in Haryana Government—Rs 5 lakhs

Shri Kashmuri Lal the then Student of the Delhi University—Rs 135 crores

यह क्या बताया है? उस समय के जो राज-नवा थे वे तो प्रत्यक्षार में भाग्यल थे ही लेकिन या प्राध के शासन का विभाग के पोस्ट-आफिस के लोग थे वे जो प्रत्यक्षार के प्रमाण मयूद में हब से घोर जब हमारे सचिव भवो जी ने बताया कि इस उस के ऊपर एग्जाम सर्वे—क्या उनको ऐसा करने की जरूरत थी,

यह एग्जाम ता कमी का हो जाना चाहिय था ताकि वे प्राध कोई ऐसा काम न कर। उन्होंने गदन में मुणाल बहिन के प्रश्न का उत्तर में बताया था कि हम उन पर जांचवाही करण—वह जांचवाही प्रभ तक क्यों नहीं हुई? भास्त्र भुजान बहिन ने उन का जो चुनौती दी है कि प्रभ तक उन्होंने क्या किया—यह ठीक ही है।

इस में दो मुख्य बात हैं—म जानता हूँ इस तारे घोटाले को ले कर नचर भवो बहुत दब कि यह वित्त मन्त्रालय का काम है और वित्त मन्त्रालय यह देगा यह पास्ट आफिस का काम है जना जहनुप में जाय। मैं प्राध से जानना चाहता हूँ—यदि यह धुप के बज बरे बान नहीं है और वित्त मन्त्रालय के लिए बिनी मन्त्रालय की सीमा का बचन है—तो क्या वे इस बड घोटाले का जांच करन के लिए—जिस में 30 कराड का मवाद तो खुना हो है ही मवता है कि 130 कराड हो—सी० बी० घाई० का जांच के लिए भवय? मुझ तो पूरा विश्वास है कि इस मामले में मोपा पोती का काम चल रहा है। माइनरिन न कहा है कि उस न करोडों रुपया दिया है वह रुपया कहा गया? इन्दिरा गांधी जी के पास मचडो कराड रुपया पड़ता—उस का पता बते लगया? सभापति महोदय क्या सावजनिक जीवन को स्वस्थ और माफ रखन के लिए मुझ सचिव भवो जी से यह भाषागत मिल मवता है कि वे इस बारे बनामी घोटाले की जांच के लिए इस मामले की कर्त्रीय जांच ध्युरो को दण?

दूसरा मदान यह है कि प्राध न विभाग की जा मोन है कि इण्डियन एराइज्ण में 25 हजार रुपया जमा किया जा सकता है और जा मिस्टर एवाउण्ट है उन में 50 हजार रुपया जमा किया जा सकता है लाख लाख-दो दो लाख और पाच-पाच लाख पोस्ट आफिस में किस नियम के तहत जमा किया गया यह बताया जाए। अगर ऐसा करके नियमों का भंग किया गया है तो धमो तक उनको दंडित करन में जो कि इससे सम्बन्धित है प्राधक कदम बवो घरपरा रहे ह। इन दोनों बातों का मैं प्राध से स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

सचिव भवो (बी भुजान भवो) : माननीय सदस्या ने बहुत प्रश्न किया है और उस दिन का हवाला दिया है कि हम न कवन 13 कसिम का रो क्यो उल्लेख किया बाकी हमने क्यो नहीं बताया और उन को हमने देवाया। लेकिन एसी बात नहीं है। उस दिन सवाल सिर्फ करंट घाने का था। प्राध जब प्राधन सारे सवाल पूछे हैं तो मैं कुछ छिपाऊंगा नहीं और हर चीज बताऊंगा। सब से पहले उनका प्रश्न यह था कि किस 13 कसिम था और ज्यादा था और एक साल के ही था या कई सालों का था। मैं बता दूँ कि 1973-74 में ऐसे 1180 कसिम थे जो कि 25 हजार की लिमिट और पचास हजार की लिमिट में ज्यादा थे वे और इन्विजुअन कसिम थे। 1974-75 में 616 कसिम थे 1975-76 में 8 कसिम थे और 1976-77 में 84 कसिम थे। 25 एने कसिम थे जिन में इन काकषानों में प्रलय प्रलय जगह भलग-भलग दण से रुपया जमा किया गया